

50 CITY WATER SUPPLY PROGRAM

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

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

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

WELL DRILLING

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

PUBLIC HEALTH

Office of Division Chief

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

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

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

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

Health Services Development

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

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

Trains rural health teams for each district.

Establishes district, village and hamlet health centers.

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

Provides selected equipment to GVN hospitals.

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

Malaria Eradication

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

Expansion of Medical Education Facilities

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

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

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

Provides fellowships for medical training abroad.

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

TYPES OF HEALTH PERSONNEL IN VIETNAM

Bac-Si Physician. Holder of an M.D. degree. Works for the government or in private practice.

Nha-Si Dentist

Can-Su Y-Te Health technician. Three years of professional training after nine years of school. Usually assigned as an assistant to the Medical-Supervisor in a provincial hospital or as a district health chief.

Nursing personnel

Can-Su Dieu-Duong Nursing technician. A graduate since 1960 of a National School of Nursing (Saigon or Hue) Three years course after nine years basic education.

Y-Ta Regular nurse or national nurse. A graduate before 1960 of a National School of Nursing (Saigon, Hue, or Hanoi) with a one, two, or three year course depending on the period of training. Basic education, nine years.

Ta-Vien Dieu-Duong Assistant nurse. 3-12 months of training. They work as assistants to the above listed nurses in hospitals or district infirmaries. Basic education is 5 years.

Dieu-Ho Thon-Que Rural nurse. Have received six months of training in a provincial hospital or at a special course for Montagnard health workers in Hue. They work as assistants in district dispensaries or work alone in village health stations. Basic education is usually five years.

Phu-Y-Ta Nurse helper. In-service training only. Work as nurses assistants in hospitals and district dispensaries.

Can-Bo Y-Te Ka Village health workers. Training from 2 weeks to six months in a provincial hospital.

Public Health Nursing Personnel

Can-Bo Y-Te Quan District Health worker. A nurse with at least six months basic training plus a 2-month course in public health.

Can-Bo Y-Te So-Cao Rural health Worker. Six months of training in nursing including public health. These courses were given only in 1956 and 1957.

Sanitation personnel

Ky-Su Y-To

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

Can-Bo Ye-sinh

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

Midwifery personnel

Nu-Ho-Sinh

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

Co-Mu-Huong-Thon

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

Pharmaceutical and laboratory personnel

Duoc-Si

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

Duoc-Ta

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

Yeu-Ta Thi-Nghiem

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

Yeu

Oriental medical practitioner. Training is as an apprentice.

Welfare personnel

Yeu-Ai-Poi

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

Yeu-Ai-Doi

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

LIST OF PROVINCIAL MEDICAL SUPERVISORS

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

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

H.T. = Health Technician

VIET NAM
Provincial Hospitals

SOUTHERN REGION - Population 8,950,000

Province and Population	Hospital Location	No. Hosp Beds % Occupancy	Resident Physician	Comments
An Giang 802,500	Long Xuyen Chief City	250 114%	X	Surgical suite constructed 1962
"	Chau Doc 2nd City	240 60%	X	Surgical suite planned for 1963
"	Cai Son	70 140%	0	No assistance planned
An Xuyen 273,500	Ca Mau	50 110%	X	Surgical suite constructed 1962 Post-Op. Ward planned for 1962
Ba Xuyen 638,900	Soc Trang Chief City	340 100%	X	Surgical suite constructed 1962 Post-Op. Ward planned for 1963
"	Bac Lieu 2nd City	200 110%	X	Surgical suite constructed 1962
Bien Hoa 234,000	Bien Hoa	350 110%	X	Surgical suite constructed 1962
Binh Duong 276,400	Thu Dau Mot	225 80%	X	Surgical suite constructed 1962
Binh Long 64,700	An Loc	44	0	Surgical suite and Post-Op. ward Planned for 1963
Binh Tuy 11,700	Ham Tan	0	X	Surgical suite and Post-Op. ward Planned for 1963
Chuong Thien (new province)	Vi Thanh	0	0	Surgical suite and Post-Op. ward planned for 1963
Con Son 4,218	Con Son Island	212	0	Surgical suite and Post-Op. ward planned for 1963
Anh Tuong 659,000	My Tho Chief City	260 150%	X	Surgical suite constructed 1962
"	Go Cong 2nd City	??	X	Surgical suite planned for 1963
Gia Dinh 626,000	Gia Dinh	235 110%	X	Nursing Care equipment only 1962
Hien Giang 120,000	Rach Gia Chief City	300 100%	X	Surgical suite constructed 1962
"	Ha Tien 2nd City	?	0	No assistance planned
Hoi Hoa 10,000	Truc Giang	275 100%	X	Surgical suite constructed 1962
Hoi Phong 10,000	Cao Lanh	98 54%	X	Surgical suite and Post-Op. ward planned for 1963
Hoi Thong 10,000	Moc Hoa	42 70%	X	Surgical suite constructed 1962
Hoi An 10,000	Tan An	130 15%	X	Surgical suite constructed 1962
Hoi Ninh 10,000	Xuan Loc	45 70%	X	Surgical suite and Post-Op. ward planned for 1963
Hoi Binh 10,000	Can Tho	400 110%	X	Surgical suite constructed 1962 Regional Hospital
Hoi Long 10,000	Duong Dong Island	0	0	Surgical suite and Post-Op. ward planned for 1963
Hoi Long 10,000	Phuoc Binh	24 110%	0	Surgical suite and Post-Op. ward planned for 1963

