

The attached "Mission of Strategic Hamlet Construction Cadres" is a translation of a speech given at the Saigon Training Center for Civic Action Cadres as a part of the orientation course on the Strategic Hamlet Program. It is provided for information and a better understanding of the ultimate objectives of the Strategic Hamlet Program and its relationship to the overall counterinsurgency effort.

## MISSION OF STRATEGIC HAMLET CONSTRUCTION CADRES

History reveals that little interest was paid to techniques of instructions of the people. Present days techniques are the main subject being taught and this is a proper attitude. However, we should not think that techniques can solve all problems. Consequently, while paying attention to techniques, we should not neglect other national activities.

Vietnam is an under-developed country. When the sovereignty was recovered, we inherited a corrupt regime. The mission of cadre as well as of all citizens is to destroy that corruption. Consequently, cadre must not only be public servants but also teachers who are assigned an important historic mission. To become teachers, all cadre of the under-developed countries must first achieve a personal revolution.

The strategic hamlet is a good setting for the personal revolution.

This is so because the "Strategic Hamlet" national policy is actually a political, social and military revolution. The strategic hamlet must be considered as a change in the three above fields. The reason why our regime has been ineffective in facing the Communists is that in the rural communities, many unfair acts have been committed every day against citizens in the political, social and military fields.

Let us ask how does the strategic hamlet achieve the revolution?

answer:

### 1. Political revolution:

The strategic hamlet council will be elected by the citizens who themselves have the right to select cadre to assume the administration of the hamlet and protect the rights and privileges of the Hamlet:

Thus, the government must conduct an election at any price.

### 2. Social revolution:

In the old days in rural communities, the citizens could not enjoy any justice because they could not do anything except submit to the "preponderance" of power and money.

From now on in all strategic hamlets, we must adopt the following principles:

- democratic government: no illegal apprehension is authorized.

- collective development: The strategic hamlet from now on will serve the general profit of the people of the hamlet. Everybody has equal rights and privileges, thus equal opportunities.

- justice: preponderance is reserved for those who contribute the greatest manpower and resources to their hamlet in the fight against the Communists, disunity and under-development, that is the new value.

### 3. Military revolution:

The strategic hamlet is established to destroy the tactics of the communists.

We should remember that the present world is in the claws of the communists:

a. The tactic of the communists is to use a few individuals with rudimentary weapons but with enough capabilities to defeat a unit with larger strength and more modern weapons.

b. This tactic is a tactic of fighting without a battlefield.

Because the enemy adopts such tactics, we do not know who are our friends and who are our enemies. Consequently, our authorities, many times, made improper and illegal apprehension. Many friendly nations of the Free World sometimes criticized the Government of the Republic of VIETNAM because of this.

We must break the grip of the Communists or we must create a war with a battlefield so that we know who are our friends and who are our enemies.

That battlefield is the strategic hamlet.

Distinguishing our friends from our enemies is the mission of the strategic hamlet construction cadre.

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x x

We just said that VIETNAM is an under-developed country and the strategic hamlet will solve that problem. Following are some more detailed explanations.

VIETNAM is not the only under-developed country, there are many other under-developed countries in the world.

Under-development is characterised by three factors:

#### 1. State of poverty of the citizens:

The citizens are poor and lack everything. Because all citizens are in this state, they feel ashamed in front of citizens of more developed countries. This shame blinds them and many under-developed countries do not know which policies are most suited to the rights and privileges of their people.

## 2. Separation:

Moreover these under-developed countries are not united-almost all under-developed countries which were dominated for hundreds of years cannot know which is the right cause upon recovery of their sovereignty. Some of them think that the right cause is in Paris, others in Moscow, some others in Washington and some others do not know where it is and are hurrying to "embrace" Neutral policy.

In our country, during the present period our mission is to "concretize" our policy.

How should we "concretize" it?

The right cause is right in the heart of our citizens i.e. in the Strategic Hamlets. Building up the strategic hamlets is our way of concretizing our policy.

## 3. Influence of Communists in under-developed countries.

The population of under-developed countries from Asia to Africa and from Africa to South America includes two thirds of the world population. If the Communists hold this two thirds of mankind in their grip, they will be the master of the world. The objective of the Communists is to control and conquer these under-developed countries.

What is the technique adopted by the Communists?

Answer: The Communist technique include "Upper" policy, "Middle" policy and "Lower" policy.

- "Upper" policy is to win the sympathy of the enemy.
- "Middle" policy is to neutralize the enemy.
- "Lower" policy is to annihilate the enemy.

Winning the enemy's sympathy (under-developed countries are temporarily considered the Communist's enemy) is to transform the enemy cadre into Communist cadre. Neutralizing the enemy is to make the under-developed countries become indifferent and abandon their hostile policy against the Communists therefore forcing them to focus their attention on another problem thus destroying their alertness and helping the Communist cadre establish their bases in these countries for subversive activities. Annihilating the enemy is the end of the neutrality policy - at the same time the Communist can annihilate the under-developed countries by means of war and domination i.e. they attack and conquer under-developed countries.

The Communist policy to win the sympathy, neutralize and annihilate the under-developed countries as mentioned above is not only directed at the government but also at the people of these under-developed countries. If the policy of winning the sympathy and neutralization does not succeed, the Communists will adopt the policy of annihilation. Such is the case of Tibet.

To face the communists some under-developed countries have taken preventive measures. These measures vary from one country to the other but they do not prove to be effective in any country.

The policy of strategic hamlets adopted by Vietnam will be most effective. We say most effective because it is within our range and consistent with the situation of under-developed countries. Remember that the political social and military revolution we are conducting is only the revolution of an under-developed country facing the Communist danger. This revolution cannot take place in the developed countries such as the United States of America or Great Britain. But strategic hamlets are good for other under-developed countries and this national solution is capable of becoming an international one. This is the honour for Vietnam.

To succeed, do not rely too much on foreign aid but on our own means. At first we must look for self improvement but what does self improvement mean? Self improvement means revolution of our behaviour. Our national revolution will fail without the revolution of the cadre's behaviour and the cadre will become reactionaries and counter-revolutionaries.

The Cadre who knows how to improve himself is aware of his own mission. Perform your duties with a sense of responsibility. Do not drink too much. Try to improve your virtues and behaviour. Do not carry out an order from higher levels without thinking. Know how to think and take initiative. To comply with a policy we must know thoroughly this policy. As a result the purpose of the strategic hamlet course is to acquaint the cadre with the technique for better service.

The strategic hamlet cadre must know that the policy of strategic hamlets is the policy of an under-developed country. But we do not have enough facilities and time. Lack of facilities requires us to make more and more efforts. Because of the lack of time, we must begin our mission in time to achieve quick success, if not we will be subject to slavery forever.

In the construction of strategic hamlets as mentioned above the cadre must know that the revolution in Vietnam is the revolution of the government, cadre and also of the people. There will be no revolution without the people. To succeed, the people must cooperate with the government and the cadre in the revolution. Consequently the cadre must know how to take advantage of the people.

Never say that fighting the Communists is "fighting the bandits". This is an erroneous concept. Fighting the bandit is not enough for us to launch a revolution. We must launch a revolution with the support of all the people. There will be no revolution without the people and the revolution is always in need of the people.

As a result, propaganda among the people is the cadre's main duty. The cadre must keep the people informed that democracy, freedom, and prosperity cannot be acquired easily. The people must struggle to acquire them. "Success without fighting" is an erroneous and dangerous policy, the cadre must destroy this policy. The strategic hamlet courses' purpose is to teach students the techniques of propaganda for application in their unit.

Effective date: 1 October 1962

PROVINCES AND CITIES	Number of hamlets to be built	Hamlets complete	Hamlets under construction	Total population	Population in hamlets
<b>Southern Area:</b>					
Vinh Binh	570	364	15	537,677	369,328
Vinh Long	247	155	20	536,671	332,235
Kien Tuong	67	59	7	57,940	29,984
Kien Phong	189	73	55	274,711	123,049
Dinh Tuong	259	65	65	668,409	293,049
Phuoc Thanh	111	8	11	19,414	6,669
Binh Tuy	47	20	26	45,728	17,065
Binh Duong	319	46	29	303,654	94,094
Ba Xuyen	646	162	154	659,242	198,758
An Giang	533	181	168	812,027	242,944
Phong Dinh	324	34	32	348,000	92,200
Tay Ninh	336	37	83	289,489	77,504
Binh Long	65	9	24	57,560	14,528
Gia Dinh	291	87	92	687,943	157,748
An Xuyen	48	15	22	276,650	51,316
Bien Hoa	100	26	63	263,600	32,620
Phuoc Long	69	14	54	44,324	5,443
Phuoc Tuy	162	24	64	143,100	17,389
Kien Giang	246	35	87	354,476	42,159
Long An	691	47	38	494,012	51,128
Chuong Thien	54	17	15	284,500	19,243
Kien Hoa	854	27	24	537,343	28,804
Saigon	433	105	115	1,275,000	261,470
Long Khanh	95	20	55	95,118	
<b>Central Area:</b>					
Ninh Thuan	125	105	10	136,739	106,288
Quang Tri	498	357	46	274,690	203,710
Quang Ngai	400	263	85	651,016	383,395
Phu Yen	351	153	81	345,622	221,889
Khanh Hoa	281	202	3	271,753	169,808
Binh Dinh	675	180	52	822,746	228,156
Binh Thuan	230	64	76	281,541	62,005
Quang Nam	537	89	140	572,975	118,134
Quang Tin	134	48	60	348,724	43,703
Thua Thien	350	27	117	456,021	115,100
Hue	22	0	7	106,102	
Da Nang	27	2	4	110,630	2,182
<b>High Plateau . Central area:</b>					
Quang Duc	82	8	1	30,158	9,682
Lam Dong	268	26	44	62,290	18,769
Darlac	314	12	70	180,792	42,713
Kontum	105	23	30	94,849	10,076
Pleiku	86	13	39	174,059	18,454
Tuyen Duc	33	10	14	57,463	2,962
Phu Bon	147	5	76	332,545	
Dalat	42	8	5	55,885	5,588

## PROGRAM OFFICE

Liaison with GVN Directorate for Budget and Foreign Aid. Coordination of USOM activities relating to Development Loan Fund and other non-AID aid programs. Advice to Director and Country Team on General economic matters.

### Program Development Section

Review and analysis of financial and economic implications of the proposed annual GVN military budgets.

Liaison with MAAG.

