

BRIEFING ON SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC PROGRESS IN RURAL VIET NAM
DURING JULY, AUGUST AND SEPTEMBER 1962 AND A LOOK AT THE FUTURE

Prepared by USOM Rural Affairs

History may prove that the months of July, August and September 1962 marked the turning point in the struggle to keep South Viet Nam free for it was in those months that the Government of Viet Nam came to the full realization that its Strategic Hamlet Program, first conceived with security in mind, actually offered the opportunity for dynamic social and economic progress for its rural population, and it was in these months that the American agencies also made their plans and fielded a new USOM team with a new program fully oriented toward helping Free Viet Nam mount revolutionary social and economic progress in its countryside.

Though actual physical social and economic achievements were limited during the period, planning was most solid and changes in thinking dramatic, so that a firm foundation was laid for intensive progress in the months ahead. At the same time, the countryside was readied to undertake economic advances as pace of formation of strategic hamlets quickened and their populations democratically organized in an environment of improved security.

Significant rural field social and economic achievements during the period included:

Full implementation of the rat control program in the ten low-land provinces of Central Viet Nam in which 100,000 packages of rat poison were used free-of-charge by 150,000 farm families in three months and 8 million rat tails collected. Popular reaction was spectacular and the second phase of the program will be started immediately. It will go countrywide from the first of 1963. No wide scale rat control program previously existed.

Expansion of rural credit loans through the National Agricultural Credit Organization. Whereas in the similar period of January 1 to August 1, 1960 643 million piasters were loaned to farmers throughout the country only 244 million were loaned in 1961 due to deteriorated rural security conditions. 323 million was loaned in 1962 for the period, perhaps representing a slight improvement in security conditions as well as increasing efforts to extend loans. This program will be rapidly expanded in the next few months.

Continuation of the Malaria Eradication Program. Though this activity continues to be restricted by the security situation some improvement in general security conditions was reported during the period. Also, work was expanded due to sprayings arranged for completed strategic hamlets and for montagnard resettlement areas where populations were concentrated under secure conditions. Expansion of activities is envisioned in the months ahead.

Extension of education in rural areas. With several new U.S. financed technical and teacher's training schools opened during the period in the provinces. The following table gives figures on elementary and secondary educational facilities as well as our plans for expanding elementary facilities in strategic hamlets in the months ahead.

Elementary Schools (Public)

	<u>1961-62</u>	<u>1962-63</u>
Number of Schools	3,839	4,156
" " Pupils	1,033,429	1,111,973
" " Teachers	18,684	20,012
" " Classes	21,016	22,348
" " Classrooms	15,278	15,350

Secondary Schools (Public)

Number of Schools	101	118
" " Pupils	85,700	98,700
" " Teachers	2,476	2,816
" " Classes	1,604	1,830
" " Classrooms	802	915

In addition, the proposed construction of 1,800 classrooms for strategic hamlets in CY 1963 will permit the addition of 144,000 additional pupils (elementary).

Continued expansion of strategic hamlet health facilities and backup for future new hamlets through training of health workers, etc.

Three USOM Provincial Representatives were appointed and in place during the period. In addition, MAAG Sector Advisors were appointed

as Acting USOM Provincial Representatives where required. Province Development Plans were signed for Phu Yen, Quang Ngai and Binh Dinh Provinces.

In addition to the above achievements during the period, more important were the plans made for the months ahead which are summarized below:

Reorienting, developing and presenting to Washington the new USOM Program for carrying out intensive social and economic rural progress.

Actual placing of some of the key members of the new USOM team in Viet Nam to man this program.

Development of some of the basic projects for the new program and submission of procurement documents to Washington for them. These projects are being developed to bring the quickest possible improvements in rural living standards and programmed so as to commence in large scale from January 1, 1963 which is our target date for kickoff of our intensified rural development program. These projects include:

Montagnard Relief and Rehabilitation for all montagnards being resettled throughout the country as well as plans for improving educational facilities and agricultural production capabilities for montagnards generally.

Hamlet Self Help Program which is our key program for fostering democratic processes in the hamlets and harnessing hamlet energies for improving social and economic conditions through Self Help. The program is based upon hamlet citizens selecting by ballot small social and economic improvement projects they wish to carry out in their hamlets donating their own labor but requesting locally unavailable materials and technical advice from provincial levels where Provincial Development Councils (Strategic Hamlet Committees) approve the requests and make the necessary materials available to the hamlet citizens through immediate grants. USOM is providing money and resources for this program at provincial levels to insure immediate response to hamlet requests. All provinces will participate.

Hog, Poultry and Organic Fertilizer Production Programs are being implemented countryside to include approximately 300,000 farm families. U. S. surplus corn will be sold as feed at low cost; improved breed piglets will be made available on loans and cement will be given to poor farmers to build pig stys and compost pits under this program. Proceeds from corn sale will cover internal handling costs and be used as capitalization for farmers cooperatives. This program has already started on a pilot basis and has been warmly received. The VC have responded by announcing a similar program in certain areas and raiding the first hamlet to receive piglets and corn. This program is based on the premise that the quickest way to increase rural income is through encouraging livestock production and developing organic fertilizer source from compost.

A fertilizer Distribution Program is under way which chemical fertilizers will be distributed commencing from January 1, 1963 to 150,000 farm families in the poorest provinces of Central Viet Nam free as partial reward for good work on strategic hamlet construction. Big extension program will augment this effort.

The use of U.S. surplus foods for augmenting diets of dependents of Civil Guard and Self Defense Corpsmen will commence from about January 1 with 600,000 packages of U.S. surplus foodstuffs given directly to 600,000 CG and SDC dependents throughout Viet Nam once each three months.

Rodent control and insect control Programs of which rodent control was discussed earlier herein and together with insect control will really kick-off from next January 1 countrywide for the first time. Insect control is aimed at controlling plant pests and giving higher crop yields quickly.

Putting in place USOM Provincial representatives in as many provinces as possible, probably 15-20 by next January 1, to work with MAAG advisors, Province Chiefs and their heads of Technical Services to speed and coordinate rural development.

Developing centralized warehousing and supply distribution system for USOM rural development supplies to insure efficient and cheapest movement from ships tackle to recipients throughout the country. Preliminary studies indicate feasibility of this action based on similar systems used in other countries and in Viet Nam by Catholic and Mennonite Relief Services. One Vietnamese Government Agency will be designated to handle this with assistance from one USOM

advisor. This will insure rapid movement of all supplies in the country and their receipt when needed by the rural peoples.

Development of coordinated informational support activities incorporating full PsyWar possibilities for our January 1, 1963 kick-off is underway by concerned country team staff and the GVN. Since the program is envisioned as the inception of the Social and Economic Revolution for the Rural Peoples, it is hoped to have it supported by appropriate GVN announcements, symbols and the full media of communications, all tied to the necessary information materials required for acquainting the rural citizenry with it and its elements, technical and otherwise. Tremendous informational and PsyWar opportunities exist which we hope to capitalize upon.

For the above outlined plans, Washington Assistance is requested to expedite approval of those activities requiring U.S. surplus Agricultural Commodities under Sections 201 and 202 of Title II, P.L. 480. Project requests for these supplies have already gone forward to AID/Washington. It is important that the U.S. Department of Agriculture give them quickest possible approval so that commodity arrivals will permit implementation of our grand program from January 1, 1963 as now conceived. We believe this program is the Prelude to Victory in Viet-Nam.

THE HAMLET SELF-HELP PROGRAM IN VIETNAM AND THE FUNCTION OF THE PROVINCIAL STRATEGIC HAMLET COMMITTEE AS A DEVELOPMENT COUNCIL

The Hamlet Self-Help Program is the foundation of the new, intensive, rural, social and economic development effort in Vietnam.

It is a program originating from the decisions of the hamlet citizens themselves on development activities they want to carry out in their own hamlets communicated through the Hamlet Councils to province level for necessary material and sometimes, technical help. It is an action program working from the bottom up depending for success on the management and labor contributions of the hamlet dwellers themselves and on the quick response of the provincial authorities with the necessary materials and technical resources not available in the hamlets. This program is designed to give the hamlet people a stake in their own hamlets which is worth defending.

Examples of small Self-Help Projects that hamlet citizens may suggest are improved, hand-dug wells, ~~dispensaries~~, markets, ~~schools~~, roads, village gardens, drainage ditches, small irrigation and water conservation dikes, digging fish ponds, etc. There are many others, and anything the hamlet peoples suggest which has social or economic benefits and is within their capacity to carry out and provincial budgetary and technical limits should be considered favorably. No school classrooms should be built unless school teachers will definitely be available.

The concept of this Program is rather new in Vietnam and USOM Provincial Representatives should help it get started as follows:

1. After understanding the concept completely yourself, explain it to the Province Chief, the MAAG Sector Advisor and the Chiefs of the Vietnamese technical services at provincial level.
2. Explain to the Province Chief our new, two-way street concept of intensive rural development; that is, one way, the hamlet self-help projects originating with the hamlet citizens themselves speeding social and economic development from the bottom up and, the other way, intensive impact programs designed to rapidly increase rural production and income originating from the top down such as hog, livestock and poultry raising; the fertilizer and compost program; insect and rodent control, etc.

3. Ask the Province Chief to think in terms of a Provincial Development Council consisting of his chiefs of technical services, etc., yourself and the MAAG Sector Advisor, to coordinate and expedite the new, intensive social and economic development effort in his Province. Since this effort is designed to back up the Strategic Hamlet Program with social and economic improvements, the Province Chief's existing Strategic Hamlet Committee should serve as the Provincial Development Council.

4. The Provincial Development Council may immediately appoint a self-help Program Committee consisting of four or five regular members, including the USCM representative, to consider and implement self-help Projects suggested from the Hamlet Councils. Concerned Provincial Technical Services may be called in by this committee for advice and action as required.

5. Descriptive materials and information on the Hamlet Self-Help Program will be prepared for you in Saigon and should be made available through the Committee to the hamlet peoples by every means possible including, Civic Action teams, District and Village Chiefs; pamphlets, posters, radio and hamlet newspapers, etc. Hamlet Self-Help Project Application Forms should be made available to the Hamlet Councils for completion and submission to the Provincial Development Council and its Self-Help Program Committee. The method for actual introduction of the Self-Help Project technique to the hamlet citizens is extremely important and should be similar to the following pattern:

The introducing personnel who may be District Chiefs, Civic Action cadres or Provincial Development Council Self-Help Committee members, etc., should go to the hamlet and ask the Hamlet Council to convene a meeting of all hamlet citizens. At this meeting the Self-Help concept should be explained and five or six simple development projects suggested as examples. The hamlet citizens should then be asked to discuss their own needs and wants as possible Self-Help projects. Their suggestions should be written on a blackboard, and after full discussion, they should take a vote on those they are willing and able to support with their own labor and locally available materials such as sand, gravel, bamboo, etc., but require additional resources from the Self-Help Program. The first choice project of the hamlet may be written up with the help of the persons introducing the program and submitted (mailed if necessary) to the Provincial Development Commission for immediate implementation!