300 FISH REGION cont.

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

CENTRAL COASTAL REGION - Population 4,300,000

Binh Dinh 300,000	Sui Nhon	300 25%	X	Surgical suite constructed Regional Hospital
Binh Thuan 155,000	Phan Thiet	200 50%	X	Surgical suite constructed 1963
Khánh Hòa 272,000	Pha Trang	350 100%	X	Surgical Building completed Regional Hospital
Binh Thuan 124,000	Phan Rang	180 100%	X	Surgical suite constructed Post-Op. ward planned for 1963
Phu Yen 341,000	Tuy Hoa	130 20%	X	Surgical suite constructed 1963
Quang Nam 940,000	Ta Nang 110,000 City	300 115%	X	Surgical building complete Regional Hospital
"	Hoi An Chief City	220	X	Surgical suite constructed 1963
Quang Ngai 665,000	Quang Ngai	200 20%	X	Surgical suite planned for (Medico Para here)
Quang Tin (New province)	Phu Ky	0	0	Surgical suite and Post-Op. Planned for 1963
Quang Tri 270,000	Quang Tri	200 110%	X	Surgical suite constructed 1963
Thua Thien 422,000	Hue Prefecture 103,000 City	1,100 110%	X	Hue is Nursing Education

PLATEAU and highland region - Population 509,000

Darlac 141,000	Bamethuot	100 100%	X	Surgical suite constructed Post-Op. ward planned 1963
Kontum 76,000	Kontum	60 70%	X	Surgical suite constructed 1963
Laos Dong 56,000	Pho Duc	20	X	Surgical suite and Post-Op. planned for 1963
Pleiku 183,000	Pleiku	200 110%	X	Surgical suite constructed Post-Op. ward planned for 1963
Phu Yen (New Province)	Hau Son	0	0	No assistance planned
Quang Duc 24,000	Gia Nghia	0	X	Surgical suite and Post-Op. planned for 1963
Tuyen Duc 56,000	Dist. prefecture 54,000	220 111%	X	Surgical suite constructed 1963

HEALTH EDUCATION

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

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

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

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

DISTRICT HEALTH CENTERS
Constructed or about to be Constructed by USOM

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

DISTRICT HEALTH SERVICES

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

Most of Vietnam's 220 districts have a combination infirmery maternity and dispensary facility. Sometimes there is only an infir and a dispensary. The infirmery is apt to have eight beds and the maternity about twelve beds. The out-patient dispensary treats over patients a day. Many of these facilities have been built with USOM in the past and many will be built in the near future (see enclosed 1 for exact location).