Development and preparation of the project aid and other sections of the annual MSP Country Program Book as directed by the Chief, Program Office.

Review on continuing basis of implementation of the project aid program.

Advice and assistance of substantive nature to project technicians in the preparation of project agreements.

Review of USOM technicians' end of tour reports.

### Program Operations Section

Advice and assistance of procedural nature to project technicians in the preparation of E-1's, project agreements and PIO/Ts.

### Statistics and Reports Section

Review and evaluation of surplus food distribution programs of U.S. voluntary agencies.



## USOM ORGANIZATION AND PROGRAMS

### AGRICULTURE

#### Extension Service

Provides and/or is the primary channel for direct technical and financial guidance, assistance and support necessary to the improvement and strengthening of a technically effective, administratively strong and financially sound agricultural extension service to rural people. Included within the scope of this service are the farmer education, home improvement, rural youth training and information activities.

#### Education and Research

Provides and/or is the primary channel for direct technical and financial guidance, assistance and support necessary to the improvement and strengthening of:

1. crop and livestock experimental field stations, testing centers and laboratories;
2. soils and soil fertility research;
3. plant and animal introductions, testing, multiplication and distribution;
4. plant and animal disease control;
5. agricultural education including the National College of Agriculture, Forestry and Animal Husbandry, the Vocational Agriculture Schools at Hue and Can Tho;
6. crop and livestock reporting and the agricultural statistics services.

#### Credit and Cooperatives

Provides and/or is the primary channel for direct technical and financial guidance, assistance and support necessary to the improvement and strengthening of agricultural production credit services and farmers' cooperative organizations including training for technicians and participating members.

## Agricultural and Fisheries Resources

Provides and/or is the primary channel for direct technical and financial guidance, assistance and support to government, private organizations and rural people for the better and more effective development and sustained production of land, water, fisheries and forest resources.

## COMMEDIA

Directs all communication media operations and maintains liaison with all other American Agencies for the purpose of coordinating communications activities with the host government.

Provides assistance to the host government in the dissemination of all communications media materials.

Advises and assists the GVN in the development of a National Radio Network consisting of 6 medium-wave stations located strategically throughout Viet Nam to provide the population with broadcasting facilities. This network is tied in with a short wave network and serves a dual purpose in the overall radio communication project.

Assists the National Film Production Center of the GVN Directorate General of Information in the development and production of 16mm motion picture materials for use in Viet Nam.

Assists in the development of the National Printing Plant in its mission of serving all elements of the GVN in matters pertaining to printed materials.

Assists in the development of a Centralized News Service, under the auspices of the GVN, for the purpose of providing national and international news service to all press facilities in Viet Nam.

Provides a complete graphics, printing and reproduction service for the operational needs of the USOM. Also provides printing and photography advisory services to the GVN.

Services USOM and USIS in support of their individual mission photographic requirements.

## DISTRIBUTION OF SONY RADIOS

The Communications Media Division of USOM, as a part of its over-all effort to provide listening radios for rural population, accomplished the procurement of 1,693 Sony TR-903 community listening center radio receivers. Following our usual procedure, we entered into discussions with the Directorate General of Information to determine the best pattern of distribution to the provinces and districts of the country. About 1,000 of these new radios were immediately assigned for distribution to strategic hamlets, and the remainder for special projects like relocation centers, Montagnard refugee centers, etc. By official letter from the Directorate General of Information on August 8, we received a detailed distribution list.

In the attached resume the provinces of the nation are divided into 3 regions, and the provinces within those regions are individually listed. Following the name of each province is the number of radios assigned effective September 1962.

# REPORT ON COMMUNITY RADIO LISTENING CENTERS

(1) Province	(2) Old Listening Centers (AWA & Hallicrafter radios with loudspeakers	(3) New Sony Community radio Listening Centers	(4) Total
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## MON PAGNARD AREA

Phu Bon			2
Darlac	15	30	45
Pleiku	12	9	21
Kontum	23	10	33

## CENTRAL VIETNAM AREA

Quang Tri	19	121	140
Thua Thien	22	15	37
Quang Nam	29	52	81
Quang Ngai	22	96	118
Binh Dinh	21	70	91
Phu Yen	23	38	61
Khanh Hoa	19	76	95
Ninh Thuan	17	39	56
Binh Thuan	20	27	47
Tuyen Duc	23	7	30
Lam Dong	15	12	27
Quang Duc	10	6	16

## SOUTH VIETNAM AREA

Binh Tuy	20	11	31
Phuoc Tuy	26	12	38
Long Khanh	19	11	30
Phuoc Long	16	9	25
Binh Long	22	7	29
Binh Duong	19	22	41
Tay Ninh	20	15	35
Bien Hoa	22	12	34
Long An	28	20	48
Kien Tuong	25	23	48
Dinh Tuong	36	30	66
Kien Hoa	20	18	38
Kien Phong	22	29	51
Vinh Long	35	62	97
Vinh Binh	29	120	149
An Giang	31	61	92
Phong Dinh	33	14	47
Kien Giang	30	17	47
Ba Xuyen	32	47	79
An Xuyen	25	12	37
Phu Quoc	3	2	5

PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION DIVISION

Statement of Functions

To provide stimulation, technical advice and assistance to various ministries and agencies of the Government of Vietnam for the purpose of improving governmental operations by recommending appropriate training and changes in organizational structure, operating procedures and administrative practices.

To support and assist technical divisions of USOM on administrative problems in their counterpart ministries and agencies, particularly where these problems are impeding progress of substantive programs or projects.

Training. To improve the competence and efficiency of the civil servants through the development of pre-service and in-service training programs and of research, reference and library activities for the benefit of both civil servants and student-civil servants by:

- Advising the faculty and staff of the National Institute of Administration in the following areas:

Review, evaluation and reform of public administration courses and the improvement of teaching and examination methods in the classroom and in in-service training courses.

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

Effective utilization of the library insofar as both the student body and the civil service are concerned.

Maintenance of standards and the extension of education to higher levels into the graduate level.

Improvement of administrative procedures and practices in the Institute.

- Advising the Department of Interior on a program of:

Establishing Provincial Training Centers in each of the provinces.

Establishing and developing training programs for provincial, district, village and hamlet administrative personnel.

Cooperating with other Government of Vietnam agencies in the coordination and utilization of provincial training programs and facilities.

Local Administration. To advise and assist in the development and strengthening of local administration by:

Research in the area of local administration, especially in the area of strategic hamlet development and administration and their relationships to existing administrative patterns.

Advising on the development of appropriate formulation of statutory bases and procedures for implementing new concepts of hamlet administration, assuring proper integration and coordination into the broader sphere of local administration.

Statistics and Censuses. To assist the National Institute of Statistics and other statistical agencies in the development of a professional staff and work program by:

Aiding in the development of a coherent series of censuses, surveys and other programs on which can be built a permanent and continuous set of statistical series as required by international agencies, the government itself and the private sector.

Setting up modern statistical standards which will insure the accuracy and completeness of government statistics at minimum cost.

Aiding in the coordination of statistical programs so as to eliminate overlapping and omissions.

Advising in the development of statistical training facilities in the country and in the proper utilization of statistical educational opportunities abroad.

Taxation. To advise and assist in the planning and development of a sound tax system which will enable Vietnam to obtain higher revenues on a more equitable basis.

To advise and assist in the drafting of tax legislation, in the improvement of internal tax accounting methods and tax reporting forms, and in the organization of a division for the collection of taxes.

Accounting, Auditing and Budgeting. To advise and assist the GVN Directorate General of Budget and Foreign Aid and other agencies in the modernization of its accounting, auditing and budgeting functions and in the conduct of organization and management surveys.

Participant Training. To assist in the selection of participants for training in the United States and third countries for the purpose of developing a corps of trained personnel in the following public administration areas: pre-service and in-service training, personnel management, organizations and methods, auditing, accounting, budgeting and statistics.

## EDUCATION

### Higher Education & Teacher Training

Advise the Department of National Education on matters pertaining to the preservice and inservice education of teachers, and in the field of University education. Advisory service, participant training, commodities and equipment are provided for:

Normal schools and other one year elementary teacher education centers,

Inservice education centers and workshops at the elementary and secondary levels,

The Universities of Saigon and Hue in general, with major assistance to the Faculties of Pedagogy and Science, and specific assistance in the education of teachers of English.

### General Education Division

Provide technical and financial assistance to the public elementary and secondary school departments of the Department of National Education through the construction of classrooms, elementary; construction of classrooms (Science) - secondary; instructional materials development - elementary textbooks and supplementary and secondary materials for all public schools of Viet Nam.

### Trade & Industrial Teacher Training

Advise and assist the Department of National Education on all details in connection with the pre-service and in-service vocational teacher training programs. Advisory service on curriculum development, course construction and preparation of instructional materials, participant training, securing of commodities and equipment.

Provide funds for the completion of the construction of the three (3) Rural Polytechnic schools and securing commodities of various types to improve the physical facilities of laboratories, the scientific & professional supplies, and miscellaneous educational materials.

CONTRIBUTION OF THE USOM EDUCATION DIVISION  
TO PROVINCIAL REHABILITATION

Educational Programs for Provincial Rehabilitation

Existent Programs

During the past five years projects sponsored jointly by the USOM Education Division and the Department of National Education, GVN, have made valuable contributions to the current counter-insurgency program. Under the Elementary Education Project, classroom facilities for rural children have been expanded with the construction of and the provision of furnishings for over 3,000 classrooms. Under the Instructional Materials Project over three million textbooks for schools have been printed under the auspices of the Textbook Publication Center of the Department of National Education. New series of textbooks have been inaugurated in the elementary schools in Civics and in Health. Under the Teacher Training Project the technical assistance to provincial teacher in-service training workshops and the holding of annual summer workshops for elementary school teachers, have re-oriented and re-trained existent staff in modern elementary practices. The pre-service training of elementary school teachers is being strengthened with the services of the Southern Illinois University Contract which provides five specialists, who devote full time to the improvement of normal school instruction. The recent opening of two modern rural schools for the training of rural primary teachers is expected to play a significant part in supplying qualified instructors for the village and hamlet schools throughout Vietnam. Attention has also been given to the improvement of the training of teachers for the Montagnards. The above programs have had a limited impact on the rural population on account of the lack of finances for classroom construction and inadequate communication to rural areas.

Hamlet Education Program Proposed for CY 1963

The fundamental purpose of this program is to win over the rural population in the provinces to an active support of the war against the Communists by means of establishing, expanding, and/or improving the educational services furnished by local and national governments in the rural areas. It capitalizes on a major psychological drive of parents, namely, the desire for a better life through education for their children.