Remember! Self-Help Projects should be the product of democratic action by the hamlet citizens and a main tool in introducing them to democratic action processes! The main purpose of this program is to develop community spirit and a knowledge of and love for the democratic process as well as to actually improve the hamlet. Therefore, you should participate where possible in introducing the Self-Help concept to them, using your discretion on the best means of making the program a real democratic experience resulting in quick government response!

6. The Hamlet Self-Help Project completion procedure should be simple. When a project is completed, the hamlet citizens may wish to hold a small ceremony to be attended by village leaders or the District Chief or even representatives from the province level. Photographs of completed Self-Help Projects may be made and as soon as one project is completed, the hamlet citizens can start another; proof of project completion may be established by letter from the hamlet, photographs or field inspection. The USOM Provincial Representative should keep a simple record in triplicate of Hamlet Self-Help Projects showing each project approved by chronological number, the amount of resources provided and the completion date. One copy of this record should be forwarded each month to Rural Affairs in USOM/Saigon for central records.
7. In principle, the Provincial Development Council should consider favorably support of all worthwhile Hamlet Self-Help Projects whose cost falls within whatever reasonable limit established for that Province. Speed in approval of Hamlet Project Applications and Project implementation is vital in order to demonstrate sincere government concern and response to village needs. In general it should be possible to screen, approve and provide the necessary provincial support to most hamlet Self-Help Projects in one week after their receipt!
8. Money and materials for support in kind of Hamlet Self-Help Projects will be made available at provincial levels to the Province Chief thru USOM sources as revolving funds for operating this program. Adequate resources are available now and await your and provincial implementation of this Program.
9. In addition to the resources mentioned in 7 and 8 above, approximately 50 M/T of foodstuffs and quantities of one gallon tins of cooking oil will be made available in each province each month to the Self-Help Program Committee as an additional resource

for stimulating and aiding Hamlet Self-Help activities. These commodities should be used as payment in kind to hamlet citizens working on social and economic development projects or on improving hamlet defences. They can be used in particular on Self-Help Projects which require amounts of labor beyond the normal capacity of the hamlet civilians to provide voluntarily. For instance, if a Hamlet Self-Help Project requires one man to give so much voluntary labor that his regular source of income is decreased, he might receive foodstuffs to offset his loss and hardship. Care should be exercised by the Provincial Self-Help Committee to insure that these food resources are not used in such a way as to damage or destroy the citizens self-help spirit of voluntary contribution. The maximum amounts of foodstuffs that should be paid for one day's labor are as follows:

500 grams of grain per day for a single man or woman and two ounces of cooking oil, plus 500 grams of grain and two ounces of oil for each direct dependent (wife, husband, children) up to a maximum of three dependents so that the most any laborer should receive is 2000 grams of grain and eight ounces of cooking oil for one day's work if he has a family of three or more direct dependents.

10. It is also envisioned that the Provincial Development Council will serve as a coordinating and planning body for social and economic development other than Hamlet Self-Help. All worthwhile Social and Economic Development Projects coming before the Provincial Development Council should be coordinated and implemented with existing provincial resources. If sufficient provincial resources do not exist and yet the project is a worthy one, it should be referred to the concerned Ministry in Saigon, with copies to USOM/Rural Affairs, for study and possible implementation.

The food discussed in 9 above may be utilized by the Provincial Development Council as a locally available resource for assisting these projects with the concurrence of the USOM Representative using the same standard of payments as previously outlined. For larger, worthwhile, labor-intensive projects such as earthmoving for roads, ditches and dykes, and land-clearing where local food resources are insufficient, additional supplies may be ordered through USOM/Rural Affairs - Saigon.

11. Attached for reference is a sample Self-Help Project Application Form to be filled and submitted by the Hamlet Council.

INTERMINISTERIAL COMMITTEE FOR STRATEGIC HAMLETS

SUB-COMMITTEE OF RURAL AFFAIRS

HAMLET SELF-HELP PROJECT FORM

Date

application Number to be PROVINCE TACTICAL ZONE
 filled in by Provincial
 SELF-HELP COMMITTEE

HamletVillageSYMBOLDistrict**I. PROJECT DESCRIPTION (Use extra space on back of page if necessary)**

- a. Purpose:
- b. Location in Hamlet:
- c. Number of citizens benefitted:
- d. Size of project:
- e. Number of mandays required and desired starting and finishing dates:
- f. Other information Hamlet wishes to include maps or plans if necessary:

II. List of materials and tools required for project

(Supplied by Hamlet Citizens): Requested by citizens from Provincial Self-Help Sub Committee
 (Value, Remarks): (Value, Remarks)

1	:	1
2	:	2
3	:	3
4	:	4
5	:	5
6	:	6
7	:	7
8	:	8
9	:	9
10	:	10

Total

III. a. What is best way to transport materials from Province Capital to your village?
 b. To what village shall materials be transported village

Signature of Hamlet Council Members Hamlet Chief**IV.**

Date Project Received at Province Level	Date Approved by Provincial Self-Help Committee	Date Provincial Materials shipped to village
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Signature

Chairman-Provincial Strategic Hamlets Committee-
Self-Help Sub-Committee

I - Extra space for Project Description

From _____

Hamlet

District

Province

Stamp

Symbol

TO

Province Chief

Chairman Strategic Hamlet Provincial
Committee Self-Help Sub-Committee

VIET-NAM

SPECIAL LIVESTOCK DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM

Brief Analysis of the Current Situation.

Traditionally, many farmers in Viet Nam have raised a few hogs, and pork is an important item in the diet of the total population. One estimate, in the year 1960, indicated that Viet Nam produced 222 hogs per 1,000 inhabitants, as compared with 350 hogs per 1,000 inhabitants in Taiwan and 320 hogs per 1,000 inhabitants in U.S.A. Although much improvement in breeding, feeding and disease control has been accomplished within the last few years, under the direction of USOM advisors and VN Directorate of Animal Husbandry, there is still room for much improvement.

General description of the Project.

Pursuant to the expanded authority of the "Food for Peace" Program, under PL 480 - Title II - Section 202, we propose to utilize US surplus agricultural commodities as a means of developing a sound livestock program with compost making, to improve the living standards of low income farmers and provide capital for Cooperatives. The Title II corn and other commodities will be sold or loaned to farmers by the cooperatives for cash at prices calculated to pay operating costs plus a substantial contribution to the capital of the cooperatives. Distribution of these cash proceeds will be subject to periodic CGCAC/USOM review.

The proposed program is an important part of the GVN/USOM Counter Insurgency Plan to provide low-income farm families, within the Strategic Hamlets and otherwise, a quick source of income and organic fertilizer and fits into the long-term plans aimed at improving the National Economy and helping to remedy the traditional single-crop pattern of farming.

Providing U.S. surplus commodities as supplementary feed for livestock and poultry now on farms at a reasonable price. Present supplies of feed are not adequate to maintain a reasonable production level of poultry and livestock products for local consumption and for available export demand. It is planned that this phase of the program will continue for two to three years or until the feed supply situation is corrected. Compost making will also be encouraged.

The Pig-Compost Program for 100,000 poor farm families for 5 years or less:

For each family: Eight bags of cement for pigsty and compost area, as a Counter Insurgency Grant in Aid. One breeder pig, of improved quality and two market pigs (meat hogs) and six to eight month's feed supply, as a loan-in-kind from NACO.

Schedule of Implementation
(five years or less)

<u>Yr.</u>	<u>Period</u>	<u>Hamlets</u>	<u>Farm Families</u>	<u>Breeder Pigs</u>	<u>Market Pigs</u>	<u>Total</u>
1963	1st. Qtr.	40	1,000	960	40	2,000
1963	2nd. "	120	3,000	2,880	120	6,000
1963	3rd. "	120	3,000	2,880	120	6,000
1963	4th "	120	3,000	2,880	120	6,000
Tot. 12 months		400	10,000	9,600	400	20,000
1964 Tot. 12 mos.		720	18,000	17,280	720	36,000
1965 Tot. 12 mos.		960	24,000	23,040	960	48,000
1966 Tot. 12 mos.		960	24,000	23,040	960	48,000
1967 Tot. 12 mos.		960	24,000	23,040	960	48,000
<u>Total 5 years</u>		<u>4,000</u>	<u>100,000</u>	<u>96,000</u>	<u>4,000</u>	<u>200,000</u>
<u>Comments</u>						

The forty eight farmers' Associations have already had limited experience with the "Swine Compost-making" Program. Nearly 600 farm families were provided with pig projects in the year 1961 and 3,000 farm families programmed for 1962. As we proceed with this program the above projected number of farm families will be adjusted to meet existing circumstances from month to month and year to year.

Geographic Area: Under the direction of the Commissariat General for Cooperatives and Agricultural Credit (CGCAC) and through the National Federation for Agricultural Cooperatives (NFAC), one hundred thirty Farm Associations and Commodity Cooperatives will extend the program to all of the important livestock producing Provinces of Viet Nam; initially in sensitive target areas.

Feed Supplies: By-products from the Rice Mill Industry, supplemented with farm produced vegetables and other miscellaneous items, but without proper balance of protein and mineral supplements, have been the normal hog feeding pattern. On account of other demands for the rice by-products and the general "security" situation, prices of rice by-products have become too high for profitable hog production. As a consequence of these unfavorable conditions, hog production in Viet Nam has registered a substantial reduction in the past two years, whereas local and export demand would justify a substantial increase.

Facilities: With the technical and financial assistance of USOM, the GVN Directorate of Animal Husbandry has already established Poultry and livestock Stations in twelve provinces, fairly well situated throughout Viet Nam. Most important of these is twenty hectare Tan Son Nhut livestock and Poultry Experiment Station near Saigon which is equipped with modern buildings, laboratory facilities and feed mixing equipment. Other similar stations are located in eleven of the 40 provinces. The VN Directorate of Animal Husbandry also owns and maintains a Central Hog receiving, marketing and quarantine station at Saigon which accommodates two to three thousand weaner pigs or one to two thousand market hogs.

The objectives to be accomplished are:

- To develop and improve Swine Production Practices.
- To improve Soil Management Practices by making and using compost (Organic Fertilizer) in connection with the livestock production program.
- To improve and increase the production of feed grains to a point where more livestock can be produced.
- To improve the Operating and Capital Position of Cooperatives and Farmers' Associations.
- To extend the services of Farm Cooperatives to many more Farm Families.

It is planned to distribute sufficient quantities of U. S. surplus commodities to level off and, more or less, stabilize feed costs for all poultry and livestock producers. If this can be accomplished, all livestock and poultry producers in the nation will benefit, directly or indirectly.

We plan to provide one hundred thousand low-income farm families with facilities and finances to establish themselves in the swine business and the production of compost.

Although no definite annual increase in hog numbers has been calculated, we would estimate that the two phases of this program would stimulate pork production at about the rate of ten percent per year for three to four years.