The Staff at the District Level:

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

Transportation:

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

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

HEALTH SERVICES AT THE VILLAGE LEVEL

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

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

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

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

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

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

The Village Health Station (Tram Y-Te)

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

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

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

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

The Village Maternity (Nha Ho-Sinh Ka):

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

The Village Health Workers Manual:

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

UNITED STATES OPERATIONS MISSION
PUBLIC SAFETY DIVISION

I. Program:

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

II Type of Aid:

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

III U S Technicians:

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

IV. Major Contributions to Counterinsurgency:

I.D. cards are printed on safety paper - contain basic data plus index fingerprints and are laminated with a distinctive design in the plastic so that it is virtually impossible to forge. I.D. Cards are to be issued to every person over 18. (Estimated total of 7,500,000). The program is being carried out in every province. 400,000 cards were issued in September; 500,000 to date. The program is expected to be completed by 1 January 1963. As a result of the program 59 Viet-Cong have been discovered and arrested; 476 deserters picked up; and 11,268 old ID irregularities discovered. Family identification is being tried out in Phu Yen Province. All members of a family are photographed in a single-group photo and one print is left in the house.

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

Three.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Four.

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

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

The development of Rural police will:

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

10/10/62

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

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

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

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

INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

PERSONNEL AND ASSIGNMENT
OF
UNITED STATES OPERATIONS MISSION TO VIETNAM

October 15, 1962

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

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

GILBERT, John T.	TS	576	INTL TRADE ADV
GLAIS, James	PS	547	DETAILED
✓GLASSER, Sidney ...	RA		DEV OFF AREA
GLENN, Stanley	PH	36564	MALARIA SPEC
GNAPP, Celia	PW	20031	SECRETARY
GOODMAN, William H.	TS	405	ASST SPL ADV PROGMT
GOPFLIES, Lester J.	EX	448	EXEC OFF
GRANDON, Opal P.	PS	422	SECRETARY
GRAY, Frederick	C	564	CONTROLLER
GROSS, Martin L.	PS	427	MUNICIPAL POLICE ADVISOR
HAGER, Robert M.	E	23122	EDU ADV CONST
HALL, Ralph H.	E	23122	AUDIO VISUAL EDU ADVISOR
HAMILTON, Joseph	A	23142	HORT ADV SUB TROP
HAMMOND, Granville S.	E	23122	CHIEF EDU DIV
HANNON, Stuart	CM	24770	COM MEDIA OFF
HARATANI, Joseph	PH	22706	SANITARY ENGR
HARRIS, Douglas W.	E	23122	TECHER EDU ADV
✓HAWES, Howard	RA		SUPPLY ADVISOR
HAY, Kitty	RA		ASST DEV OFF AREA
HIGH, Sidney	E	23122	VOCATIONAL EDU ADV
HILL, Patricia A.	PS	451	SECRETARY
HINSHAW, Fred E.	EX	412	TRANS OFFICER
HORGES, Paul W.	PS	450	DETAILED
HODSON, Jeremy	PROG	449	DEP PROGRAM OFF
✓HOLBROOK, Richard	RA		ASST DEV OFF AREA
HOLLE, Henry G.	TS	441	INTL TRADE ADV
HOWELL, Thomas F.	PW	20031	MARINE ENGR DREDGE
IBBETSON, Henry B.	PW	25301	AIR OPNS ADV
J.R. NILLAN, Ramon ...	TS	415	ASST SPL ADV
J.R. NILLAN, Suzanne	"	23142	SECRETARY
JOHNS, Edith E.	D	500	DIRECTOR'S SECRETARY
JOHNSON, Robert P.	E	23122	TRADE INDUSTRIES ADV
KIRLM, Jalil S.	PH	36564	MALARIA SPEC
KITZ, Paul	PS	455	COMMO ENGR
KEIRSTEAD, Richard	PH	Qui Nhon	MALARIA SPEC
KELDER, Marie A.	E	23122	SECRETARY
KENNEDY, Robert	PA	60267	CIV ADV ADV
KIBLING, Charles A.	CM	24996	ADV RADIO
KNOX, Newton B.	PA	420	A/C GEN STATISTICAL ADV
KOHLER, William	PROG	431	IRNG ASST
KOV LCHUK, Paul N.	C	23961	AUDITOR
KRAISK, Walter A.	PW	20031	ELECT ENGR COMMO