The program is to be launched in fifteen provinces and have a direct effect on the education of 300,000 children, or one-third of the pupils in rural schools. Priorities for assistance to strategic hamlets have



been established for rural schools. Priorities for assistance to strategic hamlet operations have been established for several provinces and this program will be implemented in those provinces first. Implementation of this program in the remaining provinces will await their designation.

It should be noted that the program under discussion is wholly outside of USOM-financed education programs.

The program is divided into several parts, all of which supplement each other and are vital for the establishment of a basic and continuing system of primary education for rural youth.

Although there is a need for a large-scale program of primary school construction in all provinces due to the constant increase in the number of children of primary school age and a reported large number of this age not in school, this program is geared essentially to the number of teachers who can be adequately trained in a calendar year. This number has been set at one hundred and twenty per province, since existent facilities and available personnel for training are such that it is possible to train only forty teachers during each of the three months' sessions to be held in the provincial capitals. It is expected to hold three of such sessions during a calendar year. The program proposes, therefore, the construction of 1,800 classrooms and the furnishings therefor. At the average rate of 80 pupils per classroom, these facilities will accommodate approximately 144,000 pupils.

Since all the local resources of the hamlet inhabitants have been expended in various community enterprises connected with hamlet security, no funds remain for any co-operative effort in providing funds for the construction and furnishing of hamlet classrooms. It will be necessary, therefore, for this program to provide VN\$40,000 per classroom for construction and ~~VN\$20,000 per classroom~~ for furnishings with the labor for construction to be contributed by the hamlet. This construction will be coordinated with the hamlet self-help projects at the provincial level.

The impact of this program in the rural areas will be far-reaching. The 144,000 pupils represent an approximate total of 48,000 households which in turn represent about 300,000 persons.

## PUBLIC WORKS

### Office of Chief

Overall direction and coordination of the following Projects: Highways; Railroads; Telecommunication; Electric Power; Water Supply; Inland waterways.

### Highway Division

Advise on all highway problems. Liaison with the GVN Minister of Public Works, the Contract groups.

### Railroad Division

Guidance and advice on all matters pertaining to railroad equipment maintenance & administration. Selection of participants for training in the U.S.

### Telecommunications Division

Technical assistance on rehabilitation of Telephone system. Overall guidance to GVN on the installation of new micro-wave and VHF systems. Technical review of specifications and the procurement of electric equipment.

### Dredging Division

Overall advice to GVN on ports, canals and inland waterways. Technical assistance in preparing specifications and the procurement of new dredges.

### Power Division

Overall advice on all phases of the host country Power Program. Guidance on procurement of generating equipment.

### Architectural Engineering Division

Review of all plans and specifications for new building construction including: schools, hospitals, office buildings, etc.

## Water Supply Division

Guidance and advice to GVN on all matters pertaining to potable water supply. Preparation & review of all specifications for commodity and equipment procurement.

## Civil Aviation

Guidance and technical advice to the office of the Director of Air Bases, Director of Meteorology and the Director of Civil Aviation on the following operations: Air Traffic Control; Air Operations; Communications; Airport Construction; Meteorology; Electronics (general).

Detailed explanations of specific programs of particular significance to the Provincial Representative are discussed in some detail in the following pages.

## VIETNAM RAILWAY SYSTEM

The railroad is narrow gauge - 1 meter - and varies from 25 kilograms to 30 kilograms per meter.

### Present Help to the Railroad

For the past two years the railroad has been operating under war-like conditions with Viet-Cong sabotage and this is continuing to the present time.

It is necessary to devote all efforts to supporting continued important railroad transportation by overcoming damage to tracks, bridges, locomotives and rolling stock.

The Vietnamese Armed forces (MNF) have assigned a battalion to protect the railroad from sabotage. MMAG has assigned several officers to advise and cooperate with the military. Regardless of the efforts to secure the railroad sabotage continues.

The railroad officers and personnel operating trains and maintaining the tracks and bridges have exhibited outstanding courage and devotion in carrying out their duties while harassed by derailments, mines, gunfire, and kidnapping of train and engine crews.

We have thru counterinsurgency funds FY 62 purchased additional commodities which include rail, ties, fastenings, motor inspection cars to patrol the tracks and transport workers and material, metal products to be used in repairs, couplers, buffers and draft gear parts, wheels and axles etc to enable the maintenance forces to repair locomotives and cars damaged by the Viet-Cong actions.

### Future Plans to help the Railroad

The Chief Engineer of Tracks and Bridges has been provided through USOM under the original \$4.4 million grant 1 modern ballast cleaning machine and 2 mechanical tie tampers which can upgrade 1 kilometer of main track per day but it is not possible to utilize this equipment because of the Viet-Cong activities. The machines cost about \$250,000. This equipment will be invaluable to the maintenance of track when it can be utilized with security.

we have provided funds to purchase two 75 ton Railroad Wrecker Cranes which will provide expeditious clearing of wrecks (caused by sabotage) and rerailling of locomotives and rolling stock.

The purchase of repair parts for rolling stock in the amount of about \$125,000 (contract will be let at once) by CPA will give the Mechanical Department the necessary parts to enable equipment to be repaired.

The Railroad Advisor returned from Home leave October 13 and will be in daily contact with Railroad Officers including the President, Chief Engineer, Chief of Exploitation and the Purchases and Stores Agents for consultation and advice.

It is expected purchase of 23 Diesel Electric Locomotives will be consumated as it remains only for decision to award to General Motors or General Electric with advice from AID/W in pouch enroute. These under come DLF Loan 129 financing.

200 Freight cars are also to be acquired, knocked down for erection in Saigon, awaiting AID/W approval or disapproval, and this is also under DLF Loan 129.

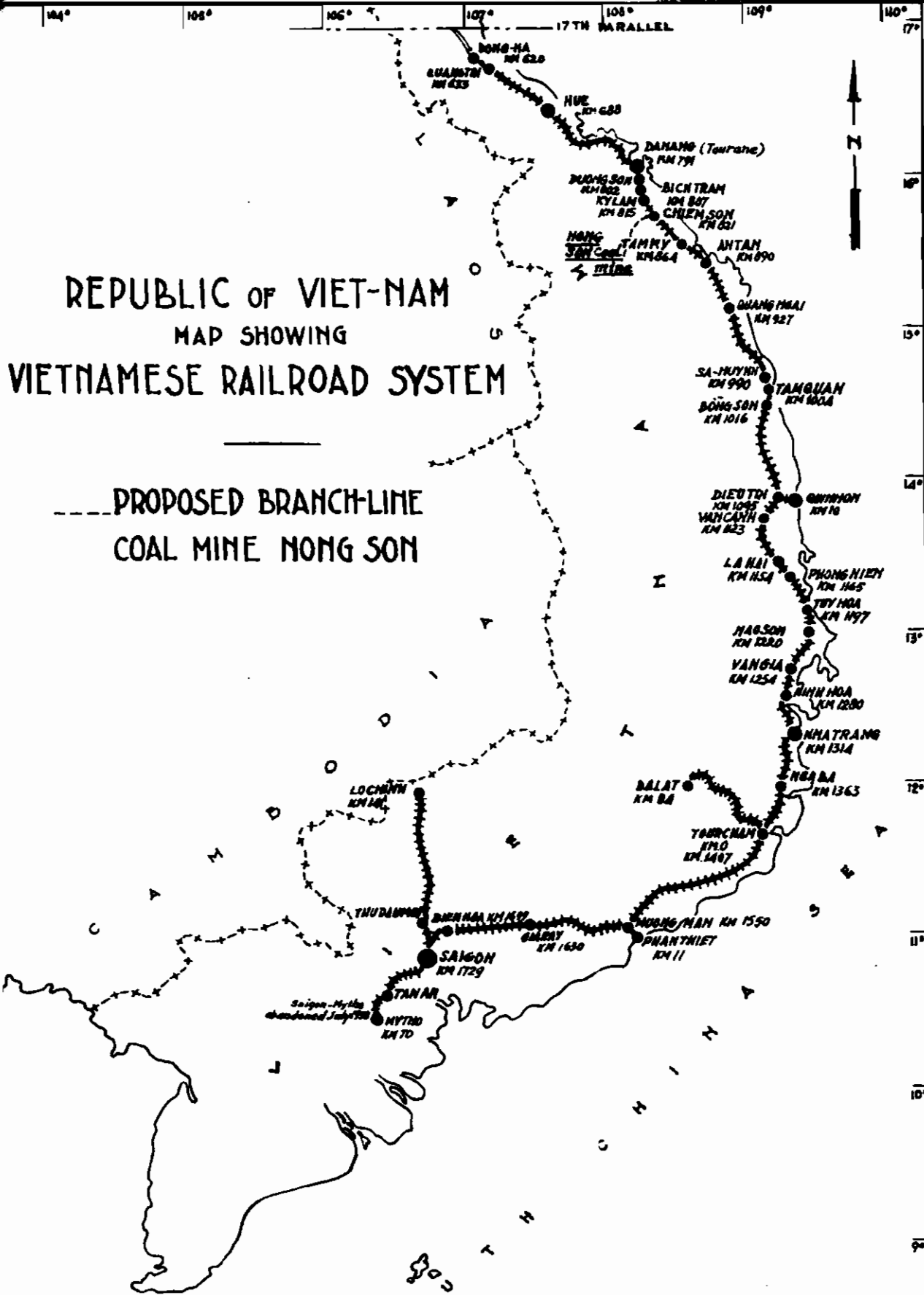


PLATE I

## 50 CITY WATER SUPPLY PROGRAM

Water supply systems in Vietnam are inadequate to support the development growth. The existing water systems fail to provide water to most of the population and the service to schools, hospitals, military establishments and industries is either non-existent or at best inadequate.

With the high population growth rate and the trend towards urbanization it is necessary to have a program sufficient in scope to make up for the prior deficiencies and also to provide for the requirements of the near future. The primary objective is to construct water systems and to set up operating procedures which will establish the water works on a self energizing and a self sustaining basis.

Improvements have been made in Vinh Long. It is expected that Vinh Long will be supplying water on a 24 hour a day basis very soon. Work on the new water treatment plant at Long Xuyen is nearing completion. Work on the elevated tank and distribution will begin very soon. More than 50% of the distribution system for Pleiku is now installed with completion of this expected by the first of the year. A contract for hauling materials to Elao is in process now and it is expected that work on the Elao water system will begin in December. Within the next few months work will begin in Banmethuot, Cao Lanh, Moc Hoa, Rach Gia, and Quang Ngai.