Present Vietnamese per annum pork consumption is indicated at only 6.8 Kg. per capita. With increased hog production and consequent additional income to farmers, VN authorities estimate substantial increase in pork consumption. Any surplus hogs can be profitably exported to HongKong where better than one million hogs are imported annually from several Asian countries. With the improved breeding, feeding and management practices contemplated within this program and with planned increased production of corn and other feed items in Viet Nam, we anticipate that Viet Nam hog producers can compete for the export demand. Also, there is an excellent demand for weaner pigs for export to nearby Asian countries.

Plan of Operation

In cooperation with GVN and USOM Animal Husbandry officials and Technicians, courses in all phases of hog production, including breeding, feeding, sanitation and management are being planned for the management and field personnel of the Farm cooperatives. GVN and USOM Extension Technicians and Advisors will also be involved in this program at National, Provincial and local levels.

Selection of Cooperators: For the most part, lower-income farm families will be selected for this project many of them tenant farmers. Within the thousands of Strategic Hamlets now being organized and protected, and within the normal villages, the National Agricultural Credit Office and the Directorates of Cooperatives and Farmers' Associations are now making plans for selection of farm families, for this program, well in advance of the first deliveries of pigs and

Title II feed commodities. The forty eight "Pilot" Farmers' Associations have already had two years experience with the "Swine Compost-Making" program as pointed out in "comment".

On Farm: Eight bags of cement will be provided as a grant from USOM Counter Insurgency funds, to each cooperating, new pig-raising farm family for use in constructing a pigsty 3 meters by 3 meters, and compost making area 2 meters by 3 meters. Loans will be available, to each cooperating farm family, for the purchase of local material to complete the pigsty.

District (County) Facilities: Small Pig holding facilities and grain storage facilities need to be provided as the Program progresses. Also, Feed Milling equipment and facilities will need to be provided for at least some of the one hundred cooperatives participating in the program. As the program progresses and some or all of the cooperatives prove their ability to make a success of the program, supplementary provisions for commodities will be programmed.

Central and Area Pig Receiving, Marketing and Quarantine Stations: In cooperation with the VN Directorate of Animal Husbandry, the principal livestock and Poultry Experiment Station at Tan Sen Nhut and the Central Hog Marketing, Receiving and Quarantine Station at Saigon will be fully utilized in the program. Likewise some of the eleven smaller Provincial livestock and poultry stations will be improved and utilized, as area receiving, marketing and quarantine stations. As the program progresses and the need arises, additional stations will be provided.

How the Source of Protein, Mineral and Vitamin Supplement is financed: Course ground corn meal, at the rate of forty kilograms per pig per month and 44% soybean oil meal, at the rate of five kilograms per pig per month, are being requested, during the first two years of this program, under "Food for Peace", PL 480, Title II, Section 202, and Title IV PL 480 Loans respectively. Commencing the third year, it is planned that quantities of PL 480 corn and soybean oil meal will be gradually reduced and locally produced feed supplies substituted therefore.

Minerals: Through the VN Directorate of Animal Husbandry, local supplies of minerals (calcium, phosphorus and trace minerals) have been developed and proved adequate for needs here in Viet Nam. These minerals will be purchased by the Federation of Cooperatives and

distributed, as loans in-kind to the farmers, through the District Cooperatives.

Vitamin: With supplies of corn meal, to be supplied under the program, together with local supplies of rice by-products, farm supplied green feeds, root vegetables and plenty of sunshine in this country, GVN and USOM livestock Specialists assure us that additional vitamins will not be necessary.

The schedule of prices to be charged producer for PL 480, Title II, Section 202, coarse ground corn and 44% soybean oil meal are:

<u>First two years</u> <u>1963-1964</u>	<u>Tentative Schedule for future years</u>		
	<u>1965</u>	<u>1966</u>	<u>1967</u>
Ground corn p/Kg VN\$2.00	VN\$2.50	VN\$3,000	VN\$3.50
Equals p/lb. US\$0.0124	US\$0.0155	US\$0.0186	US\$0.0217
Soybean Meal p/Kg VN\$4.00	VN\$5.00	VN\$6.00	VN\$7.00*
Equals p/lb US\$0.0248	US\$0.031	US\$0.0372	US\$0.0434*

After the payment of all cost of operation, under this program, all Net Proceeds generated within each participating cooperative and each farmer's association shall accrue to its Capital Structure and Net Worth, along with the Net earnings from other operations.

Under rules and regulations to be prescribed by the Commissariat General for Cooperatives and Agricultural Credit, from time to time, each cooperative and each farmer's association may use such Capital Funds for any necessary purpose.

Comments

This Schedule of prices is calculated on the basis that the corn and soybean oil meal will be made available to the National Federation of Cooperatives, CIF Saigon, on a grant basis.

The gradual increase in prices to Farmers, over the period of

*Full landed costs plus inland handling will be charged for soybean meal or other U.S. protein feed if only available under Title IV loan

five years, is subject to adjustment on a basis that will result in prices approximately equivalent to probable locally produced or purchased feeds at the end of the five year program.

Plan for the development of a permanent source of food:

Corn Production: GVN officials and USOM Extension Advisors are encouraging corn production and each of the cooperatives, participating in this pig program, is sponsoring increased corn production.

Rice By-products: Increasing supplies of rice by-products will be available as rice production is increased from improved practices and the use of more fertilizer.

Technical assistance required and how it is to be provided:

GVN Veterinary Service: With the financial and technical assistance of USOM, the GVN Directorate of Animal Husbandry has made substantial progress toward providing personnel and facilities to control livestock diseases and establishing standards for improved breeding and feeding practices. Vaccines for hog cholera and swine plagues are being produced in their project vaccine production laboratory and administered through the central office at Saigon and branch veterinary offices in nearly all of the provinces.

Cooperative Field Service: Each of the Cooperatives participating in this program maintains a field service department. Already some of these field men have had experience with livestock production problems and will receive training under the VN Directorate of Animal Husbandry.

Transportation, Warehousing and Marketing of Pigs and Hogs:

In the beginning transportation, warehousing and marketing of weaner pigs and market hogs will be accomplished through normal market channels, already fairly well developed throughout the Nation. It is planned, however, to commence developing local district and provincial market "pools", where such pools of weaner pigs and market hogs will be sold to independent buyers on a "bid" or "bargaining" basis.

As the program proceeds, consideration will be given to the proposition of a more direct marketing program, which would involve additional facilities and finances therefor.

Estimated Date for Initiation of the Project and Time Required for Completion: The program for providing supplementary feed for live-stock and poultry now on farms, will commence early in 1963 and continue for two to three years or until the feed supply situation is corrected. The Pig-Compost Program for 100,000 farm families is scheduled to commence late in 1962 and continue for 5 years or less, depending on the ability of the cooperatives to complete the program.

The Chronological Schedule for implementation of the Pig-Compost Program is as follows:

On or before sixty days before delivery of pigs to farmers, selection of farm families to participate in the program in each area and approval of NACO loan committment is approximately as follows:

	<u>Maximum</u>
For one breeder and two market pigs	VN\$1,800.00
For local material for pigsty	VN\$1,000.00
For feed for the first six months	<u>VN\$1,800.00</u>
Total loan committment	VN\$4,800.00

On or before forty days before delivery of pigs to farmers - delivery of 8 bags of cement and loan proceeds or local material for construction of pigsty and compost area. Supervise the construction of same.

On or before thirty days before delivery of pigs to farmers - contract for purchase of pigs.

On or before fifteen days before delivery of pigs to farmers - assembly of pigs at quarantine station for vaccination, and other needed treatments.

Delivery of pigs to farmers - pigs and one month of food will be delivered to the participating farmers by the Cooperatives and Associations.

Estimated Costs

(itemized by categories of use and source of funds as follows:)

<u>Commodities</u>	<u>Units</u>	<u>1963</u> <u>Amount</u>	<u>1964</u> <u>Units</u>	<u>Amounts</u>
Cement(at \$1.25)	80,000	\$100,000(PA/PR)	144,000	\$180,000
*Trucks	5	25,000	5	25,000
*Jeeps	50	150,000	50	150,000
Boars (Purebred)	100	10,000(PA/PR)	100	10,000
Feed Supplements	-	10,000(PA/PR)	-	10,000
Total		* \$295,000		\$375,000

Commodity requirements for years succeeding 1963 and 1964 will be computed as the program progresses.

Schedule of PL 480-202 Commodity requirements

Rate of Usage

<u>1963/1964 Per Pig-per month</u>	<u>Corn</u>	<u>Soybean Meal</u>
1965 " " " "	40 Kg.	5 Kg.
1966/1967 " " " "	30 Kg.	5 Kg.
	20 Kg.	3 Kg.

*Vehicle requirements are tentative and every effort is being made locally to utilize existing government and commercial transport.

Requirements and sales value

<u>Year</u>	<u>Period</u>	<u>Ground Corn</u>		<u>Soybean Meal</u>		<u>Total</u>	
		<u>Qty M.T.</u>	<u>*Sales Value (VN\$000)</u>	<u>Qty M.T.</u>	<u>*Sales Value (VN\$000)</u>		
1963	1st qtr.	9,000	18,000	6,000	24,000	42,000	
	2nd qtr.	9,000	18,000	6,000	24,000	42,000	
	3rd qtr.	9,000	18,000	6,000	24,000	42,000	
	4th qtr.	9,000	18,000	6,000	24,000	42,000	
	Total	36,000	72,000	24,000	96,000	168,000	
1964	12 months	48,000	96,000	24,000	96,000	192,000	
1965	" "	60,000	120,000	24,000	120,000	270,000	
1966	" "	80,000	160,000	16,000	96,000	336,000	
1967	" "	100,000	200,000	15,000	105,000	455,000	
	Total 5 yrs.	324,000	908,000	103,000	513,000	1,421,000	

GVN Financial Participation

Loans to farm families - National Agricultural Credit Office.

Under the supplementary feed program it is anticipated that some 300,000 farm families will be buying this supplementary feed and that 150,000 of them would purchase this feed from the Cooperatives as loans in-kind each year.

The estimated loans for 150,000 farm families at VN\$1,000.00 - for one year, VN\$150,000.00; for three years VN\$450,000.00.

Under the Pig-Compost Program each participating farm family: - 8 bags cement - (no charge); local construction material (cash) - VN\$1,000: three pigs at VN\$600 (in-kind) - VN\$1,800: feeds (6 months) - (in-kind) - VN\$1,800: Total, VN\$4,600.

*VN\$ Sales Value indicates: "Sales Price to Farmers and Income to Cooperatives".

Annual Loan Commitments

<u>Year</u>	<u>Families</u>	<u>Loan per family</u>	<u>Loan Total</u>
1963	10,000	VN\$4,600	VN\$46,000,000
1964	18,000	4,600	82,800,000
1965	24,000	4,600	110,400,000
1966	24,000	4,600	110,400,000
1967	<u>24,000</u>	<u>4,600</u>	<u>110,400,000</u>
5 yr Total	100,000		460,000,000

These commitments for loans will be the Normal Short-term loans made by NACO:

Interest Rate: One per cent per month on the unpaid balance.