MAKIS, Glen	DD	400	SEC TO DEP DIR
LINDGREN, Raymond H.	PS	422	NARCOTICS ADVISOR
LANG, Eugene F.	PS	450	DETAILED
LANIER, Verle E.	EX	416	EXEC ASST
LaPOINTE, Walter G.	PS	450	DETAILED
LeBLANC, Alphonse A.	C	23961	AUDITOR
LEE, Nina	PH	22706	NUR ED ADV
LEHOVICH, Vladimir	RA		ASST DEV OFF AREA
LEVORSON, Alton G.	"	23142	ASST ENGR FARM MCH
LORENZEN, John D.	PS	450	DETAILED
LUBIN, Harriet	PROG	437	STAT
LUCHE, Thomas C.	RA		ASST PROG OFF
LUFKIN, Shirley	PROG	449	SECRETARY
McDANIEL, Leah J.	PROG	562	TRAINING ASST
McDANIEL, Ray B.	A	23142	RURAL YOUTH ADV
McDONALD, George	CM	22170	ADV GRAPHIC
McDONALD, Lily	C	564	SECRETARY
McGARRY, James P.	PS	554	COMO ADV OPNS
McKELL, Wallace W.	C	23961	AUDITOR
McNERNEY, Daniel P.	RA		ASST SPL ADV
FLYNARD, Leonard	RA	446	DEV OFF RURAL
MELVIN, George H.	RA	446	ASST SPL ADV
MENKE, Walter E.	L	552	LEGAL ADVISOR
MERLO, Patricia	F	587	SECRETARY
MILLER, James	PH	25301	INTERLOGST
MILLS, Mary L.	PH	Hus Stat.	NUR EDU ADV
MELVIN, George	RA	446	
MONTGOMERY, Alline	EX	596	ASST RECORDS SUPER
MOORHEAD, John S.	PH	22706	PUBLIC HE LTH PHYSN
MORGAN, Tirzah M.	PH	22706	NUR ADV
MURRAY, Ernest J.	PS	422	EXEC ASST
MURTHA, John F.	EX	416	ASST EXEC OFF
NIESE, Harvey	RA		ASST DEV OFF AREA
NELSON, Jack L.	PH	20031	HAY ENGR
NIESE, Carol E.	PA	421	SECRETARY
NIESE, William Jr.	PH	20031	HAY ENGR
NIGHSWONGER, William	RA	446	ASST DEV OFF AREA
NORDLSON, Ben J. K.	CM	22264	ADV UTIL
NORFOLK, Sewell A.	C	579	AUDITOR
NORTON, Robert	PH	Can Tho	RED OFF
O'CONNOR, Charles	PH	Da Nang	MILITARY SPEC
O'CONNELL, John B.	RA		ASST DEV OFF AREA
O'KEEFE, Timothy	RA		ASST DEV OFF AREA

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

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

BRIEFING ON SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC PROGRESS IN RURAL
DURING JULY, AUGUST AND SEPTEMBER 1962 AND A LOOK AT 1963

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, markets, 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 USOM 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
filled in by Provincial
SELF-HELP COMMITTEE

PROVINCE

PRACTICAL ZONE

SYMBOL

Hamlet

Village

District

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
--	---	--

Signature _____

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

I - Extra-space for Project Description

From _____
Hamlet

District

Province

Symbol

Stamp

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 Fig-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 feed supply, as a loan-in-kind from NACCO.

Schedule of Implementation
(five years or less)

<u>Yr.</u>	<u>Period</u>	<u>Hamlets</u>	<u>Farm Families</u>	<u>Breeder</u>	<u>Pigs</u>	<u>Market Pigs</u>	<u>Total</u>
				<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>		
1963	1st. Qtr.	40	1,000	960	40	2,000	3,000
1963	2nd. "	120	3,000	2,880	120	6,000	9,000
1963	3rd. "	120	3,000	2,880	120	6,000	9,000
1963	4th "	<u>120</u>	<u>3,000</u>	<u>2,880</u>	<u>120</u>	<u>6,000</u>	<u>9,000</u>
Tot. 12 months		400	10,000	9,600	400	20,000	30,000
1964	Tot. 12 mos.	720	18,000	17,280	720	36,000	54,000
1965	Tot. 12 mos.	960	24,000	23,040	960	48,000	72,000
1966	Tot. 12 mos.	960	24,000	23,040	960	48,000	72,000
1967	Tot. 12 mos.	<u>960</u>	<u>24,000</u>	<u>23,040</u>	<u>960</u>	<u>48,000</u>	<u>72,000</u>
<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>300,000</u>