## WELL DRILLING

The Vietnamese government operates well drilling machines in their Ministry of Public Works and in the Ministry of Rural Affairs. In the Ministry of Rural Affairs the well drilling activities are carried out by Land Development. They have four Stardrill Keystone Model 55 drilling machines. Three of these machines were supplied by our aid program and one machine was a gift from CARE. These are light truck mounted percussion type drilling machines. These are capable of drilling a 6" hole to 640 feet or an 8" hole to 300 feet. These machines are being used primarily in the Land Development Centers and other nearby projects. Materials such as tools, pipe and pumps are supplied by the project through the warehouse of the GVN Public Works.

The Ministry of Public Works operates their drilling machines with personnel in the well drilling section of the National Water Supply Agency. The drilling equipment and source is listed as follows:

<u>Description</u>	<u>Capacity*</u>
1 RC-100 Franks Speed Star (reverse circulation)	up to 60" diameter 600 depth
1 Star 71 Combination (percussion & rotary)	6" to 1385' 24" to 530'
1 Cyclone	
1 Star 55 combination (percussion & rotary)	4" to 620' 9" to 250'
1 Failing 1500 (rotary)	4" to 1500'
1 Mindrill (rotary)	6" to 150'
6 Star 55** (percussion)	4" to 1060' 8" to 300'

\* Capacity is that specified by manufacture and is given to indicate size of equipment. All tools necessary to drill to the full capacity of each machine are not available in Vietnam.

\*\* Five of these machine have just arrived and are in the process of being assembled by the manufacture's agent in Saigon.

Through September 1962, there have been 1167 wells drilled in Vietnam by the GVN.

The drilling machines are scheduled by the GVN and requests are received by them for all wells which are to be drilled. Any request for wells to be drilled may be sent to Nguyen van Giang, Chief of well drilling Section, National Water Supply Agency, Ministry of Public Works and Communications.



With 15 drilling machines and only one American well drilling advisor, it is apparent that it is only possible to act in an advisory capacity. There is now a back log of many requests for wells to be drilled.

Records of the wells that have been drilled are on file in the USOM Public Works Division.

## PUBLIC HEALTH

### Office of Division Chief

Within the jurisdiction of AID/USOM policy, is responsible for providing advisory services to the Government of the Republic of Viet Nam and particularly to the Department of Public Health relative to all phases in the field of health, i.e. formulating and implementing programs to the extent requested and justified by means of technical, training, and commodity assistance in the fields of: public health administration, statistics, public health, preventive medicine, medical and nursing education both locally and abroad, environmental sanitation, sanitary engineering, hospital administration, eradication of malaria, control of other diseases, medical equipment maintenance.

Coordinates activities with WHO, UNICEF and similar agencies working in the health field.

Seeks to raise the standard of health through better health facilities, practices, preventive medicine, and education both technical and elementary.

Exercises general and specific guidance, supervision and coordination in the operation of the Division's four projects including two contract groups, within the jurisdiction of the established policy as stipulated under functional and operational directives and assignments.

### Health Services Development

Provides technical assistance and financial support to the Department of Health primarily for the benefit of rural areas to reduce the incidence of preventable diseases.

Provides assistance, including supplies and equipment, to the curative services to reinforce preventive measures.

Trains rural health teams for each district.

Establishes district, village and hamlet health centers.

Provides drugs and supplies to and for the proper functioning of the health centers.

Provides selected equipment to GVN hospitals.

Provides advice and technical assistance to the National Institute of Statistics, the bureau of Statistics (Ministry of Health) and to elements of the USOM Public Health Division on matters pertaining to health and vital statistics.

### Malaria Eradication

Provides technical assistance and financial support to GVN to eradicate malaria from Viet Nam and to establish effective measures to prevent its recurrence.

### Expansion of Medical Education Facilities

Assists in developing adequate facilities for medical education in Saigon to increase the number of qualified physicians in Viet Nam.

Assists in providing the design and construction of a basic medical sciences building and related facilities and the preliminary design of a 500-bed teaching hospital.

Provides a contract with an American medical school to provide a maximum of 15 visiting professors a year by 1965.

Provides fellowships for medical training abroad.

Detailed explanations of specific programs of particular significance to the Provincial Representative are discussed in some detail in the following pages.

## TYPES OF HEALTH PERSONNEL IN VIETNAM

<u>Bac-Si</u>	Physician. Holder of an M.D. degree. Works for the government or in private practice.
<u>Nha-Si</u>	Dentist
<u>Can-Su Y-Te</u>	Health technician. Three years of professional training after nine years of school. Usually assigned as an assistant to the Medical-Supervisor in a provincial hospital or as a district health chief.

### Nursing personnel

<u>Can-Su Dieu-Duong</u>	Nursing technician. A graduate since 1960 of a National School of Nursing (Saigon or Hue) Three years course after nine years basic education.
<u>Y-Ta</u>	Regular nurse or national nurse. A graduate before 1960 of a National School of Nursing (Saigon, Hue, or Hanoi) with a one, two, or three year course depending on the period of training. Basic education, nine years.
<u>Ta-Vien Dieu-Duong</u>	Assistant nurse. 8-12 months of training. They work as assistants to the above listed nurses in hospitals or district infirmaries. Basic education is 5 years.
<u>Dieu-Ho Thon-Que</u>	Rural nurse. Have received six months of training in a provincial hospital or at a special course for Montagnard health workers in Hue. They work as assistants in district dispensaries or work alone in village health stations. Basic education is usually five years.
<u>Phu-Y-Ta</u>	Nurse helper. In-service training only. Work as nurses assistants in hospitals and district dispensaries.
<u>Can-Bo Y-Te Ka</u>	Village health workers. Training from 2 weeks to six months in a provincial hospital.

### Public Health Nursing Personnel

<u>Can-Bo Y-Te quan</u>	District health worker. A nurse with at least six months basic training plus a 2-month course in public health.
<u>Can-Bo Y-Te So-Cap</u>	Rural health Worker. Six months of training in nursing including public health. These courses were given only in 1956 and 1957.

## Sanitation personnel

### Ky-Su Y-Te

Sanitary engineer. Their training includes three years as a public works engineer (university level) in Vietnam plus one year abroad in public health. So far they work only at the national level and for the city of Saigon.

### Can-Bo Ve-Sinh

Sanitary agent. formerly four months of training, now six after nine years of school. They work at the district level.

## Midwifery personnel

### Nu-Ho-Sinh

Midwife. Three years of professional training at the National School of Midwifery in Saigon (and formerly Hanoi) following nine years of basic education. Usually work in the large maternity hospitals in Saigon or in the maternity wing of a provincial hospital.

### Co-Mu-Huong-Thon

Rural midwife. Training may be six months to one year in a provincial hospital or in a special course for Montagnards in Hue.

## Pharmaceutical and laboratory personnel

### Duoc-Si

Pharmacist. Five years of university level professional education. Most are in private practice. Some work for national or provincial level health services.

### Duoc-Ta

Assistant pharmacist. Two years of training in Saigon after nine years of basic education. Most of them work in provincial hospitals for the distribution of drugs.

### Phu-Ta Thi-Nghiem

Laboratory Technician. Two years of professional training at the National School of Medical Biology after nine years of school. They usually work in laboratories of provincial hospitals.

### Dong-Y-Si

Oriental medical practitioner. Training is as an apprentice.

## Social welfare personnel

### Can-Su Ka-Hoi

Social worker. Three years of professional training after nine years of basic education. Usually assigned as chief of Social Service in Saigon hospitals.

### Phu-Ta Ka-Hoi

auxiliary social worker. One year of professional training after five years of basic education. Usually work in provincial hospitals.

# LIST OF PROVINCIAL MEDICAL SUPERVISORS

(They can be located at Provincial Hospital or through Province-Chief)

<u>PROVINCE</u>	<u>TOWN</u>	<u>NAME</u>
An-Giang	Long-Xuyen	Dr. Nguyen Kiem Thinh
An-Xuyen	Ca-Mau	Dr. Pham Quynh Quy
Ba-Xuyen	Khanh-Hung	Dr. Le Ky Van
Bien-Hoa	Bien-Hoa	Dr. Vo Van Cui
Binh-Duong	Phu-Cuong	Dr. Nguyen Quang Thai
Binh-Dinh	Qui-Nhon	Dr. Tran Duc Hop
Binh-Long	An-Loc	H.T. Nguyen Ba Chung
Binh-Tuy	Ham-Tan	H.T. Dinh Van Thai
Binh-Thuan	Phan-Thiet	Dr. Hoan Ba
Chuong-Thien	Vi-Manh	
Con-Son		H.T. Le Van Trang
Dinh-Tuong	My-Tho	Dr. Huynh Ngoc Du
Darlac	Banmethuot	Dr. Ton That Niem
Da-Nang (City)		Dr. Truong Dinh Tri
Gia-Dinh	Gia-Dinh	Dr. Le Vinh Khai
Khanh-Hoa	Nha-Trang	Dr. Vinh-Luc
Kien-Giang	Bach-Gia	Dr. Nguyen Van Nam
Kien-Hoa	Truc-Giang	Dr. Le Van Hue
Kien-Phong	Cao-Lanh	Dr. Duong Thuc Huy
Kien-Tuong	Moc-Hoa	Dr. Dang Thuc Huy
Kontum	Kontum	Dr. Vuong Huu Tan
Lam-Long	Bao-Loc	Dr. Hoang-Khiem
Long-An	Tan-An	Dr. Le Si Ca
Long-Khanh	Xuan-Loc	Dr. Hoa Phan Su
Ninh-Thuan	Phan-Rang	Dr. Luong Van Phung
Phu-Yen	Tuy-Hoa	Dr. Nguyen Thanh Phuoc
Phong-Dinh	Can-Tho	Dr. Le Van Khoa
Phuoc-Long	Phuoc-Binh	H.T. Nguyen Ngoc Minh
Phuoc-Thanh	Phuoc-Vinh	H.T. Nguyen Phuc Ngan
Phuoc-Tuy	Phuoc-Loc	Dr. Nguyen Dinh Luyen
Pleiku	Pleiku	Dr. Nguyen Huy Vong
Quang-Duc	Gia-Nghia	Dr. Nguyen-Bau
Quang-Nam	Hoi-An	Dr. Nguyen Van Quy
Quang-Ngai	Quang-Ngai	Dr. Hoang Trong Van
Quang-Tri	Quang-Tri	Dr. Bau-Ham
Tay-Ninh	Tay-Ninh	Dr. Tran Van Manh
Thua-Thien	Hue	Dr. Tran Kiem Khoan
Tuyen-Duc	Dalat	Dr. Nguyen Phan
Vinh-Binh	Tra-Vinh	Dr. Dao Tuan Kiet
Vinh-Long	Vinh-Long	Dr. Ho Kiem Ngoc