Maturity Date: Advances repayable on or before eighteen months from date of advance.

Borrowers pledge their assets as security for repayment of loans.

Contribution to the Capital of NACO: Five percent of each loan advance is retained by NACO as the borrower's savings deposited in the Capital of NACO.

**Text of Document Explaining Pig Program
to Viet Nam Farmers**

In the next few weeks, many farmers in this area will start in the pig business. Through their Farmer's Association, they will receive, free, enough cement to build a pigsty and compost shelter. With a loan from the National Agricultural Credit Office, they can buy pigs and food. The pigs will be a mixture of purebred Yorkshire and Berkshire breeds and the local pigs. This mixed breed grows to market weight and produces offspring at an earlier age than the local pigs. Greater profits are realized because of this faster weight gain and earlier maturity, even though they need more feed than the local pigs. The best and greatest numbers of pigs are grown in the My Tho area. Because the typhoon and floods in Hue and Nha Trang have killed many pigs, there are few pigs in the market there.

For these reasons, My Tho pigs will be bought for distribution. They are being taken to a central quarantine section where they are given medicine to get rid of worms and then vaccinated for hog cholera before they are sent to the Central provinces.

In the beginning of this program, some difficulties have already arisen. Because the pigs are very young and the distance they must be shipped is great, some piglets have died. This was expected and replacement pigs have been sent to those farmers who have suffered losses.

The piglets have now recovered from the hardships they have experienced and are eating and growing at a satisfactory rate. The farmer can expect continued rapid growth and will rejoice when the mother pig produces young and the fathers are sold in the market. Too, the soil will be greatly enriched by the use of the fertilizer produced by the pigs. This will enable the farmer to grow more of the feed for his pigs and piglets.

OUTLINE OF PL 480 TITLE II PROJECTS FOR
USOM/VIETNAM RURAL AFFAIRS PROGRAM

Below are listed details, requests and opinions regarding Title II Projects for USOM/Saigon as well as initial shipping instructions for all of the projects which the Mission hopes to implement as early as possible as integral parts of our Counter-Insurgency effort:

Government to Government Projects

Supply of Grains and Oil for Relief and Rehabilitation of Montagnards: (Section 201):

250 m/t of corn, 50 m/t of corn meal and 150 m/t of beans are already enroute and will arrive before November 20, 1962.

An additional 500 m/t of corn, 100 m/t of corn meal and 300 m/t of beans are listed in our FY 63 Program Presentation dollar amounts with the thought that Title III supplies may be utilized through the volagencies for subsequent needs. However, our latest experience shows that Bulgur is more acceptable, even for Montagnards, than corn and corn meal so that bulgur should be substituted for the corn and corn meal remaining to be shipped in our FY 63 program, and also for the beans if they are no longer available. Arrival of these subsequent shipments should be before the end of January 1963. 100,000 one-gallon tins of cooking oil are also requested as an additional item for these subsequent shipments since fats and oils are needed critically by the Montagnards now being resettled.

Support of Rural Development Projects and Rural Self-Help Activities: (Section 202):

Under this project commencing from January 1, 1963 a supply of approximately fifty metric tons of Title II - Section 202 grains, (initially 30 m/t of bulgar and 20 m/t of cornmeal or corn), plus 1500 one-gallon tins of cooking oil, will be made available to each of the 40 provinces of Vietnam each month for payment of wages to poor and underemployed peasants working on village and hamlet social and economic development projects, and, where warranted by difficult or onerous working conditions, on self-help activities where free labor contributions could not be reasonably expected.

These village and hamlet development projects will be suggested and generated at local levels on simple standard project forms and presented to Provincial Development Commissions which will include the USOM Provincial Representative and the MAAG Sector Advisor Representative for screening and allocation of Title II foodstuffs as well as other USOM materials and cash resources made available from our Counter-Insurgency Program. In other words, Title II commodities under this project will provide an important additional resource for mounting our intensified rural development effort! For the forty provinces of Vietnam this will require 1200 m/t of bulgar, 800 m/t of corn or cornmeal, depending on which is easiest to supply from the US, and 60,000 one-gallon tins of cooking oil each month. Since we hope to have these supplies in place in the provinces and ready for allocation from January 1, 1963, we must have the first quarter CY 63 shipment in Saigon by 15 December 1962 and regular quarterly allocation arrivals thereafter by March 1, 1963, June 1, 1963 and so on at three-month intervals. If you cannot get the first shipment here before 15 December 1962, we may be able to start the program by borrowing against local Title III stocks from NCWC/CRS. An E-1 describing this project in full will be forwarded.

Animal Production Project: (Section 202):

Title II feedstuff requirements for this project are presented in the E-1 attached to this memorandum. The initial quarterly shipment of cornmeal consisting of 9000 tons should arrive in Vietnam before December 15, 1962. Provision should be made in shipping contracts to permit its discharge in Tourane or Qui Nhon if so directed by USOM/Saigon. It may be shipped in bulk with accompanying 100 kg empty bags if desired.

Supplementary Feeding For Civil Guard and Self Defense Corps Dependents: (Section 201):

Due to very limited accurate statistics on the numbers and location of the dependent recipients to be covered by this project, we plan to start it on a rather modest, trial basis with a simple distribution once every three months of a single bag containing approximately 30 kilograms of bulgar and 2 one-gallon tins of cooking oil to each of approximately 175,000 Civil Guard and Self Defense Corps families. As now envisioned, these bags of rations will be distributed to each family thru the Province Chief and his District

and Village Chiefs. This is because the CT and SDC are para-military organizations responsible to the Province Chiefs and because while the CT frequently do not serve in their native Provinces or Districts, their dependents remain in their home areas, whereas, the SDC usually serve in the vicinity of their own homes and families. Thus, only the home province authorities appear to have the capability to get these ration bags into the hands of the dependents. Hopefully, the bags for this, bulgur and cooking oil tins will be made specially in the United States of cloth similar to good flour bag material which can then be reused by the dependents for making clothing; cotton print cloth might be used! Also, the bags should have printed on them, on one small portion, in addition to a small AID shield, instructions on use of bulgur in Vietnamese as well as the appropriate symbols and slogans of our major rural development effort, scheduled to commence on January 1, 1963. Psychological impact is a most important consideration of this project.

The bulgur may be shipped in bulk and the cans of oil in separate cases together with empty bags for subsequent packing here of the two items in a single bag for distribution if Washington so desires. Instructions for the Vietnamese printing on the bags and the symbol will be airpouched in the next few days.

It is hoped to have the bulgur, oil and bags here for this initial distribution before December 15, 1962 so that the first quarterly allocation can be made to the dependents before the Vietnamese New Year in February 1963. Subsequent shipments for quarterly distribution should arrive March 1, 1963 and at three-month intervals thereafter. As presently envisioned, the first and second quarterly shipments should each consist of 5250 m/t of bulgur, 350,000 gallon tins of cooking oil and 175,000 plus bags for bagging the above, plus needles and sewing twine.

Voluntary Agency Projects

CRS/Saigon Pig Feeding Project (Section 202):

This project was forwarded to AID/W by USOM/Saigon Airgram TOAID 537 on August 21, 1962. CRS has the facilities for warehousing and distributing it and we are anxious to see it implemented as a

a contribution to quickened social and economic development and as evidence of our interest in volagency activities here which will promote ever stronger cooperation with our own programs.

Other Volagency Title II Projects:

CRS/Saigon has indicated interest in implementing additional Title II activities other than feed projects and we will be working with them to get them started and will advise AID/W of our actions shortly.

1. Funding and Administrative Arrangements.

Responsibility for Montagnards within the government of Vietnam has been assigned to the Commissariate General of Agriculture and Development (CGALDAA). On Feb. 7, 1962, VN\$20 million was advanced to the CGALDAA from the President's funds. All expenditures to date have been from this amount. On August 17, 1962, the US approved, from counterpart funds reserved for counterinsurgency purposes, an amount of VN\$50 million for Montagnard projects from which the VN\$20 million will be repaid. Counterpart funds will be disbursed according to work plans and budgets contained in Memoranda of Agreement between the individual Province Chiefs, the CGALDAA and the USOM. The Memoranda are developed by the Province Chiefs in accordance with an over-all Project Agreement. One Memorandum of Agreement has been signed -- with Kontum Province in the amount of VN\$6,479,000, 12 other Memoranda have been received in draft and are being processed.

2. Program Operations.

The program is intended to assist in relocating and caring for, on a temporary basis, montagnards who have come out of Viet Cong infested areas seeking security. According to present plans, the VN\$50 million in counterpart funds will be used primarily for food--rice, fish and salt; shelter--housing materials, fencing, blankets, sleeping mats, etc.; crop production--hand tools, seeds, fertilizer and for medical aid. In addition, where provincial funds are not available in adequate amounts, counterpart may be used in the payment of salaries, per diem and travel expenses of cadre who will be working with the Montagnards, including health personnel and teachers.

All arrangements have been completed between the US and the GVN for the acquisition of 1350 tons of surplus US food thru Title II of PL 480. The items consist of 750 tons of whole corn, 150 tons of corn meal and 450 tons of dried beans. These will be shipped from the US in three equal shipments; the first shipment is now on the high seas and should arrive in Vietnam before the end of November.

DEMOCRATIC DEVELOPMENT IN VIETNAM*

By President Ngo Dinh Diem

In observing the crises probing the foundations of democracy in various countries of the world today, we may well ask the question, what is the possibility of establishing a democracy in Vietnam? Do our ancient traditions and institutions contain elements that would favor the development of genuine democracy under modern form? And what pattern should that democracy follow in its relations with neighboring countries and with the West?

First let us recall that Vietnam, after having been under the dominance of China, for over a thousand years, recovered and maintained its independence for another thousand years, until the late 19th century. Profoundly molded by Chinese culture, education and institutions, Vietnam is a land of marked cohesion, unity and homogeneity, conscious of its own personality, grateful to China for what China has given it, yet tenaciously retaining its own way of life. Among other things, foreign historians have noted that the Code of the Le dynasty (15th century) is more characteristically Vietnamese and has borrowed less from Chinese Codes than that of the Gia Long dynasty (beginning of the 19th century). It does not surprise us that these characteristics should evidence themselves more in jurisprudence than elsewhere. Deriving its inspiration from equity, our jurisprudence has evolved in sensitive consideration of the social milieu and custom.

As to modern democracy, our institutions, customs and the principles underlying them are democratic facts. They have grown out of the past and are the product of an historical evolution. They have operated even under the occupation despite blurrings brought on by extraneous innovations and interferences. But they were more clearly expressed under pre-occupation conditions.

Briefly some of the basic principles universally accepted by the people of Vietnam are:

The moral norms bind the Sovereign as well as officials and the

*Originally written in French before the author's assumption of the Vietnamese Premiership.

common people;

The State is founded on the people;

The mandate of Heaven held by the Sovereign was revocable if he proved himself unworthy thereof;

The voice of the people was the voice of Heaven;

The magistrate in his official capacity must conduct himself as one participating in a religious rite.