Comments

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 Son 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, course ground corn and ^{44%} soybean oil meal are:

<u>First two years</u>		<u>Tentative Schedule for future years</u>		
<u>1963-1964</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
SoybeanMeal	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 commitment 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 commitment	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>Units</u>	<u>1964</u>
		<u>Amount</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
				<u>\$375,000</u>
Total		* \$295,000		

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

Schedule of FL-480-202 Commodity requirements

	<u>Rate of Usage</u>	<u>Corn</u>	<u>Soybean Meal</u>
		1963/1964 Per Pig-per month	40 Kg.
1965 " " " "	30 Kg.	5 Kg.	
1966/1967 " " " "	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</u> <u>(VN\$000)</u>	<u>Qty M.T.</u>	<u>*Sales Value</u> <u>(VN\$000)</u>	<u>*Sales Value</u> <u>(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	150,000	24,000	120,000	270,000
1966	" "	80,000	240,000	16,000	96,000	336,000
1967	" "	100,000	350,000	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\$150,000.000; for three years VN\$450,000.000.

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 bulgur 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 Commissariat 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.

MESSAGE OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC TO THE
NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

October 1, 1962

Mr. Chairman,
Honorable Deputies,

If your assembly has ever gathered at a time filled with stirring events and dramatic episodes, it is surely today, as the year 1962 which is drawing to an end, has clearly assumed an aspect which the annals of history will record forever - that of a dynamic, general expansion of our national resistance.

Who can doubt that the era of the Strategic Hamlets has opened one of the most decisive phases of the history of Viet-Nam?

In its beginnings this movement, in its technical materiality, appeared to the world as a sort of enigma. Indeed, at that stage we had to concert our efforts with the people and it is not with ordinances that revolutions are carried out. With a scattered and gradual beginning, becoming confident gradually as the spirit penetrated from man to man from village to village, from province to province, the crusade of liberation revealed its main outlines.

In this crusade, the objectives - originally outlined by the government - have spontaneously become the objectives of the Nation itself; the spot of oil of patriotism, civic conscience and social solidarity has irresistibly spread under the cover of what was originally a tactical operation.

Thus, using difficulty as a springboard, the soul of the nation is forging its unity in the trials of war.

The defense work of the Strategic Hamlets was not long in leading to our political, social and economic revolution which is as well the essential revolution for all underdeveloped countries.

It is in this context and under these circumstances that we shall review together, if you will, the tasks accomplished during the past year for the reconstruction of our country and the welfare of our Vietnamese nation.

The proclamation of the state of emergency, the concentration and the mobilization of all the living forces of the nation are barely realities of yesterday. For in this struggle as I said in my message of last year, if the solidarity of our friends brings us a precious comfort, still we must depend above all on ourselves. In spite of obstacles, lack of understanding and determinisms, we have thus untiringly sought our common goal: the building of a democracy, made of courage, imagination and heroic fraternity. We had to restore to the citizen the plenitude of his dignity, his responsibility and his liberty; taking into account all economic and social factors bound to his human condition. For our militant and vigilant personalism imposes upon us the double necessity of maintaining the fundamental moral values and of achieving the revolutionary transformations required by History. This personalism is at the same time at the service of man and of the Revolution. The year which has just elapsed has, as I have just said, seen its essential expression in and by the vast movement of Strategic Hamlets. There will soon no longer be room for doubt that the pre-organized and fortified agglomerations are realizing the threefold political, social and military revolution of an underdeveloped country rising toward the light. This must be said once and for all and I want particularly to emphasize it here with solemnity.

This vast movement born in the heat of the war is our pre-emptory reply to the Communist challenge. It brings us, along with the certainty of victory, the pride to live as free men today and tomorrow.

THE STRUGGLE AGAINST COMMUNISM

The troubles in Laos very manifestly served as a pretext for the massive infiltration of Viet Cong troops who, coming from North Viet Nam, and passing through the Laotian territory, penetrated into the Highlands of Viet Nam through the long open frontier between the two territories.