H.T. = Health Technician

VIET NAM  
Provincial Hospitals

SOUTHERN REGION - Population 8,950,000

Province and Population	Hospital Location	No. Hosp Beds % Occupancy	Resident Physician	Comments
An Giang 802,500	Long Xuyen Chief City	250 114%	X	Surgical suite constructed 1962
"	Chau Doc 2nd City	240 60%	X	Surgical suite planned for 1963
"	Cai Son	70 140%	0	No assistance planned
An Xuyen 273,500	Ca Mau	50 110%	X	Surgical suite constructed 1962 Post-Op. Ward planned for 1962
Ba Xuyen 638,900	Soc Trang Chief City	340 100%	X	Surgical suite constructed 1962 Post-Op. Ward planned for 1963
"	Bac Lieu 2nd City	200 110%	X	Surgical suite constructed 1962
Bien Hoa 234,000	Bien Hoa	350 110%	X	Surgical suite constructed 1962
Binh Duong 296,400	Thu Dau Mot	225 80%	X	Surgical suite constructed 1962
Binh Long 64,700	An Loc	44	0	Surgical suite and Post-Op. ward Planned for 1963
Binh Tuy 33,700	Ham Tan	0	X	Surgical suite and Post-Op. ward Planned for 1963
Chuong Thien (new province)	Vi Thanh	0	0	Surgical suite and Post-Op. ward planned for 1963
Con Son 4,918	Con Son Island	212	0	Surgical suite and Post-Op. ward planned for 1963
Dinh Tuong 656,000	My Tho Chief City	260 150%	X	Surgical suite constructed 1962
"	Go Cong 2nd City	??	X	Surgical suite planned for 1963
Gia Dinh 626,000	Gia Dinh	235 110%	X	Nursing Care equipment only 1962
Kien Giang 436,000	Rach Gia Chief City	300 100%	X X	Surgical suite constructed 1962
"	Ha Tien 2nd City	?	0	No assistance planned
Kien Hoa 550,000	Truc Giang	275 100%	X	Surgical suite constructed 1962
Kien Phong 270,000	Cao Lanh	98 54%	X	Surgical suite and Post-Op. ward planned for 1963
Kien Tuong 54,000	Moc Hoa	42 70%	X	Surgical suite constructed 1962
Long An 480,000	Tan An	130 15%	X	Surgical suite constructed 1962
Long Khanh 74,000	Xuan Loc	45 70%	X	Surgical suite and Post-Op. ward planned for 1963
Phong Dinh 500,000	Can Tho	400 110%	X	Surgical suite constructed 1962 Regional Hospital
Phu Quoc 18,000	Duong Dong Island	0	0	Surgical suite and Post-Op. ward planned for 1963
Phuoc Long 33,300	Phuoc Binh	24 110%	0	Surgical suite and Post-Op. ward planned for 1963

SOUTHERN REGION cont.

Phuoc Thanh 65,000	Phuoc Vinh	0	0	Surgical suite and Post-Op. ward planned for 1963
Phuoc Tuy 134,000	Phuoc Le Chief City	70 50%	X	Surgical suite planned for 1963
"	Vung Tau 2nd City	20 120%	X	Surgical suite constructed 1962
Tay Ninh 283,000	Tay Ninh	140 100%	X	Surgical suite constructed 1962
Vinh Binh 524,000	Phu Vinh	250 80%	X	Surgical suite constructed 1962
Vinh Long 525,000	Vinh Long Chief City	240 90%	X	Surgical suite planned for 1963
"	Sadec 2nd City	100 90%	X	Surgical suite renovated 1962
Saigon 1,500,000	City Hospitals Saigon Pref.	4,000 120%	X	Cho Ray is Nursing Education Center

CENTRAL COASTAL REGION - Population 4,300,000

Binh Dinh 300,000	Qui Nhon	300 95%	X	Surgical suite constructed 1962 Regional Hospital
Binh Thuan 155,000	Phan Thiet	200 50%	X	Surgical suite constructed 1962
Khanh Hoa 272,000	Nha Trang	350 100%	X	Surgical Building completed 1962 Regional Hospital
Ninh Thuan 124,000	Phan Rang	180 100%	X	Surgical suite constructed 1962 Post-Op. ward planned for 1963
Phu Yen 341,000	Tuy Hoa	130 90%	X	Surgical suite constructed 1962
Quang Nam 940,000	Da Nang 110,000 City	300 115%	X	Surgical building completed 1962 Regional Hospital
"	Hoi An Chief City	220	X	Surgical suite constructed 1962
Quang Ngai 665,000	Quang Ngai	200 90%	X	Surgical suite planned for 1963 (Medico Team here)
Quang Tin (New province)	Tam Ky	0	0	Surgical suite and Post-Op. ward Planned for 1963
Quang Tri 270,000	Quang Tri	200 110%	X	Surgical suite constructed 1962
Thua Thien 422,000	Hue Prefecture 103,000 City	1,100 110%	X	Hue is Nursing Education Center

PLATEAU and HIGHLAND REGION - Population 589,000

Darlac 141,000	Banmethuot	180 100%	X	Surgical suite constructed 1962 Post-Op. ward planned 1962
Kontum 76,000	Kontum	60 75%	X	Surgical suite constructed 1962
Lam Dong 56,000	Bao Loc	20	X	Surgical suite and Post-Op. ward planned for 1963
Pleiku 183,000	Pleiku	200 110%	X	Surgical suite constructed 1962 Post-Op. ward planned for 1962
Phu Bon (New Province)	Hau Bon	0	0	No assistance planned
Quang Duc 24,000	Gia Nghia	0	X	Surgical suite and Post-Op. ward planned for 1963
Tuyen Duc 56,000	Dalat prefecture 50,000	220 111%	X	Surgical suite constructed 1962



## HEALTH EDUCATION

The Department of Health has 12 audio-visual units in Vietnam, six with the Rural Health Program and six with the Malaria Eradication Program. Requests for special showings of health films can be routed through Provincial Medical Supervisors or Malaria Provincial Offices. Health films are also included in many of the Provincial Film Libraries of the Vietnamese Information Service.

Educational materials on health subjects are also available on request, in limited quantities.

The names and headquarters of the six Rural Health Controllers and the provinces in which they work are:

Mr. Duong Cong Kham (Hue)	- Quang Tri Thua Thien Quang Nam Quang Ngai Binh Dinh
Mr. Tran Van Song (Nha Trang)	- Kontum Pleiku Darlac Phu Yen Khanh Hoa
Mr. Pham Ngoc Tai (Phan Rang)	- Ninh Thuan Binh Thuan Binh Tuy Tuyen Duc Lam Dong Long Khanh
Mr. Tran Van Dong (Gia Dinh)	- Quang Duc Phuoc Long Binh Long Tay Ninh Binh Duong Bien Hoa Phuoc Thanh Gia Dinh Phuoc Tuy
Mr. Hoang Xuan Do (My Tho)	- Long An Dinh Tuong Kien Phong Vinh Long Vinh Binh Kien Hoa Kien Tuong
Mr. Tran Van Thuan (Can Tho)	- An Giang Phong Dinh Ba Xuyen An Xuyen Kien Giang Chuong Thien

DISTRICT HEALTH CENTERS  
Constructed or about to be Constructed by USOM

<u>PROVINCE</u>	<u>DISTRICT</u>	<u>PROVINCE</u>	<u>DISTRICT</u>
Quang-Tri	Dong-Ha	Bien-Hoa	Tan Phu
	Cam Lo		Long Thanh
	Hai Lang	Tay-Ninh	Phu Chuong
Thua-Thien	Hue City		Long Hoa
	Lang Co	Gia-Dinh	Hoc Mon
	Gia Hoi		Thu Duc
	Quang Dien	Long-An	Thanh Tien
	Huong Thuy	Dinh-Tuong	Vinh Hoi
	Vinh Loc		Cai Lay
Quang-Nam	Tam Ky		Vinh Binh
	Tien Phuoc		Long Dinh
	Hoa Vang	Vinh-Long	Vung Lien
Quang-Ngai	Duc Pho		Cai Nhum
	Binh Son		Tam Binh
	Lye Son		Cho Lach
Phu-Yen	Song Cau	Vinh-Binh	Tra Cu
	Phu Duc		Tieu Can
Binh-Dinh	Tam Quan		Tra On
	Bong Son	Kien-Hoa	Mo Cay
Pleiku	City (Le Thanh)		Huong My
	Cheo-Reo	Chuong-Thien	Kien Long
	Le Trung		Kien Hung
Kontum	Dakto	Kien-Phong	Hong Ngu
	Kontum		Thanh Binh
Darlac	Lac Thien	Phong-Dinh	Phung Hiep
	Buon Ho		Cau Ke
Quang-Duc	Kien Duc	An-Giang	An Phu
Tuyen-Duc	M'Lon Village	Kien-Giang	Kien Tan
Binh-Thuan	Hai Lang		Kien An
	Tuy Phong		Kien Binh
	Hai Ninh		Phu Quoc
Ninh-Thuan	Thap Cham	Ba-Xuyen	Long Phu
	Thanh Hoi		Thanh Tri
Long-Khanh	Dinh Quan		Vinh Chau
Phuoc-Tuy	Dat Do	An-Xuyen	Thai Binh
	Phuoc Hai		Binh Hung
	Long Hai	Phuoc-Long	Bo Duc
Binh-Duong	An Thanh		
	Bon Quan		
	Lai Thieu		

## DISTRICT HEALTH SERVICES

### The Dispensary-Maternity-Infirmery (Benh-Xa):

Most of Vietnam's 220 districts have a combination infirmery maternity and dispensary facility. Sometimes there is only an infirmery and a dispensary. The infirmery is apt to have eight beds and the maternity about twelve beds. The out-patient dispensary treats over 100 patients a day. Many of these facilities have been built with USOM funds in the past and many will be built in the near future (see enclosed list for exact location).