These ideas were not mere formalities. They were part and parcel of the very institutions themselves.

INSTITUTIONS

The Council of Censors

This Council was made up of well known scholars and officials of unimpeachable integrity. They passed judgment on the official acts of the Ministers and other important officials. It was their duty to call the Sovereign's attention to the morality involved in public acts. Should the need arise their reminders were made to the Sovereign directly by way of remonstrance.

Ministers of Government ("Cabinet")

The Ministers reported to the Sovereign, sometimes simply to inform him (on affairs involving their decisions), sometimes to ask his sanction. If the Sovereign approved, the Ministers then notified the provinces or organism concerned. Should the matter require the form of Imperial Edict the Ministers submit an outline for the Imperial signature (which took the form of a Red Dot), preceded by a report of presentation, which included an expose of the question, the proposals of the organism (provincial authority, etc.) raising the question, references to the law or precedents, a resume of the pros and cons, and the conclusions of the Ministers. Should the Sovereign, instead of sanctioning, make marginal comment or recommendations, the Ministers proceed to a new study of the matter. If the Sovereign's annotations are accepted without change the Ministers submit a new outline incorporating the recommendations. This procedure exemplifies the saying: Law derives from joint action of Sovereign and Minister.

Imperial Secretariat

The Imperial Secretariat had no powers of its own. The Secretariat presented the reports of the Ministers to the Sovereign, after previously submitting them to the Council of Censors for verification or observation. After receiving the Sovereign's annotations or sanction the reports returned to the Ministers through the same channels. The original document, signed or annotated by the Sovereign, was carefully preserved in the archives for reference.

Standing Committee of Ministers and Censors

To guard the prestige of the Sovereign and to assure the prompt despatch of affairs, delegates of the Ministers and of the Council of Censors formed a standing group, rotating in turns, on twenty-four hour duty. They had office space in a room in the Imperial Enclosure, near the residence of the Emperor. It was their duty to give a summary review of the documents submitted to the Sovereign, check for errors and add their own signature before passing them on to the Imperial Secretariat for presentation to the Sovereign. Special chamberlains, appointed for the purpose, carried the document from Secretariat to Sovereign. On the return journey they reviewed the annotations of the Sovereign and attached their signature on a separate slip before forwarding them to the Ministers. The purpose of reviewing the Sovereign's annotations, was to eliminate obvious errors or inexactitudes or formulae contrary to the norms. It was their duty to call respectfully the Sovereign's attention to any such failing which they considered blameworthy. The Sovereign accepted urgent reports even at night. The Standing Committee was charged particularly with forwarding reports on urgent matters, reports from distant provinces, frontier reports bearing on national security, etc. The Sovereign would send back urgent documents even late at night, and if thought advisable would convoke the Standing Committee for consultation.

This reflected the commonly accepted view that the Sovereign ought always to be at the disposal of the people.

Court Assemblies

Court Assemblies, comprising not only the Ministers but numerous civil and military officials above a certain grade, convened as a rule at least once a month. The Sovereign attended, assisted by the Imperial Secretariat and under the eyes of the Council of Censors. The agenda was prepared in advance. Questions were brought up and

discussed. Any observations by the Sovereign were noted, particularly by the Secretariat and the Censors. Should need arise the Censors intervene. On conclusion of the deliberations, the Ministers, after further study, would submit proposals according to the procedure, already described, to the Sovereign for executive action.

The Sovereign

In general the Sovereign, in his annotations on documents or in verbal observations in Court Assemblies, intervened to call attention to the norms, to recommend clemency, scrupulous review of judicial decisions, care of the people, to comment on or rebuke negligence, failure in public administration, or other reprehensible conduct of public officials.

This illustrates the role of father, conceded to the Sovereign vis-a-vis the people, who are the object of his constant solicitude.

It is interesting to note that verbal orders of the Sovereign are limited to minor matters concerning his own residence. There was no such thing as verbal orders of the Sovereign notarized and counter-signed by the Imperial Secretariat and having executive force.

Person of the Sovereign

A sacred respect is due the person of the Sovereign. He is the mediator between the people and Heaven as he celebrates the national cult. Every three years he mounts the triple terrace of the Nam Giao (South Corner) esplanade and under a great blue tent prays to Heaven for the people. It is conceded that he enjoys the mandate of Heaven to rule the people so long as he remains worthy thereof. (Numerous dynastic changes in the course of history prove that the mandate is not irrevocable.) Everyone recognizes it as fitting that the Sovereign should enjoy spectacular pomp and honor. He personifies the grandeur, glory, and prosperity of the Empire.

Royal Audiences

In addition to the periodic Court Assemblies there were other State audiences: at New Year's, on the National Anniversaries, on the King's birthday, the birthday of the Queen Mother, on the occasion of some extraordinary occurrence (for example, the accession to the Throne, proclamation of the Code, a great victory, etc). These gave

occasion for the proclamation of Edicts, such as the proclamation of accession to the Throne, edicts of grace, etc. Such Edicts were prepared by the Court. The style was hieratic. Quotations from the ancient books and teaching and historical allusions were abundantly interspersed.

In preparing a proclamation of accession to the Throne the Court would take its inspiration from circumstances of the time and the personality of the Sovereign, if he were of age. In which case consultation with him was obligatory. The edict then reflected the ideas or tendencies of the new Sovereign. If he were a minor, the Court emphasized what it considered to be the promise of the new era. In the case of a new dynasty, obviously, the part played by the Sovereign was preponderant. He would underscore particularly the reasons impelling him to accept the Throne - decadence of morals, abuses on the part of preceding rulers, the will of the people - in short, the justification of his action in view of traditional norms. Even in the case of normal accession, his taking of the Throne was not looked upon as automatic.

Executive Power

The Sovereign, by his Red Dot or equivalent remark, approved proposed Edicts, Ordinances, etc., but it was the Court and the Ministers who gave notification for Executive action. The Sovereign could not directly notify an order to the provinces, the generals, or a government organism. Should the case occur, e.g., an appeal to the provinces for armed assistance, it was considered a coup d'etat, an attempt on the part of the Sovereign to act independently of the Court, with which he then would be in conflict. This would be against constitutional procedure. Should he fail in the attempt he is deposed.

State and Sovereign

It is to be noted that the word 'State' often occurs in public acts while the power of the Sovereign, when it is mentioned, is in general terms and accompanied by such expressions as, "holy, august, Son of Heaven," thus linking the role of the Sovereign to traditional norms.

Grand Council, Privy Council

There were other Councils in addition to those already mentioned. Emperor Gia Long in particular created the Grand Council (Cong Dong). It had its own seal. It deliberated on major affairs of state and appended its seal to the report of its deliberations.

The Privy Council (Co Mat), created under Ming Mang, deliberated in secret session on matters of foreign affairs, military questions and internal security. Under the Emperor Tu Duc its status was greatly expanded and reinforced. It continued in vital functioning over a long period. In time it became a sort of 'inner circle', composed of certain Ministers and picked officials. Their office quarters were located near the imperial residence. The Emperor was kept informed of their work and ordinarily consulted with them.

Providing against Abuses

Ming Mang, despite his tendency towards personal authority, insisted on strengthening the authority of the Court Assembly. He made it a constitutional regulation that all affairs of grave importance be obligatorily submitted to the deliberations of the Court, assembled in special session (Dinh Nghi). This implied the conferring of special authority on the resolutions taken by these solemn assemblies. The Sovereign was morally obliged to give his sanction. Ming Mang also took the initiative in prescribing that the head of the Imperial Secretariat should be an official not higher than the third rank, saying in substance: "We are led to make this regulation by reason of the history of China, which shows examples of officials close to the Sovereign abusing their power. We will that it be scrupulously observed by our successors." Ming Mang also concerned himself with possible abuses on the part of the Sovereign's relatives. He abolished the title of "Empress" and for it substituted "First Spouse". "The history of China bears witness to the grave crises brought on by the Empresses and their relatives." He also decreed that collateral branches of the royal family might hold provincial office but that his own descendants might not.

Responsibility of Subordinates

Collegial action among the Ministers was the norm. The authority of the Minister was predominant, yet the minutes of reports to the Throne, and the letters or instructions to various Councils, governmental organisms, or governors of provinces, must be initialled by the

high collaborators who had taken part in their preparation. Should an Assistant decline to sign a report to the Throne, mention thereof must be made at the end of the report, and his reservations, or the reasons for his refusal to sign be stated. Provincial governments followed the same system. The Governor was the acknowledged head. He had one Assistant for civil affairs and general administration, one particularly for judicial matters, and a commander of the military garrison.

Nomination to Office

Royal approval was required for nomination to any position of authority, including the educational system. The nominee was notified immediately, the official documents following in due course. All imperial warrants or commissions begin with the words: "We, Emperor by the Mandate of Heaven, ordain that..."

Civil Precedence over Military

Civil rank of the same grade takes precedence over the military, indicating the predominance of the civil power. In Court Assemblies the civil corps sits to the left (the position of honor), the military to the right of the Throne. Apart from very minor local positions, access to public office is reserved to those who have successfully passed the national examinations and been granted degrees. Selection therefore is based primarily on ability and merit. It is observable from history that the majority of our statesmen and generals have come from the people.

Nobility

There are five titles of nobility, closely approximating duke, marquis, count, viscount and baron. They are honorary titles only and do not involve fiefdom or territory. The State assigns a few acres of land in lieu of fiefdom. Titles diminish by one grade with each generation. A duke's son will be a marquis, etc. A title goes only to the eldest son and disappears after five generations. Nor does the title give any right to public office.

Privileges of Birth

Birth confers privileges of a very minor order only. Thus the son of a high dignitary will inherit an honorary title, provided he

passes certain examinations. He thereby gains in seniority within his grade at the outset of his career. However, this does not help him to any office of authority, which is predicated on success in the national examinations. Graduates, risen from the people, thus receive incontestable consideration over the sons of noble families who brilliantly pass the national examinations and are often given preference for the position of "attache" to the privy Council or to the Ministers. They become bearers of important documents or liaison officers between high organisms. They might even be appointed editors of delicate state documents, by reason of the asset they enjoy from the traditions of their families, who are familiar with affairs of state.

Financial Status

Decency required that officials, even the highest, remain in a mediocre station financially. The reward of the descendant consisted in the renown of the ancestor, a moral advantage which he was expected to preserve and, if possible, enhance.

Retirement

There was no precise rule for retirement. Custom prescribed that high officials voluntarily ask for retirement on reaching the age of fifty, fifty-five or sixty. The first or second request was generally refused, the third accepted. Such officials became "elder statesmen".