These infiltrations were the primary cause of the sharp, renewed outbreak of rebel attacks, marked by the entry into action of regular Viet Cong units with normal officer command and equipped with powerful and modern weapons. The multiple evidence of this situation, brought to the attention of the ICC by the Vietnamese Mission in charge of Liaison with this organization, cannot leave the slightest doubt, not only of the

direct intervention of the authorities of Hanoi, but also of the active participation of the Soviet Union and Red China in the aggression against our Nation.

With increased support of their allies of the Free World, the Vietnamese people have intrepidly coped with this recrudescence of aggression. That was, in the year 1961, inscribed in letters of blood in our history.

Using the power conferred on me by Article 44 of our Constitution, I thus decreed on October 15, 1961 a state of emergency in the whole territory. At the same time your Assembly, interpreter of the popular will, voted unanimously in urgent proceedings for the law which confers on the President of the Republic exceptional powers to take, by decree-laws, all the decisions necessary in the field of national security and for the mobilization of all the resources of the nation.

I am pleased to stress that, in accepting all these important measures with calm and discipline, the Vietnamese Nation has shown not only that it was fully aware of the particular exigencies of the situation but, further, that it considers this war as one of all Vietnamese patriots and not a war solely of the government and armed forces.

In this war where the front is everywhere, and nowhere where ideas play a role as decisive as arms, it is in the heart of each citizen it is in the home of each family in each cell of our society, in a word, that it is well to maintain this faith in the future and this pride of a people who, for milleniums have meant to remain master of their own destiny.

Conscious of their historical mission, our Republican Youth have quickly and vigorously assumed their responsibility. Taking in hand the defense of villages and hamlets, boys and girls beside their resolute elders are heroically protecting the population against Communist terrorism and subversion. Henceforth, thanks to the revolutionary system of strategic hamlets, our Republican Youth are contributing in great measure to relieving our military and paramilitary forces from their heavy obligations of static defense in order that these may return to their operational missions; forces the revalorization and reinforcement of which have been particularly noticeable in the course of these last months.

The staffing of the army with an officer corps, a primordial problem in this kind of war, has been noticeably improved. The Special Military Schools for the Army, Navy and Air Force and the Advanced Military School continue at an accelerated rate to train and to perfect regular officers; the Dalat Military Academy, in particular, has shortened its training schedule from a four year peacetime program to a two-year wartime program.

• To the recall to the colors of the reserve officers has been added the incorporation of young intellectuals into the Reserve Officers School of Thu Duc, which continues the training of new and vigorous classes. The enrollment per class has increased from 750 last year to 1,500 this year. The present to graduate exceeds 2,000 cadets, almost half of whom - a fact which I know inspires your pride.

At the Cadre School in Nha Trang which trains commissioned and non-commissioned officers from the ranks, the enrollment of each class has been doubled. We can affirm that the command now has at its disposal, from the point of view of both quality and quantity, the phalanx of competent, dynamic and enthusiastic young officers needed at the echelons of section and of company.

• Parallel to this not negligible increase in the total strength of the Armed Forces of the Republic, the paramilitary forces of the Civil Guard and the village Self Defense Corps like the paramilitary youth and women's corps have recorded an important extension, attested to by spectacular progress in the provision of arms and particularly in training. These forces will soon be capable, with or without the support of regular units, of assuming the responsibilities of maintaining territorial security.

Finally, the Army, the Navy and the Air Force have benefitted by a substantial reinforcement of their combat potential: the replacement of outdated equipment, the supply of appropriate weapons and equipment such as helicopters and amphibious armored cars, the important improvement of the communications network and roads system - such an extent of progress in the material field as to have permitted the three branches of our armed forces to adopt a strategy resolutely turned to the offensive.

All these factors of improvement are dramatically reflected in the present military situation. To measure the progress made, it is sufficient to recall certain prophecies of doom which spread about at this same time two years ago.

The situation is today, I can affirm, reversed. Everywhere, we are recovering the initiative and this even during the rainy season which heretofore the enemy has considered as favorable him. Everywhere, we are passing to the offensive, sowing insecurity in the reputedly impregnable Communist strongholds, smashing their regular units one after another.

