

*to Putano
for info document*

Survey Date: November 18, 1964
Hamlet : No. 3
Village : Tan Duc
District : Binh Chanh

SURVEY REPORT

Demographic Information: The hamlet has some 60 households. The survey team visited and interviewed most of them: 57 families. These families have a total of 360 people.

Age of Villager Visited By Sex

No. of Persons	<u>Male</u> (172)	<u>Female</u> (188)
14 years or under	55%)	47%)
15 - 19 years	6)	7)
20 - 25 years	3	8
26 - 29 years	4	5
30 - 39 years	10	10
40 - 49 years	12	12
50 - 59 years	4	6
60 years or over	6	5
	<u>100%</u>	<u>100%</u>

In terms of occupation, 52 of the family heads are farmers and five do not have any fixed occupation. (According to the district reporter, most people in this hamlet work in the field during the harvest season, after which they often would go off to an urban area to work as waged laborers.)

About 80% of the household heads have had some primary education (as high as the 5th year); 20% did not have any formal schooling but they nevertheless know how to read and write from adult night classes sponsored by the government. The families visited have a total of 122 children enrolled in primary school, and 14 in secondary school.

In terms of religion, 40% are Confucianists, 40% are Buddhists, 10% are Caodaists and 10% expressed no religious preference.

Land Tenure: The 19 landowning families interviewed all possess land titles. Most of the 33 tenant farmers who rent private or public lands are generally satisfied with the rental rates they pay, although a few did consider their rentals as too high (e.g. 40 to 50 bushels per hectare). The landlords would usually adjust the rents according to good or bad harvest, however.

Hamlet Facilities: Hamlet facilities, in the opinion of most respondents, are lacking.

Hamlet Improvement: The respondents named the following three most important projects for the hamlet: 1) a well to provide drinking water (considered as most urgently needed), 2) an elementary school and 3) a first-aid station to give free medical care.

Some respondents also requested NACO loans for the coming harvest, for purchase of fertilizer as well as livestock for breeding. (Of the families visited, eight have received NACO loans and six have received loans of fertilizer last year.)

Government Administration: Every respondent knows the procedures for reporting births and deaths. The hamlet chief is known to the families interviewed. But when asked who is the capable person in the hamlet, most respondents did not expressed any opinion, although the others noted that the hamlet chief is a person who has been most helpful.

The village chief is known to most respondents, the District Chief is known to the hamlet elders. The village chief apparently does not visit the hamlet frequently. The respondents, however, are generally satisfied with members of the village committee. A few indicated their dissatisfaction over their performances but did not mention the reasons for it.

All of those interviewed expressed a good opinion toward the ARVN soldiers. Because the Popular Force soldiers have been closer to the people, they are particularly well regarded.

The hamlet has never suffered damages or casualties from government air or artillery strike.

VC Infrastructure: Only one respondent thought that the VC might have collected taxes from the hamlet people, while most respondents declared that the VC had never come to the hamlet for taxation purposes.

According to most respondents, the hamlet people never know in advance of a Viet Cong attack or propaganda visit. These respondents declared that they would be willing to report to the local authorities any information they might have on the VC.

A few respondents believed that some hamlet families have relatives who joined the VC or who maintain contact with the VC. It is estimated, however, that there are more families who have relatives now serving in the various government services.

VC Propaganda in the Hamlet: According to many of those interviewed, it has been a long time since the VC last came to conduct propaganda or harass the people. A number of them disclosed that, once in a while, the VC had come incognito to pressure people to move back to their former homesteads outside of the hamlet.

Grievances Against the VC: Twenty-four of the respondents voiced their

grievances against the VC for killing civilians, harassing the people and pressuring them to move back to their former homes, kidnapping hamlet youth, and sowing misunderstanding between the government and people.

Information Activities: Most of those interviewed have read government information materials.

Twenty of the families visited own radio receivers. Most listeners prefer Radio Saigon and the ARVN channel, but also listen occasionally to Radio Ba Xuyen and Long An. In programming preferences, most listeners like Cai Luong, news, modern Vietnamese music, then Hat Boi. Afternoon and evening hours are preferred listening periods.

Survey Team's Observations: While most respondents answered the team's questions frankly, a few were rather vague. Quite a few respondents, however, did express to the survey team their appreciation for the government's help, particularly for the relocation allowance they received when they moved into the hamlet.

The team noted in 28 families information materials or photos indicative of their attachment to the GVN. In the team's opinion, 31 families are strongly pro-GVN, 23 are possibly pro-GVN, one is neutral-passive, and two can not be judged.