Judiciary

Justice was administered by the District Heads (as courts of first instance) and by the Governor's two Assistants, one for civil and the other for criminal matters (as courts of appeal). These officials also exercised administrative functions in addition to judicial. For certain matters and, according to their jurisdiction, judgments rendered in courts of the first instance or appellate courts are executory. For most matters, judgments rendered in courts of first instance must be submitted to the higher jurisdiction for verification, approbation, rejection, or revision. For some matters, and for nearly all judgments in civil matters, the tribunal of the second degree must submit its judgments to the Ministers. In general this would be the Minister of Justice for criminal, the Minister of Finance for civil cases, and, in particular instances, other Ministers in matters relevant to their competence.

To avoid delay a time limit is fixed for preliminary inquiry and verdict, the time limit varying according to the importance of the matter and the complications of the case. A judge desiring more time must request an extension, giving his reasons therefor. Too frequent delays cause judges to be black-marked. Sanctions are provided for cases of negligence, abuse or error. Appeals are received by the next higher jurisdiction. Certain judgments, e.g., those involving capital punishment or community-owned property, must be submitted for approval to the Sovereign. In the days of independence the Autumnal Assizes at times reviewed judgments comporting the death penalty. This procedure concurs with the traditional principles of respect for human life. Strictly speaking, any person could appeal a case, even to the Higher Tribunal (several organisms sitting as a Special Court,) or even to the Sovereign. However, the authors of groundless claims are liable to an increase of penalty.

Such a rigid system, designed to assure the greatest guarantee of justice, carried with it an exceedingly severe surveillance. It rendered the office of magistrate excessively onerous. However, in practice, it tended to lessen litigation. The magistrate had both administrative and judicial functions. His ideal was to bring about the 'reign of harmony' (poetic and literary language often ascribed the harp to his office as emblem.) As 'father and mother' of the people he must try by his sagacity and by wise, competent, and understanding conduct of his office to raise the moral tone of the people and to effect that crime become rare and misdemeanors less frequent. The system was a challenge and an invitation to induce harmony.

In case of murder or banditry the judge of the first instance must use all diligence in the preliminary inquiry to discover the culprits and render judgment. The higher jurisdiction lends all attention to such a case. In every case involving death the magistrate is obliged personally to appear on the scene of violence and proceed with the investigation. In case of suicide, inquiry must be made to establish if the motive be imputable to any oppression.

In cases of imprisonment awaiting trial, the time limit calls the attention of superior judges thereto. Hence follows notification on such as are delayed, with a request for explanation. This occurs especially if complaint is made, and may give rise to official inquiry on the judge's conduct.

Should a magistrate be inclined to abuse short pre-trial imprison-

ment as an expeditious means to dispose of light cases, or as a means of intimidation to accelerate the course of inquiry, it behooves him to think twice on the matter. Detention is considered a great dishonor. Stain attaches to the family as well as to the individual involved. In virtue of family solidarity and by acknowledged right the family can file protest in place of the detainee.

Arrest

Arrest must be made according to established formalities (judge's warrant, assistance from the notables of the village).¹

An individual who cannot write may have his deposition or complaint made out by one who can, who then must sign the document with him (the 'signature' of one who cannot write consists of finger outline). Magistrates prefer written declarations to oral interrogations. The interrogations of a person who cannot write must be made in the presence of a parent or near relative or the mayor of the village, or one or two notables of a neighboring locality. Such witnesses must co-sign the interrogation, to make it legal. If a literate person refuses to sign his interrogatory, a verbal process must be drawn up, signed by witnesses, e.g. village notables or other established person (the village head, for instance). A complaint of falsification or change in the interrogation brings on an inquiry into the conduct of the magistrate and his assistants which may lead to degradation or even condemnation.

Filial Piety

Filial piety is held in high honor. It derives from the Confucian ethic of respect for elders and ancestors. It has special provision in the law, which suspends the normal rules of procedure. A father, theoretically, can cite his son for lack of filial piety and the judge will forthwith condemn him without further ado.

1. Under the French occupation the authorities took over indirect taxes, particularly the tax on alcohol, and gave to certain French companies for a considerable time a monopoly over the manufacture of alcohol. Cases of illegal distillation or sale of alcohol were tried in French courts. Arrests, however, made by French tax officials in virtue of their quality of 'sworn agents', i.e. on their individual sworn warrants, aroused such opposition from people who considered this contrary to their traditional guarantee of justice, that the French were forced to agree not to make arrests except in the presence of village authorities as witnesses.

has scarcely ever been known, if ever, but the provision is there. Such a father, in avowing his own failure to rear his offspring properly, dishonor himself by publishing the family's misfortune in having so unnatural a son. "Merciless father, unfilial son", a common adage would condemn him.

The Study of the Law

Study of the Code and of the laws was widespread. It was incorporated into the examination program for the bachelor's degree. There was a common saying: "No knowledge is better than a knowledge of the Code."

Civil Law vs. Natural Law

In a country where the postulates of the natural law are deeply respected, civil law and legal dispositions have a relative value. Not too much weight is put upon the stark act in itself, although in a very literal sense proofs and testimonials are examined in every civil process and figure essentially and integrally in the expose of the facts. The judge bases himself on the law, but with constant reference to equity.

Every penal judgment comports an expose of the facts, declarations, depositions, magistrate's inquiry, examination of the proofs, statement of the case, citation from the Code and later laws, and the verdict. In his statement of the case, and before weighing the offense in the light of positive law the judge first recalls the moral norms, cites or rather alludes to the teachings of the sages, and then indicates their relevance to the case in hand. Positive law enters in as a complement of the moral. To persuade assent to the order willed by reason and by Heaven is to perform an act of high morality. This is

2. The sovereigns in their annotations recall that justice, in its essence is designed for the observation of the natural law, already found in the heart of man, and that this principle transcends juridic considerations. As occasion arises to modify or adapt a law the sovereigns insist that laws vary with time and place.

the aim of the magistrate's statement of the case, for he 'holds the scales between his hands.'³

When pronouncing the verdict, the judge justifies an indulgent sentence by some such statement as: "With a view to giving the condemned an opportunity to amend..."; or, when he applies the full rigor of the law: "to make an example of..."; "to satisfy public indignation..."; and, for cases of odious crime: "to halt a spreading evil...".

The law must punish certain acts. It is necessary to assure the regular functioning of institutions. The threat of punishment and its application being of a nature to impede the committing or repeating these acts, the law can and ought to punish them, but only if that is conformable to justice and only within the limits of justice: not more than is necessary, not more than is just.

In public acts, ordinances, annotations of the Sovereign, the concept of justice is frequently recalled to mind: "Justice - a contribution to the work of moral improvement"; "Punish so as not to have to punish further." In certain circumstances, when several possible dispositions are envisaged: "The best fruit of the Code is to stifle evil designs in the heart."

Society in Action

Administrative acts (reports, instructions, decisions), disciplinary sanctions against functionaires, annotations of the Sovereign, royal ordinances, mutual cooperation between governmental organisms and the Sovereign, acts involving remission of imposts or taxes, amnesties, individual or collective requests, appeals for redress or reform made to the authorities or even to the Sovereign by the educated elements (on their own initiative or in response to the periodic invitation of the authorities, the Court, or even the Sovereign himself), successive legal dispositions modifying the Code or previous dispositions and adapting the law to circumstances—all this obviously gives a fuller and more objective idea of the workings of Vietnamese society than a

3. The same principle holds in politics. The State does not attempt to arrogate to itself an absolute value. Politics do not outweigh morality in the order of importance and dignity. Moral development remains the end of all rational activity; politics is only a means.

cold reading of the Code, weighed down as it is with technical, often abstruse, Chinese terms and archaic dispositions, or a dry reading of the Annals.

Public Works

Administrative authorities were admonished to lend particular attention to the matter of obligatory service or voluntary contribution in money or labor for the erection or upkeep of public works outside the village area. (After notice or upon request of administrative authority, the village takes responsibility for its own personnel.) It is always required that the District Head submit any such projects to the provincial authorities. In matters of greater importance the provincial authorities in turn must refer to the Ministers. On the administrative acts there will appear some such expression as: "Matter relating to contribution in money or labor on the part of the population." A prior condition is the desire on the part of the people for the proposed project, or at least their assent to the utility of the works contemplated.

Expropriation of property, private or communal, is indemnified by the State.

Women's Status

The woman's role is far from negligible. The law prescribes that inheritance goes in equal parts to all the children, girls as well as boys, though in practice the boys are favored by receiving immovable goods, the girls jewels and liquid cash. It is recognized that a will may dispose of part of the inheritance to assure the cult of ancestors (upkeep of the temple, care of the graves, expenses of the annual ceremonies), assigning this to the care of the eldest son. A widow may retain an inheritance or divide it after consultation with her grown-up children, or if the children are minors, with the brothers of her deceased husband, retaining a share for her own support. In marriage, in practice there is community of goods. In all acts relating to the acquisition, alienation, rental of property, and to loans, the wife shares title with the husband. The mother is queen of the home. Often she controls the purse. She is responsible for the education of her daughters. The husband's sphere of interest is the 'forum'.

Public Assistance

Generally speaking, the family or the village is responsible for its own sick, handicapped, old or infirm. In ancient times the State created institutions for the care of such cases if they had no family to be responsible for them. Vagabonds without family are committed to the charge of the village. 'Difficult' cases who do not get along with their family are brought back and turned over to the family or the village.

Village Autonomy

An element of equilibrium in the institutions of the country, much remarked by foreign authors, is Vietnam's village or community autonomy. All villages honor their founders. Villages retain their local customs, as recorded in their founding documents, without prejudice to a deep national and cultural unity. Such customs come to light in appeals to moral observances, feasts, common anniversaries, individual labor or cooperation expected in times of danger - a break in the dykes, fire - with sanctions in case of failure to respond, mutual assistance, commemorations of community benefactors whose names are inscribed in the founding documents, arbitration of disputes, sanctions for contravening established regulations, etc., etc. These customs do not contradict the laws of the country and do not prevail against them (the Code provides punishment for abuses by community authorities).

The common saying: "The King's law does not override village custom," is simply small town boastfulness, indicating local pride in their own way of doing things, and not made in a spirit of contempt for royal authority. Persons honored for services to the State have rank of precedence in the village and are highly esteemed by the inhabitants. Every inhabitant owes service to the State. The village makes an annual declaration of the names and the number of its adult able-bodied inhabitants. It is to the village that the State addresses itself when requisitioning its quota of military recruits. It is to the mayor of the village that the Administration sends its official acts. The mayor's seal is conferred by the Administration. The mayor, however, is above all the representative of the village and the spokesman of its rights. The choice of mayor is made by the village, with sanction given by the Administration. For community affairs the mayor plays rather the role of executive agent of the deliberations of the ancients, the notables, the representatives of the inhabitants (this apart and distinct from his proper competence, which is to draw up

attestations and certifications. Sale of property between individuals, for example, is certified by the mayor, who stamps the document with his official seal).

The mayor and the village notables receive no pay.

Community Land

Community land already under cultivation is inalienable. Any proposed change must be sanctioned by the Sovereign. The use of community land or important revenue thereof requires the general consent of the inhabitants.