The successive victories won, notably in the Plain of Reeds and in the Camau area, and in their bases in the Annamite Chain have stricken a severe blow at the potential of the enemy and dismantled a great measure of the enemy forces.

These victories mark an incontestable turn in the insidious war with which we have had to cope.

These military successes have had appreciable repercussions on the economic situation of the country. For the first time in 15 years, in this present period of transition, the price of rice has decreased; during these last months, a clear improvement has been noted in commerce namely in those remote zones which were practically abandoned two years ago.

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From whence comes our success?

First of all, as I have already pointed out, from the entire people who, in the face of the national peril, have found their footing and stood as one man.

Further, great efforts have been made by the government to perfect methods of combat, particularly in the field of combined operations. The rational distribution of missions that devolve on different echelons and the close coordination between military chiefs and the civilian territorial authorities have ensured an increasing efficiency in our war machinery.

Finally, we must mention the high morale of our combattants who benefit by multiple measures taken in the framework of the social program of the army with a view to improving their welfare, to helping and supporting their families whether they be in active service - off active service as wounded or disabled, or demobilized.

The families of the heroes fallen on the field of honor are the object of a special and respectful solicitude.

Numbers speak: the increase of pay for the regular troops and the Civil Guard costs a supplementary half a billion piasters a year.

The system of military cooperatives which provides basic necessities at moderate prices is developing intensively. Since the beginning of this year, the volume of turnover of the cooperatives has increased tenfold.

The housing conditions of married soldiers are noticeably improved. In the numerous camps for married soldiers, each family is entitled to decent lodging, exempt from rent which would be a heavy burden on the family budget. In some cases, included with lodgings is a piece of land to improve the living conditions of the soldier's family. The most remarkable progress is ensured by thousands of prefabricated houses built for the Divisions. Each Division will, upon the imminent completion of the project, dispose of 2,000 of these houses.

Then disabled to whom the nation fulfills a duty of solidarity and justice, and not a mere exercise of charity, are entitled to priority employment and to care at the Orthopedic Center, which has been the object of considerable development with a view to ensuring the necessary supply of artificial limbs.

War widows, thanks to an extreme simplification of administrative procedure, are able to receive assistance and see their pensions settled in the shortest delay, a maximum of two weeks.

The children of the combattants are admitted to the School for Children of the Military which, previously reserved only to the regular army, now admits the children of the Civil Guard and the Village Self Defense Corpsmen who have died for the nation.

The war orphans retain greatest attention. The National Assembly voted, at the beginning of this year, the law creating an Office for Wards of the Nation. Among the measures provided for, a boarding school with accommodations for a thousand war orphans is under construction with the aid of the government and contributions of private individuals. Later, a day-school will be reserved to the children of soldiers fighting on the front.

Over and above all these measures, the establishment in the Strategic Hamlets of a new scale of social values where the first place is reserved to the combattants and their families shows in a concrete and realistic way the will of the government and the people to improve the lot of our combattants, military or civilian, whether they be in the regular army, in the Civil Guard, in the Self-Defense Corps, whether they be village notables or members of paramilitary organizations.

Everyone realizes now that, if they are risking their lives in the service of the nation, the government and the people are grateful to them for it, and that if they make the supreme sacrifice in the service of the nation and of liberty, their widows and children need not fear for the future.

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Recognizing the determination of our people in the fight against Communism, the allies of the Free World are bringing us steadily increasing support.

The Government and the great people of the United States have fully understood the meaning and the importance of the struggle Vietnam is waging for the cause of freedom. Since the visits of Vice President Johnson and of General Maxwell Taylor, the engagement of the United States at our side has been confirmed by significant acts.

The exchange of letters between President Kennedy and myself concerning measures designed to reinforce the defensive capacity of Vietnam was followed on January last by the joint communique of the two governments, American and Vietnamese, setting forth a vast economic and social program aimed at providing our people with the means of raising their standard of living.

That increased support of our allies took concrete form in the creation of the Military Assistance Command in Vietnam last February, a decision which marked the determination of the U.S. to fight beside us to a finish.