### The Staff at the District Level:

The District Health Chief (Truong Y-Te Quan), is either a health technician (Can-Su Y-Te), or nurse (Y-Ta), each of whom has had two or three years of professional training. They may be assisted by an Assistant Nurse (Phu Y-Ta), who has eight to twelve months of training. The Maternity is staffed by one or two midwives, who may have had up to three years of training. In about half of the Districts there is also a Mobile Public Health team, consisting of three District Health Workers (Can-Bo Y-Te Quan), who are nurses with an additional two months training in public health, and a Sanitary Agent (Can-Bo Ve-Sinh), who has four to six months of training in sanitation. The function of the District Health Worker is to supervise the Village Health Workers, do health education for the prevention of disease, give immunizations, visit sick people in their homes, and arrange for medical or nursing care. The Sanitary Agent works intensively in villages to improve market and restaurant sanitation, public water supply, private water supply and privies, and schools and health center sanitation.

### Transportation:

Ambulances have been given to about one half of the Districts by USOM to provide transportation of patients to the Provincial Hospital when necessary. Additional ambulances will be given soon.

All District Health Workers, Sanitary Agents, and some of the District Health Chiefs, have been given motor bikes so that they may easily visit the villages where they are expected to work. After four years, during which time the workers must provide the up-keep and maintenance and gasoline for the motor bikes, they become their personal property.

## HEALTH SERVICES AT THE VILLAGE LEVEL

Over the last few years health services have been extended to about 3,000 villages. Now, with the growth of the Strategic Hamlet Program, it is foreseen that these services will be given eventually to each hamlet.

### The Village (or Hamlet) Health Worker (Can-Bo Y Te Xa):

The Village Health Worker should be a young, healthy man or woman who is able to read and is liked by the rest of the village. His functions include surveying health needs, treating minor illnesses as described in the Manual for Village Health Workers, promoting village sanitation, educating the public about health, and making reports as necessary.

Training is given at the provincial hospital, usually in two-week courses, although some have training up to six months. A suggested training course is enclosed. Upon completion of the course the Health Worker receives a certificate and a badge. Any village wishing to have such a worker should recruit one, possibly by a village election. This person can certainly attend a course in the near future as they are being conducted almost continuously in many provincial health services.

Until June 1962, the pay of the Village Health Worker was entirely up to the Province, District or Village. Many were volunteers working as little as one hour per week, in order for the village to have a First Aid Kit and provide some care in an emergency. Now USOM can pay up to 600 piasters per month, through the Department of Health. The Village Health Worker must work full time and if he holds another position, he may get paid for only one GVN position, according to GVN regulations.

This worker receives supervision from the District Health Chief and District Health Workers.

### The Village Health Station (Tram Y-Te)

The Village Health Station is usually small and is intended to treat patients on an ambulatory, out-patient basis only. Sometimes there is a bed for an emergency patient before he can be sent to the District Infirmary (Benh-Xa) or Provincial Hospital (Benh-Vien).

These stations are usually located near the Administrative Headquarters of a village and will usually be in the first Strategic Hamlet within a village. Additional hamlets will need new facilities. They will have to be built by labor and with materials available within the village.

The medicine and supplies used in the villages are provided by USOM through the Department of Health and the Provincial Health Services. There is an adequate supply of these medicines (see Manual for Village

Health Workers) in Vietnam. However, communications and transportation are sometimes difficult and each station may have temporary shortages. Any shortages should be brought to the attention of the district or provincial health authorities for prompt action. If requests for help to local health authorities get no results, then notify USOM Public Health Division, giving specific place, time, and names.

The Village Maternity (Nha Ho-Sinh Xa):

In some parts of the country there are also village maternities staffed by rural midwives (Co-Mu Huong-thon), who were usually trained in the Provincial Hospitals and who receive their supervision and supplies from the Provincial Hospital.

The Village Health Workers Manual:

This Manual is available in Vietnamese, English, and Rhade and will soon be available in other mountain dialects.

UNITED STATES OPERATIONS MISSION  
PUBLIC SAFETY DIVISION

I. Program:

Aid to National Police (including Combat Police Harbor Police Airport Police the various Municipal Police Forces and the Rural Police), Customs Service Immigration Service Prison Rehabilitation Narcotics Control Unit Civil Security Telecommunications Directorate

II. Type of Aid:

Reorganization training (local 3rd country U S ), commodities (transportation communications weapons and ammunition) facilities (training buildings ranges administration buildings etc )

III. U S Technicians:

44 specialists in various fields of Public Safety: Police Administration Criminal Investigation Narcotics Control Firearms Civil Disturbance Control Police Communications Identification Rural Police and paramilitary (including counterinsurgency) operations. (USOM/PSD has assigned counterparts in each of these agencies - e.g. Director General of the National Police, Chief Saigon Police, Chiefs of each of the other services and agencies listed. PSD advisors to the regional police directors are resident in Hue, BanMeThuot, NhaTrang BienHoa, MyTho and CanTho).

IV. Major Contributions to Counterinsurgency:

I.D. cards are printed on safety paper - contain basic data plus both index fingerprints and are laminated with a distinctive design in the plastic so that it is virtually impossible to forge. I.D. Cards are to be issued to every person over 18. (Estimated total of 7,500,000). The program is being carried out in every province. 400,000 cards were issued in September; 5,111,251 to date. The program is expected to be completed by 1 January 1963. As a result of the program 59 Viet-Cong have been discovered and arrested; 472 deserters picked up; and, 11,268 old ID irregularities discovered. Family identification is being tried out in Phu Yen Province. All members of a family are photographed in a single-group photo and one print is left in the house.

The Civil Security Telecommunications Network is established for the purpose of providing communications for the various civil internal security agencies listed above. The National Headquarters station is in operation and all five regional stations are in operation - three of these (Hue, BanMeThuot, CanTho) have their radio teletype installed and in operation. In addition all 41 provincial radio stations are in operation (ANGRC-9) or (AUTODYNE Transmitter/Collins Receiver) HF, and all of the 226 district stations are in operation (ANGRC-9 or TR-20).

Installation of specially designed radios in 2,000 villages is underway, 1300 village radios have been installed and installation is going forward at the rate of 250 per month. Completion contemplated by the end of December 1962. These village radios (TR-20) were developed jointly by Public Safety Division personnel and the civilian radio manufacturer to fill a need not met by any existing military or civilian set. They are a simple push-to-talk VHF unit designed to provide two way voice communications up to 20 miles in rural areas where there is little man made noise. They are powered by either 120 V AC or by automobile batteries.

Installation of these village radios is being carried out by four teams headed by PSD technicians. Teams include personnel loaned by 39 Signal Battalion as well as Vietnamese members of the Civil Security Telecommunication Service. Installation is being carried out under extreme difficulties. Teams have been ambushed six times - have had to shoot their way in on at least one occasion, have had to walk up to 15 kilometers to reach some villages. Though no casualties have yet been suffered by Viet-Cong action, one helicopter was hit by ground fire on take-off after one installation, and three men (1 American and 2 Vietnamese) were drowned in a boat accident during an installation trip. These TR-20 radios are also being installed for various internal security uses, e.g. railroads, Police, Special Forces, etc. 250 installed for these purposes.

We are presently in the process of extending the network to 6,000 hamlets. For this we are utilizing two new radios, of less power but operating on the same frequencies as the TR-20. These are called the TR-5 and the HT-1. The TR-5 is a smaller, less powerful edition of the TR-20 having a range of 5-10 miles. The HT-1 is a 1/2 watt Handie Talkie with a range of 1-5 miles. The H-T-1 operates on 8 flashlight batteries. 3000 of each have been ordered - funded by MAP. 76 Signal Corps personnel have been brought to Viet-Nam for 6 months TDY and loaned to USOM/PSD to assist in the installation and maintenance of these radios. Battery recharging equipment has been installed at every district headquarters where feasible windchargers have been installed at the radio site. In An Xuyen Province, a newly installed village radio was used to call for evacuation of military wounded. A test was run some time ago in Gia Dinh Province utilizing the village radio to call for air support. It was reportedly taking six hours through normally used channels to get such a message to the Air Force. Through the village radio, the message was transmitted in 6 minutes. This civil security network is presently handling nearly a million words of traffic per month in and out of Saigon alone - 50% of the traffic is for other GVN agencies; Education; Railroads; Department of Defense; Land Development; Legal Department, etc.

Within the Strategic Hamlet/Rural Development Program in coordination with the Director General National Police, PSD technicians organized and trained a class of 42 Police Instructors in Civil Internal Security for Strategic Hamlets. The text is a basic manual prepared by a PSD technician. It has been printed in dual language English/Vietnamese edition.

Three.

These instructors have been multiplying this training to personnel who have been and are being detailed to population and material movement control to identification and others civil security type functions in strategic hamlets.

The Combat Police are a section of the National Police who have been three major functions:

1. Fight small unit actions against the Viet-Cong.
2. Attack the problem of insecurity on the travel ways: highways, waterways, railroads.
3. Conduct raids against known small concentrations of Viet-Cong or Viet-Cong headquarters or supply, meeting, or collection points.

PSD technicians, along with special forces personnel have been conducting training courses for the Combat Police. Four classes have been graduated.

An example of their activity was reported in the press on 14 October where it was stated that this was the first offensive action carried out by the Police in enemy territory. One Viet-Cong political commissar was killed and two captured along with a substantial amount of terrorist type ordnance, hand grenades, land mines, etc.

400 Saigon City Police are presently manning machine gun posts around the perimeters of the city. All 400 of these men have completed their weapons training (revolver, rifle, carbine, shotgun, submachine gun, 30 caliber machine gun) under PSD instructors. 10 pistol, carbine, shotgun and submachine gun instructors from each of the City's 10 precincts have been trained by PSD instructors and are in the process of multiplying this training throughout the police department.

Rural Police training classes of police instructors have been trained in Hue, NhaTrang and BanMeThuot. These instructors are already multiplying this training through their regions. Similar training classes are planned for BienHoa, MyTho and CanTho.

PSD personnel have trained 200 instructors representing all major units of the Army, Marines, Civil Guards, Gendarmerie, Presidential Guard; and the Police, in the technique of riot and civil disturbances control training. Each trained instructor is provided with a training manual and complete lesson plans upon graduation. A 400 man riot squad of the Saigon Police Department has been trained and equipment is on hand for this unit. 600 additional policemen have been trained to support this force. A standby unit of 300 men is on alert duty 24 hours a day.