A particular institution in Vietnam, much remarked by outsiders, is the re-division of community land every three years, in equal lots, among all the inhabitants, with an area reserved for community expenses (including education, award to outstanding students, recognition of particularly meritorious examples of filial piety or other virtues). Widows, old men, the infirm, are assigned lots of lesser importance. In this way the able-bodied, upon whom falls the weight of taxes and service to the State, are able to group their lots and rent them out in common to pay their taxes and cover their services. In many cases there still remains something for personal cultivation and income. This institution exists nearly everywhere in the country. In many villages the land under common cultivation since early times is much more important than privately owned property. In the South, which developed in more recent centuries, consequent on official encouragement to individuals who are willing and able to open new areas, it was prescribed under Ming Mang that at least one tenth of the land already privately owned revert to community ownership.

Founding Villages

A Vietnamese dream is to become the founder of a village. This requires money and followers to join in the venture, if official sanction is to be obtained. This in turn implies moral authority and qualities of leadership on the founder's part. The pioneer aims to

4. The predominant aim of the pioneer was the establishment of a new community for the honor it brought, rather than the opening of new country for personal gain. We speak especially of the period since Gia Long. For the South, where population was sparse and land was fertile, individuals sought to better themselves, without much thought of new communities. Taxes on newly opened land were very light at first. In general, taxes on community-owned land are higher than those on private land. They are easier to collect and the weight bears less heavily on the individual.

bring a new area under cultivation to the profit of a future community, which community, he hopes, will be officially erected into a village after bringing a minimum number of inhabitants settled in residence. If he succeeds, the founder's name will be held in perpetual memory, the State will accord him honor while alive and grant him honorary title after his death. The register containing data on the origin of the village, the signature of the founder, authorization of the Government, etc., is preserved as a precious relic by the village. It is the Liberty Bell of the village. The notable who guards it is held in higher esteem than the mayor. A copy is deposited in a special section of the Government's Pavilion of the Archives in the Capital City.

Private initiative encouraged by the State has thus been responsible for wide open spaces under cultivation, contributing to the settlement of the country and its progress. The system called for qualities of initiative, a communal sense, ability to organize, mutual assistance, discipline, recognition of merit, self-policing and defense against robbers and brigands. From this arises the sense of village personality, tracing its foundation to its own efforts, and owing its identity to no one else. The custom has also contributed to the homogeneity and binding of the country.

Education

Education in Vietnam is based on the humanistic teachings of Confucius. Great schools were established in the Capital and in the larger centers. Each province had its central educational establishment as did each district. Scholars of renown were much sought after as masters. State sanction was given by public examinations held in preparation for the triennial concourses in the Capital, at which bachelor diplomas (two degrees) and the doctorate were awarded. In general the system of education was that of private schools supported by the family, with examinations held under public supervision and degrees awarded by public authority. For the lower grades certificates were issued by the district or provincial centers. Stress was laid on different studies in different localities. Some, as in the capital, tended to stress politics and administration, others rhetoric or poetry, still others philosophy (cf. the study of the I ching in the region between north and center). The national examinations took these tendencies into account and were more exacting in the favorite branches of the region. The choice of examiners was a delicate job. Unpopular choice might result in agitation, pamphleteering, or even boycott. Politicians had a healthy respect for student opinion.

Opposition on the part of the student class and educated opinion often led to the removal of Ministers, the fall of Cabinets, or even revolution.

In 1920 the French authorities objected to the traditional educational system and abolished the national examination. They had already subjected it to modification previously.

Public Opinion

Periodically the Sovereign or the various government departments would ask the inhabitants of the country, without distinction, to make recommendations on public affairs. Sometimes, even without invitation, it was done by capable and energetic individuals. Recognized scholars, even though not holding public office, were accepted as confreres by government officials and were consulted on public matters.

Needed Modern Renovation

That the traditional institutions in this and other matters were not perfect the people freely recognized. A well known adage points up their relative skepticism: "Rare indeed it is to have an enlightened Sovereign and a capable Minister at the same time." The Sovereign was expected to provide leadership in collaboration with the Court, which rose from the people by way of the national examinations and was considered to represent the elite of public opinion. The Court, however, is at the same time an organized opinion and a body of hierarchic functionairies. Admittedly the Sovereign recognized that his conduct was subject to judgment according to the opinion of the people. Should the Court, however, oppose the will of the Sovereign and find itself meeting a resolute attitude, the result is conflict. Harmony would be in jeopardy also if the Sovereign sided with one faction of the Court. Likewise, if some strong personality or powerful Court faction were to impose its will upon the Sovereign. There is also the matter of over-long tenure of office. How to secure governmental stability and make use of experience while avoiding the disadvantages of over-long tenure were not unknown (for example, in ancient times, even Sovereigns resigned, to become advisers to their successors).

It may be that heretofore conditions did not favor a more representative form of government, one that would more faithfully and more rapidly reflect the aspirations and opinions of the moment, even had

such form been contemplated. (The ancient books speak of the first sovereigns of China acceding to the supreme function by selection and not by birth, and teach that this is the best form of government.) Under present world conditions the adoption of modern democratic institutions of government appears mandatory.

The revolutionary heroes who, under the French occupation, made themselves emigres in order to fight for independence saw this clearly enough. While continuing to fight French oppression, they became convinced of the need to introduce modern reforms after the pattern of what they saw agitated for or applied in China and Japan, and incorporated them in their programs.

A further influence tending to give weight to this view was the necessity the Vietnam Government felt under the French Protectorate to win and keep the people's support in the fight to defend the country's rights.

We recall the dramatic scene preceding the signing of the French-Vietnamese Convention of November 6, 1925. Bao Dai, then a child, was about to succeed his father on the Throne. He was also destined to continue his studies in France. The French came up with the idea that the first function of the Sovereign was of a ritual order and that during the King's minority the French Representative would sign decrees having the validity of royal ordinances. The Vietnamese president of the Council of Ministers, Nguyen Huu Bai, rejected the proposal as a displacement of the national sovereignty. In the absence of the Sovereign, said he, the rights of sovereignty devolve upon the people. Therefore it would be requisite that the then functioning consultative Assembly become a chamber of representatives having deliberative power. To French opposition he replied that their demands rendered the fulfillment of his office of chief of government utterly impossible. In the end a compromise was agreed upon, according to which all important affairs were to require the opinion of the consultative Assembly (to be denominated a chamber of representatives) and that all measures before becoming executory were to be deliberated upon by the Council of Ministers and were to require the agreement of the Council. The Council thus would hold the ultimate power of decision.

In 1933 the French promoted a new 'reform'. The Council of Ministers was no longer to be a collective organism representing the Government of Vietnam vis-a-vis the French, but was to become a sort of joint committee presided over by the French Representative, with individual voting in which the French chairman would also take part.

Ironically enough, this was supposed to promote the idea that the Sovereign holds personal authority. The French Representative moreover was to render public acts executory. He thus became in fact the head of Government and the head of State.

The author of this article, then Minister of the Interior, protested against this destruction of institutions as being in effect the termination of national sovereignty. He held out for a chamber of representatives having deliberative power. French refusal even to discuss this proposal determined him to resign. He had already fought with success against the incipient communist movement and saw the danger of such emasculation of the country's sovereignty, as well as the necessity for democratic reforms.

Vietnam has a right to independence. Through long centuries she has shown the will to live, has surmounted severe crises, and has demonstrated as much political maturity as her neighbors who in fact enjoy real independence. She ought not to be entrapped in a French 'union' or 'association' that renders the functioning of government more arduous than it is in completely free countries. On the other hand, the British Commonwealth, for example, while maintaining certain definite ties on the basis of complete equality, eliminates centralized control. It respects the personality proper to each of its members. It permits moreover the free play of democratic institutions in conformity with the Charter of the United Nations, which itself recommends the promotion of democratic institutions.

The Future of Democracy in Vietnam

To promote true democracy in Vietnam we must enhance the idea of the human dignity, and reject those false ideologies which would bring us to agnosticism, indifferentism and ultimately nihilism. Certain educated elements have already allowed themselves, perhaps unwittingly, to be impregnated with these false ideas. Alert to defend the notion of the value and dignity of the human person, we must promote the idea of the common good, and acknowledge the supreme authority of a personal God.

In education the Government should encourage the founding of free universities in various parts of the country, free to adapt themselves

to the intellectual needs and artistic tendencies of each local area.

We should seek neighborly collaboration with other countries in sharing a common culture and in solving common problems. Asiatic countries have a profound sense of the appreciation of the spiritual value. By such meeting of minds, wills and deeds, we should be able to contribute to and gain from the maintenance of the security indispensable to the existence of democracy. By such meeting we would also have opportunities to deepen the appreciation of the value of other civilizations as well as the work of our own traditional culture.

I CORPS

SA, I Corps	Col Denno	Danang
SA, 1st Inf Div	Lt Col Olson, R. B.	Hue
SA, 2nd Inf Div	Lt Col Rice, J.P.	Danang
SA, 25th Inf Div	Lt Col Gorecki	Danang
SA, I Corps Log Cmd	Lt Col Loomis, P.A.	Danang
SA, I Corps CTC	Lt Col Oliver, T.W.	Phu Bai

SECTOR COMMANDER ADVISORS, I CORPS

<u>Province</u>	<u>Inf Div</u>	<u>Sector Advisor</u>
Hue (Hue)	1st	Maj McCugh
Quang Tri (Quang Tri)	1st	Maj Wadsworth
Quang Ngai (Quang Ngai)	2nd	Maj Rupert
Quang Nam (Danang)	2nd	Maj Dwyer
Quang Tin (Tam Ky)	2nd	Maj West
Thua Thien		

II CORPS

SA, II Corps	Col Wilson, W.	Pleiku
SA, 9th Inf Div	Col Wallace, V.M.	Qui Nhon
SA, 22nd Inf Div	Lt Col Sweet	Kontum
SA, 23rd Inf Div	Lt Col Billado	Ban Me Thuot
SA, II Corps Log Cmd	Lt Col Durham, J.T.	Nha Trang
SA, II Corps CTC	Lt Col Cantor	Duc My

SECTOR COMMANDER ADVISORS, II CORPS

<u>Province</u>	<u>Inf Div</u>	<u>Sector Advisor</u>
Ninh Thuan (Phan Rang)	23rd	Maj Ensley
Lam Dong (Bao Loc)	23rd	Maj Hand
Darlac (Ban Me Thuot)	23rd	Maj King
Tuyen Duc (Dalat)	23rd	Maj Frazier
Khanh Hoa (Nha Trang)	23rd	Maj Hackett
Kontum (Kontum)	22nd	Maj Brady
Binh Thuan (Phan Thiet)	23rd	Maj Brown
Quang Duc (Gia Nghia)	23rd	Maj Greene
Phu Yen (Tuy Hoa)	22nd	Maj Cronia
Binh Dinh (Qui Nhon)	9th	Maj Davis