With respect to planned future activities an organization training and equipping combat police unit will be formed. This was at the direction of the President, primarily to fill the gap left by making an Army out of the Civil Guard. It has the mission of 400 Saigon City Police are presently manning machine gun posts around the perimeter of the city.

A PSD Technician is presently working closely with the MAAG Navy Section to develop a Vessel Registry Activity of the Customs Service into an effective instrument of vessel identification and movement.

The development of Rural police will:

1. Present a favorable image of government.
2. Provide local civil security.
3. Gather the type of intelligence which should be gathered by a trained permanently assigned officer.

10/10/62

UNITED STATES OPERATIONS MISSION TO VIETNAMPUBLIC SAFETY DIVISIONPriority -- Village Radios

Province	No. Sets Planned	Date Installat. Started/Planned	Date Installat. Completed	No. Sets Installed
1. GIA DINH	44	1 Mar 62	15 Mar 62	44
2. AN XUYEN	47	8 Apr 62	24 Apr 62	41
3. TAY NINH	48	17 Apr 62	23 May 62	39
4. BINH DUONG	43	20 Apr 62	4 May 62	46
5. PHUOC TUY	30	24 Apr 62	2 May 62	30
6. KIEN GIANG	50	29 Apr 62	30 May 62	50
7. AN GIANG	64	14 May 62	2 June 62	62
8. KIEN PHONG	45	5 May 62	17 May 62	45
9. KIEN TUONG	33	24 May 62	30 May 62	33
10. QUANG NAM (1)	113	28 May 62	25 June 62	107
11. DINH TUONG	82	7 May 62	In progress	66
12. BINH LONG	25	7 June 62	20 June 62	25
13. LONG AN	82	7 June 62	14 July 62	82
14. QUANG NGAI	117	17 June 62	In progress	97
15. DARLAC (2)	37	1 July 62	15 July 62	5
16. QUANG DUC	19	1 July 62	8 July 62	19
17. PLEIKU	25	21 July 62	In progress	24
18. KONTUM	51	31 July 62	In progress	35
19. PHU YEN (2)	48	8 July 62	In progress	31
20. BINH THUAN	37	20 May 62	In progress	2

Province	No. Sets Planned	Date Installat. Started/Planned	Date Installat. Completed	No. Sets Installed
21. BINH DINH (2)	74	8 Aug 62	31 Aug 62	55
22. KIEN HOA	90	11 Aug 62	In progress	74
23. QUANG TRI	66	15 Aug 62	23 Aug 62	63
24. VINH BINH	62	14 Aug 62	In progress	48
25. PHUOC LONG	40	1 Aug 62	14 Aug 62	21
26. PHONG DINH	45	3 Sept 62	24 Sept 62	43
27. BA XUYEN	88	4 Sept 62	In progress	43
28. PHUOC THANH	28	6 Oct 62	In progress	6
29. BIEN HOA	55			
30. LONG KHANH	38			
31. BINH TUY	27			
32. NINH THUAN	40			
33. KHANH HOA	73			
34. LAM DONG	17			
35. TUYEN DUC	35			
36. THUA THIEN	89			
37. CHUONG THIEN	51			
38. VINH LONG	74			
39. CON SON	5	25 Nov 62		
	----- 2,037			----- 1,240

(1) New Provinces: (1) includes in QUANG TIN  
(2) includes PHU BON

## INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT

Use such ingenuity and means as are available to encourage Vietnamese to invest their available piasters in industrial plants.

Promote joint ventures in which investors from overseas with manufacturing know-how can join forces with Vietnamese investors.

Provide engineering guidance, through the relevant GVN ministries, to industrial entrepreneurs.

Provide financial guidance, through the relevant GVN ministries, to industrial entrepreneurs.

Provide Economic Guidance, through the relevant GVN ministries, to industrial entrepreneurs.

Coordinate with the Program, Trade & Supply and Controller division of USOM, and Embassy Economic Section, for the purpose of developing recommended courses of action in the Industrial Development area for the Director.

Provide liaison service with the relevant GVN Ministries and the Saigon banks on behalf of investors, particularly from overseas.

Provide liaison functions in the area of investment guarantees between the investor and the Office of Private Enterprise AID/W.

PERSONNEL AND ASSIGNMENT  
OF  
UNITED STATES OPERATIONS MISSION TO VIETNAM  
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October 15, 1962

<u>Name</u>	<u>Dt.</u> <u>Div.</u>	<u>Ass.</u> <u>Duty</u>	<u>Ext.</u> <u>Phone</u>	<u>Title</u>
ADAMS, Dick C.	F		587	ASST PROG ECON
ADKINS, Elmer	PS		403	IDENT/RECORDS ADV
ALGER, Lillian G.	A		23142	SEC
ALLARDYCE, Agnes I.	E		23122	TEACHER EDU ADV ENG
ALLY, Dolores	PH		Can Tho St.	NURSE ADV HOSP
AMES, Edward M.	PS		427	TRNG ADV
ANDERSON, Brooks D.	PS		451	COMBAT POLICE ADV
AUSTIN, Joan A.	PS		450	DETAILED
BAIRD, James T.	PH		22706	STAT PH
BARGNESI, Samuel J.	PW		20031	WELL DRILLER
BARON, Denis G.	F		561	ASST PROG ECON
BARTLETT, Robert H.	A		23142	MORT ADV TROP
BEIDLER, Paul	PW		555	ARCH ADV
BENEFIELD, Violet E.	PS		450	SEC
BENSON, William C.	PS		451	PRISON REHAB ADV
BILYEU, George F.	P		581	PERS OFF
BOGGAN, Janet M.	EX		448	SEC
BONDS, Thomas E.	A		23142	VET ADV
BORGES, Humberto B.	I		25651	INDL ADV
BOWER, James A.	PS		427	RURAL ADVISOR DARLAC
BOYD, Thomas F.	PW		20031/25301	GEN ENGR
BOYNTON, Willard H.	PH		22706	CHIEF, PH ADV PHYSN
BOYNTON, Ralph E.	RA			ADMIN OFFICER
BRASILE, Margaret T.	PE/S		574	SEC
BRENT, Joseph L.	D		500	DIRECTOR
BRESETTE, Henry N.	I		25651	INDL ADV TEXTILES
BRITTON, Du'ley J.	PS		451	WPNS TRNG ADV
BRITTON, G. Leslie	A		23142	PLT PATH EXTN
BROCKMAN, Earl H.	A		23142	AGR COOP CREDIT ADV
BRUCKER, Herbert	PS		434/532	DETAILED
BURNS, Robert	RA			DEV OFF RURAL
BUSH, Robert N.	PS		451	RURAL POLICE SENIOR ADV
CALLAHAN, Helen	P		559	ASST PERS OFF
CARTWRIGHT, Gloria	RA		424	SEC
CASSEL, Russell N.	E		23122	TEACHER EDU ADV
CLARK, Marybeth	E		23122	SEC
CLARK, Tounison C.	E		23122	HIGHER EDU ADV

CLARK, Eileen	PA	60267	SEC
COFFEY, Frank	C	23961	AUDITOR
COHEN, Sultan G.	PW	20031	TRAN OFF
COLEMAN, Arthur	E	23122	TEACHER EDU ADV
COLLINS, Raymond	PH	Hue Station	MILARIA SPEC
CONREY, Davis W.	PW	20031	ELECT ENGR COMMO
COOPER, Kenneth	PW	25301	CHIEF CIV AVAI ASST
COPLEY, Thomas L.	.	23142	AGRON ADV CROPS
CORREL, Frank D.	PROG	578	AS T PROG OFF OPNS
COTILES, William	PW	25301	AIR COMMO ENGR
CROFT, Albert J.	CM	24770	ADV UTIL TRNG
CUNNINGHAM, Olevia	PH	Can Tho Stat.	MEDICAL TECH.
DAVIDSON, R.	RA		ASST DEV OFF AREA
DAVIS, Dwight W.	RA	446	ASST DEV OFF AREA
DAVIS, Ray E.	PA	425	TAX ADVISOR
DAVIS, Reginald S.	PS	554	COMMO ADV
DELORE, Rnen	PW	20031	ELECT ENGR COMMO
DEMPSEY, James M.	A	23122	AGRON ADV CROPS
DIMITROV, Frank A.	PW	20031/25301	BRIDGE ENGR
DODGE, Glenn	PS		TECH POLICE ADV
DONELSON, Martin	PH	Can Tho Stat	.
DORAN, Lawrence W.	A	23142	EATN ADV
DOUGHTY, Clarence	RA		ASST DEV OFF AREA
DROSDOFF, Matthew	A	23142	FOOD AGR OFF
EARL, Ralph F.	PS	403	RURAL POLICE ADV BIEN HOA
EASLEY, Beverley	PW	20031	SEC
EBERT, Kenneth	PH	Can Tho Stat.	NURSE ADV HOSP
EDWARDS, John W.	PW	20031	AUTO MAINT SPL
EVANS, William	PS	Hue Station	
EVANS, Richard	RA	446	DEV OFF RURAL
FARNER, Estell	EX	527	SEC
FEINSTEIN, Bernard	PH	NTrang Stat.	MILARIA SPEC
FIPPIN, William H.	DD	400	DEPUTY DIRECTOR
FORNEY, Edward H.	PS	422	ORGN ADMIN ADVISOR
FOX, Ellen E.	PH	22706	EXEC ASST
FRIEDMAN, Robert	RA		ASST DEV OFF AREA
FRUTCHEY, Frank B.	PH	P.Thiet Stat	MILARIA SPEC
GAGNON, Lillian E.	E	23122	EDU PROG ASST
GARDNER, Clifford	RA		DEVL OFF AREA
GARNER, Jean K.	A	23142	AGR ENGR FARM MACH
GERE, Robert	PROG	540	ASST TRNG OFF
GLANNONE, Gloria	D	500	SEC
GIBSON, Woodrow F.	PS	Can Tho Stat.	RURAL POLICE ADV CAN THO

GILBERT, John T.	TS	576	INTEL TRADE ADV
GLAIS, James	PS	547	DETAILED
GLASSER, Sidney M.	RA		DEV OFF AREA
GLENN, Stanley	PH	36564	MALARIA SPEC
GNATT, Celia	PW	20031	SECRETARY
GOODMAN, William H.	TS	405	ASST SPL ADV PROGMT
GOTTLIEB, Lester J.	EX	448	EXEC OFF
GRANDON, Opal P.	PS	422	SECRETARY
GRAY, Frederick	C	564	CONTROLLER
GROSS, Martin L.	PS	427	MUNICIPAL POLICE ADVISOR

HAGER, Robert M.	E	23122	EDU ADV CONST
HALL, Ralph H.	E	23122	AUDIO VISUAL EDU ADVISOR
HAMILTON, Joseph	A	23142	HORT ADV SUB TROP
HAMMOND, Granville S.	E	23122	CHIEF EDU DIV
HANNON, Stuart	CM	24770	COM MEDIA OFF
HARTANI, Joseph	PH	22706	SANITARY ENGR
HARRIS, Douglas W.	E	23122	TEACHER EDU ADV
HAWES, Howard	RA		SUPPLY ADVISOR
HAY, Kitty	RA		ASST DEV OFF AREA
HIGH, Sidney	E	23122	VOCATIONAL EDU ADV
HILL, Patricia A.	PS	451	SECRETARY
HINSHAW, Fred E.	EX	412	TRANS OFFICER
HORGES, Paul W.	PS	450	DETAILED
HODSON, Jeremy	PROG	449	DEP PROGRAM OFF
HOLBROOK, Richard	RA		ASST DEV OFF AREA
HOLLE, Henry G.	TS	441	INTEL TRADE ADV
HOWELL, Thomas F.	PW	20031	MARINE ENGR DREDGE

IBBETSON, Henry B.	PW	25301	AIR OPNS ADV
JARRELL, Ramon M.	TS	415	ASST SPL ADV
JARRELL, Suzanne	A	23142	SECRETARY
JOHNS, Elith E.	D	500	DIRECTOR'S SECRETARY
JOHNSON, Robert P.	E	23122	TRADE INDUSTRIES ADV

KARM, Jalil S.	PH	36564	MALARIA SPEC
KATZ, Paul	PS	455	COMMO ENGR
KEIRSTEAD, Richard	PH	Qui Nhon	MALARIA SPEC
KELSER, Marie A.	E	23122	SECRETARY
KENNEDY, Robert	PA	60267	CIV ADV ADV
KIBLING, Charles A.	CM	24996	ADV RADIO
KNOX, Newton B.	PA	420	A/C GEN STATISTICAL ADV
KOHLMANN, William	PROG	431	TRNG ASST
KOVACHUK, Paul N.	C	23961	AUDITOR
KRASK, Walter A.	PW	20031	ELECT ENGR COMMO

LEKIS, Cleo	DD	400	SEC TO DEP DIR
LANDGREN, Raymond H.	PS	422	NARCOTICS ADVISOR
LANGAN, Eugene F.	PS	450	DETAILED
LANIER, Verle E.	EX	416	EXEC ASST
LaPOINTE, Walter G.	PS	450	DETAILED
LeBLANC, Alphonse A.	C	23961	AUDITOR
LEE, Nina	PH	22706	NUR ED ADV
LEHOVICH, Vladimir	RA		ASST DEV OFF AREA
LEVORSON, Alton G.	A	23142	AGR ENGR FARM MACH
LORENZEN, John D.	PS	450	DETAILED
LUBIN, Harriet	PROG	437	STAT
LUCHE, Thomas C.	RA		ASST PROG OFF
LUFKIN, Shirley	PROG	449	SECRETARY
McDANIEL, Leah J.	PROG	562	TRAINING ASST
McDANIEL, Ray B.	A	23142	RURAL YOUTH ADV
McDONALD, George	CM	22170	ADV GRAPHIC
McDONALD, Lily	C	564	SECRETARY
McGARRY, James P.	PS	554	COMMO ADV OPNS
McKEEL, Wallace W.	C	23961	AUDITOR
McNERNEY, Daniel P.	RA		ASST SPL ADV
MEYNARD, Leonard	RA	446	DEV OFF RURAL
MELVIN, George H.	RA	446	ASST SPL ADV
MENKE, Walter E.	L	552	LEGAL ADVISOR
MERLO, Patricia	F	587	SECRETARY
MILLER, James	PW	25301	METEOROLOGST
MILLS, Mary L.	PH	Hue Stat.	NUR EDU ADV
MELVIN, George	RA	446	
MONTGOMERY, Ailine	EX	596	ASST RECORDS SUPER
MOORHEAD, John S.	PH	22706	PUBLIC HEALTH PHYSN
MORGAN, Tirzah M.	PH	22706	NUR ADV
MURRAY, Ernest J.	PS	422	EXEC ASST
MURTHA, John F.	EX	416	ASST EXEC OFF
NIESE, Harvey	RA		ASST DEV OFF AREA
NELSON, Jack L.	PW	20031	HWY ENGR
NIESE, Carol E.	PA	421	SECRETARY
NIESE, William Jr.	PW	20031	HWY ENGR
NIGHTSWONGER, William	RA	446	ASST DEV OFF AREA
NORDANSON, Bengt K.	CM	22264	ADV UTIL
NORFOLK, Sewell M.	C	579	AUDITOR
NORTON, Robert	PH	Can Tho	MED OFF
O'CONNOR, Charles	PH	Da Nang	MALARIA SPEC
O'DONNELL, John B.	RA		ASST DEV OFF AREA
O'KEEFE, Timothy	RA		ASST DEV OFF AREA



OTULEY, Rex A.-	A	23142	DEP FOOD AGR OFF
OWENS, Robert P.	PS	451	RURAL POLICE ADV MYTHO
PLIGE, Robert M.	F	501	PROG ECON
PAKCHER, Nathan	C	569	ACCOUNTANT
PALMER, Alice H.	E	23122	EDU MATERIALS ADV
PALUBICKI, Barbara	PH	Can Tho Stat	NUR ADV HOSP
PAVLICK, S. Mary	PH	Hue	NUR ADV NUR SERV
PERRY, John T.	RA		DEV OFF RURAL
PHILLIPS, Eleanor M.	E	23122	BUS EDU ADV
PHILLIPS, Rufus C.	RA	526	ASST DIR FOR RURAL AFFAIRS
PHILPOTT, Gladys O.	E	23122	TEACHER EDU ADV EDMN
PIERCE, Margaret	EX	596	RECORDS CLERK
PIKE, Noel	PW	20031	ELECT ENGR POWER
PINKERTON, Frank H.	EX	414	HOUSING OFF
PRINGLES, Richard	"	23142	AGR ECON ADV
PUEFF, Duncan A.	PH	36528	EQUIP OPN MAINT SPEC
PUEFF, Grace G.	CM	24770	SECRETARY
RACZ, Margaret	PH	22706	HOSP NUR SV
REYNOLDS, Leonard C.	PW	20031	R R ADV
REUTER, Frederick	E	23122	TEL EDU ADV
RHINE, Earl R.	RA		ASST DEV OFF AREA
RICE, William A.	C	579	BUDGET ACCT OFFICER
RITCHIE, Fred	PE/S	574	INTL TRADE ADVISOR
ROBERTSON, Eloise	PH	22706	SECRETARY
RONSHAUSEN, Arlette D.	PH	22706	SECRETARY
ROOT, Sandra A.	I	25651	SECRETARY
ROSE, Dale L.	PA	420	TRAINING ADV
ROUSSEL, Robert W.	TS	578	INTL TRADE ADV
RUF, Helen	EX	596	RECORDS SUPER
SCHILLER, Irwin M.	PS	Can Tho	TRNG ADV
SCHLICHTER, Edward J.	PS	532	COMMO INSTAL TEAM CHIEF
SCHMIDT, Don	RA		ASST DEV OFF AREA
SCHOETTLER, Robert J.	A	23142	FISH ADV
SHAMPAZIAN, Vunagun	PW	20031	DEP TRANS OFF
SHINKEY, Richard A.	PW	20031	GEN ENGR
SHEA, James M.	PROG	429	ASST PROG OFFICER
SHUMATE, William M.	A	23142	AGR EDU ADV
SILVER, Solomon	PROG	401	PROGRAM OFFICER
SIMMLER, William	PS	423	DETAILED
SLOANE, Charles F.	PS	451	RURAL DEV HUE
SMITH, Leslie	"		HOME ECON ADV
STARKE, Guy F.	I	25651	INDUSTDEV ADV
STENBERG, Hiram S.	"	23961	AGR COOP ADV
STOCKMAN, William A.	C	23961	ASST BLDG MAINT OFF
STREED, Nancy R.	P		PERS CLERK
STUHLER, George	EX	550	GEN SERVICES PROPERTY OFF

SMARTZ, William	EX	24959	ASST BLDG MAINT OFF
SWISHER, Cleo	PROG	441	SECRETARY
LAUB, Louis B.	C	23961	AUDITOR
TAYLOR, Edward W.	PW	20031	PUB WKS ENGR
TAYLOR, Edwin	EX	593	GEN SERV OFF
TAYLOR, John E.	PH	36564	MALARIA ADV
TAYLOR, Mary L.	PROG	401	SECRETARY
TAYLOR, William C.	TS	405	SPL ADV
THOMPSON, Thomas C.	PH	22706	HOSP EQUIP ENGR
TRIGG, William R.	PROG	449	ASST PROG OFF
TUCKER, Russell N.	PH	22706	HEALTH ADM ADV
TURKUS, S. Herbert	F	587	
TYSON, Robert C.	PH	22706	SANITARIAN
UTZINGER, Robert J.	PH	36566	HEALTH EDU ADV
VAUGHN, Guy V.	PS	554	COMMO ADV
VOULGAROPOULOS, E.	PH	22706	PH PHYSN
WILLIAMS, Ogden	RA	469	MONTAGNARD ADVISOR
WAGNER, Ella M.	PS	422	SECRETARY
WAGNER, LeRoy L.	PROG	443	PROG ANALYST
WALKER, William P.	I	25651	INDL ADV
WALSH, Herbert K.	E	23122	DEP CHIEF, EDU DIV
WALTON, Frank E.	PS	586	CHIEF PSD
WARNE, William	RA		ASST DEV OFF AREA
WELBERT, Charles H.	TS	577	ECON ADV
WIENER, Emil C.	TS	434	DEP SPL ADV
WILDMAN, Quentin J.	PW	20031	SAN ENGR
WILSON, J. Carroll	"	23142	EXTN ADV INFO
WORTHINGTON, Paul	RA		ASST DEV OFF AREA
WRIGHT, Doris B.	PH	22706	PUBLIC HEALTH NURSE
WRIGHT, Jeanne E.	RA		HEALTH EDU ADV
YOUNG, Earl J.	RA	424	DEV OFF
ZOIS, Frenchy L.	I	25651	SECRETARY