Pleiku (Pleiku)	22nd	Maj Peters
Phu Bon (Cheo Reo)	22nd	Maj Will

III CORPS

SA, III Corps	Col Porter, D.B., Jr.	Saigon
SA, 5th Inf Div	Lt Col Miller, K.J.	Bien Hoa
SA, 7th Inf Div	Lt Col Vann	My Tho
SA, 21st Inf Div	Lt Col Moore, G.H.	Can Tho
SA, III Corps Log Cmd	Lt Col Hoplin	Saigon
SA, III Corps CTC	Lt Col Newman	Baria

SECTOR COMMANDER ADVISORS, III CORPS

<u>Province</u>	<u>Inf Div</u>	<u>Sector Advisor</u>
Dinh Tuong (My Tho)	7th	Maj MacSlarrow
Kien Giang (Rach Gia)	21st	Maj Radcliff
Ba Xuyen (Soc Trang)	21st	Maj Hagan
Phong Dinh (Can Tho)	21st	Maj Ryan
Vinh Long (Vinh Long)	21st	Maj Campbell
An Xuyen (Cau Mau)	21st	Maj Staples
Kien Hoa (Ben Tre)	7th	Maj Scoles
Kien Phong (Cao Lach)	7th	Maj Norvell
Kien Tuong (Moc Hoa)	7th	Maj Poston
Long An (Tan An)	7th	Maj Kent
Vinh Binh (Vinh Binh)	21st	Maj Rawn
Phuoc Long (Song Be)	5th	Maj Primm
An Giang (Long Xuyen)	21st	Maj Howard
Binh Duong (Thu Dau Mot)	5th	Maj Peterson
Tay Ninh (Tay Ninh)	5th	Maj Hale
Bien Hoa (Bien Hoa)	5th	Maj Houchin
Gia Dinh (Saigon)	5th	Maj Heilmen
Phuoc Tuy (Vung Tau)	5th	Maj Mitchum
Phuoc Thanh (Phuoc Binh)	5th	Maj Morrison
Binh Long (An Loc)	5th	Maj Larson
Long Khanh (Gia Ray)	5th	Maj Crisp
Binh Tuy (Ham Tan)	5th	Maj Rivera
Chuong Tien (Vi Thanh)	21st	

FIELD COMMAND

SA, Fld Cnd	Col Black	Saigon
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International Voluntary Service (IVS) is a non-profit organization chartered in 1953. It is committed to the idea that American youth could make an important contribution to US foreign policy by establishing person-to-person contacts with people of another country, through a service program which the people of the host country would want and in which they would participate. The team in Viet-Nam is financed under contract with the International Cooperation Administration (ICA), through their USOM Division of Agriculture in Viet-Nam. It is working on a program with the Vietnamese Ministry of Agriculture.

IVS/Viet-Nam is now in its fifth year of operations. Although it has altered its emphasis and scope at various times in an attempt to adjust to current demands of the country, its basic principles and ideals have remained the same. The IVS team in Viet-Nam feels that it has found a useful purpose in assisting the US economic aid program to more effectively reach the Vietnamese farmers. IVS team members rely on experienced technicians both in the Ministry of Agriculture and in the USOM Agriculture Division for technical guidance. On the other hand by coming a part of the provincial communities in which they live and by learning to know the people, their customs, their agriculture, and their language, they can apply some of the knowledge which might otherwise not be utilized.

From a six man team living and working directly with one refugee village in 1957, IVS efforts were diverted in 1958 to building an agricultural improvement station which would serve hundreds of resettled villages in a land development program. As a result of the work on this highland station, IVS was asked to assist the Ministry of Agriculture and USOM in the development of a series of Agricultural Stations located in various farming areas throughout the country. The team was gradually expanded to eight, fourteen, and finally, twenty men.

Presently the twenty man team is divided into groups of one, two, or three, living in eight general areas. Work in these areas include two agricultural schools, six crop improvement stations and five livestock improvement stations, which serve as "centers of agriculture" where experiments are conducted, seed and stock is multiplied and distributed, information is disseminated, and agents, technicians and farmers are trained. This offers IVS team members the opportunity to apply specific skills while gaining information and material which will benefit farmers.

Although major IVS emphasis is presently directed towards improving the functions of these centers, team members are not confined to them. There is always the danger of a station becoming an end rather than a means to an end; bigger and more beautiful, rather than useful. Until the farmer has actually benefited, success cannot be claimed. IVS feels that it must take an active part in determining the farmer's needs and directing the station's activities toward fulfilling these needs. Team members are encouraged to make contacts in the community around them, find out the problems which prevail, and apply results from the station to where they are needed. In activities of this nature they have fortunately been able to work with provincial agents or station technicians

as counterparts. Thus it has been possible to couple IVS skills with the skills of technically trained people in Viet-Nam. It is a challenge to emphasize the training of personnel who will extend their services to many more villages than IVS could ever influence alone. Working in this manner enables IVS to extend its influence, and help set in motion forces that will continue long after the team members leave Viet-Nam.

IVS TEAM MEMBERS IN VIETNAM

<u>Team Member</u>	<u>Station</u>	<u>Field of Interest</u>
Alan S. Berlet	Can Tho: 2 Nguyen Du	General Agriculture
William F. Gerdes	Vinh Long: Truong Su Pham	English
Thomas E. Croope	My Tho: Box 22	Agricultural Engineering
James L. Kelly	Saigon: 176 Hai Ba Trung	Livestock - IVS Administrative
Robert K. Plummer	Saigon: 176 Hai Ba Trung	Agricultural Education
Arnold K. Dimmitt	Saigon: 176 Hai Ba Trung	Agricultural Engineering
Donald C. Brewster	Saigon: 176 Hai Ba Trung	Phu Tho English- Engineering College
Vaughn C. Stapleton	Saigon: 176 Hai Ba Trung	Science Teacher - Team Leader
Geraldine M. Stapleton	Saigon: 176 Hai Ba Trung	English
Ann L. Jacobs	Saigon: 176 Hai Ba Trung	English
Donald S. Luce	Saigon: 176 Hai Ba Trung	Agricultural Economics
Phillip E. Schreiber	Xuan Loc: 88/2 Duong Cong Hoa	Agricultural Engineering
Manfred R. Armbruster	Xuan Loc: 88/2 Duong Cong Hoa	Horticulture

<u>Team Member</u>	<u>Station</u>	<u>Field of Interest</u>
Mary E. Cling	Saigon 176 Hai Ba Trung	Program Assistant, Malaria Control
Robert A. Knoernschild	Bao c/o Truong Quoc Gia Nong Lam Khoa	Horticulture
Ted D. Lingren	(same as above)	General Agriculture
Don F. Wadley	Da Lat 3 Nguyen Thuc Hien	Horticulture
Daniel L. Leaty	(same as above)	Horticulture
Mark E. LaRue	Thay Cham 555 Doc Lap	Agricultural Engineering
Charles E. Fields	(same as above)	Livestock
Dale W. Wagner	Ban Me Thuat Box 16, 62 Ton That Thuyet	General Agriculture
Robert W. DuByne	(same as above)	Agricultural Engineering
Roger R. Sweeney	(same as above)	Livestock
Robert M. McNeff	Tuy Hoa c/o Tua Hanh Chanh	General Agriculture
Larry L. Laverentz	Qui Nhon 165 Tu Tanh	General Agriculture
John J. Witmer	(same as above)	Biological Sciences
Bette Gau	(same as above)	English
Billie Lee Langley	(same as above)	English
Thomas C. Neal	Quang Ngai Hotel Cong Hoa Duong Vo Tanh	Agricultural Education

<u>Team Member</u>	<u>Station</u>	<u>Field of Interest</u>
R. Charles Stevens	Da Nang Box 53, 43A Hoang Dieu	Tech Vo-Education
Fletcher H. Poling	(same as above)	English
Jimmie C. Green	Hue Box 115, 6 Tran Thuc Nhan	Agricultural Education
Danny J. Whitfield	(same as above)	Livestock
Donald C. Fortner	(same as above)	Entomology
Katherine A. Wright	(same as above)	English
Vincent P. McGeehan	(same as above)	Science
John S. Parsons	(same as above)	English
Clarence M. Shubert	My Tho Box 122	English
Marilyn M. Pallys	Can Tho 2 Nguyen Du	English
Leslie E. Small	Kien Giang	General Agriculture
Stephen A. Szadek	Language Study	General Agriculture
Herbert W. White	Language Study	forestry
Thomas L. Cooper	Language Study	Livestock

EMERGENCY RELIEF & THE VOLUNTARY AGENCIES

USOM Provincial Representatives will frequently encounter local situations which will require emergency relief and rehabilitation. Examples are - natural disasters such as floods, typhoons, and tornados and other disasters such as fires or flights of refugees from communism, etc.

Attempts to bring quick relief for these events should first be made at the province level in consultation with the Province Chief and his staff, the MAAG Sector Advisor and church leaders, since the latter often have stocks of U.S. surplus foodstuffs on hand. The Province Chiefs also usually have reserve stocks of rice which can be drawn upon to meet emergency relief needs, as well as the rehabilitation requirements of those being relieved. Requests for help should be transmitted immediately to USOM/Rural Affairs, Saigon, outlining the problem, its magnitude and the suggested plan of action for its solution.

An Emergency Relief Committee has been established in Saigon, Chairmanned by the Chief Civil Affairs Advisor of MAC/V, and consisting of representatives of concerned agencies, such as USOM, the U.S. Embassy, the Government of Viet-Nam and American Voluntary Agencies. This Committee has already demonstrated its ability to act quickly and deliver relief when and where needed throughout the country.

It should be pointed out that whereas quick relief in times of disaster and other emergencies is of the utmost psychological and practical value for the suffering, we are equally interested in helping them to rehabilitate themselves and become self-sufficient again as quickly as possible.

USOM/Rural Affairs is, therefore, anxious and willing to consider any type of rehabilitation plan for disaster sufferers which is within the limits of our resources, and you should guide your thinking toward developing such plans, utilizing as far as possible locally available resources and programs, when bringing assistance after disasters.

AMERICAN VOLUNTARY AGENCIES IN VIET-NAM

There are several very active American Voluntary Agencies in Viet-Nam who, in addition to helping in times of disaster, carry on regular programs of aid and assistance to the needy and poor. Among these agencies are organizations such as CARE, Catholic Relief Services, and the Mennonite Central Committee, all with offices in Saigon. Catholic Relief and the Mennonites operate large relief programs which include the distribution of thousands of tons of U.S. Surplus Agricultural Commodities each year throughout Viet-Nam. They and CARE also operate extensive relief and rehabilitation activities using their own resources. They, and other American groups also operate many schools, hospitals and other socially oriented institutions.

It is definite U.S. Government Policy to work closely with our American Voluntary Agencies and to cooperate and assist them if possible in their relief, rehabilitation and social activities. They, in turn, stand ready to cooperate with us where mutual interests are involved, and like us, their interests are essentially - people. You will find their experience and capabilities most valuable resources and you should acquaint yourself with their activities in your area so as to insure that our efforts are coordinated.