Three other countries have as well brought us precious aid: Malaya allows our combattants to benefit from training in its anti-guerilla training centers. The United Kingdom has put at our disposal the competency of administrative and police specialists. The Commonwealth of Australia has just sent to Vietnam the first group of thirty highly qualified military instructors.

II. THE STRATEGIC HAMLETS

One of the essential factors in the recovery of our present situation is, as I have just pointed out, the realization of the Strategic Hamlets.

The Strategic Hamlets seriously upset Communist tactics depriving them of the advantages of the absence of a traditional front and of those attacks which they so easily staged not so long ago, with the tactics of dispersion and surprise. By delimiting a continuous line of fire at hamlet level as well as in the complex of hamlets, as solidarity has been developed between them and encouraged at the central level, the new organization forces the Communists into fighting on this well-defined line, behind which the riposte is prepared by well entrenched local elements. In short, tactics are now reversed: the local elements, supplemental as they were, become the principal elements and the regular units of the Army which were formerly dispersed to meet the needs of defense of the villages now have only a mission of intervention and are thus relieved for large scale operations against the regular communist troops. Better still, under the pressure of our active and articulate defense which takes its pattern from certain pitfalls of guerilla warfare, the Communists find themselves forced into an improvised counter-guerilla action. It may be said that the battle has changed, not only in apparatus but in its spirit also.

And it is precisely this change which makes the Strategic Hamlets a military revolution, although the most important and the most significant aspect must be found beyond the purely military field.

The Strategic Hamlet is indeed also and primarily the point of impact of a political and social revolution which will serve as a foundation for our economic revolution.

On the political level, as security is restored by the defense system of the Strategic Hamlets and the careful screening of the local enemy elements, democracy and the guarantees of the law can be implemented. The hamlet, with the representative system of government prevailing in civilized societies, enjoys communal liberties, the more concrete and the more evident as they are practised within the framework of an administrative and financial autonomy in constant expansion.

On the social level, moreover, the strategic hamlets henceforth form the base of a new scale of values, founded essentially on civic virtues and dedication to the common good. The two-fold personalist principle of collective progress and individual advancement, offers virtually boundless opportunities to the man of courage, if he is also a good man.

A political, social and military revolution, such then is the heroic tryptich which our people, with our youth in the forefront, are now building in the Strategic Hamlets. Our solution of the double problem of the economic revolution and of the development of Man in his well being, in freedom and justice, is inscribed in the most certain future, whatever communism, the enemy of mankind, may do.

I am able to tell you that to date the total number of people living in security and in revolution within the established hamlets (3,074 hamlets) or in those being established (2,679 hamlets) has reached 7,267,517. It is expected that with an average of 600 new strategic hamlets established every month, this number by the end of 1962 will have reached the figure of 9,253,000 people, representing two thirds of the population.

III. NATIONAL RECONSTRUCTION

Our primordial objective, which is the struggle against Communist subversion, does not allow us to neglect the urgent needs for national reconstruction in all domains - where our progress is the more meritorious, since the enemy is bent on slowing it down if not entirely preventing its development.

From the standpoint of economic and social development, this year is particularly worthy of our attention since it constitutes a link between the completion of the first Five-Year Plan(1957-1961) and the beginning of the second Five-Year Plan (1962-1966).

A. ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

1. Agricultural Sector

In agriculture, the Government has maintained a special top priority to the development of the rural sector, which comprises 80 per cent of our population.

As the second Five-Year Plan begins, we can rejoice at having laid, during the seven years, solid foundations for a steady and continued development of our rural economy.

By putting under cultivation abandoned land and by the conquest of virgin land within the framework of Agricultural Development, whether in the Highlands or on the southern plains, we have increased between 1955 and 1961, the cultivated areas planted in rice by 15% and those planted in rubber by 32% including the family plantations of the Agricultural Development Service, to mention only the two main crops, aside from other new crops such as keanaf, lacquer trees, potatoes, and so forth.

On the other hand, the Land Reform Program has brought 110,000 rural families, formerly proletarian, to the status of land owners of a total of 430,000 hectares of rice fields, belonging entirely to them. As for tenant-farmers as a whole, a law had been enacted which considerably reduces the tenant farming rents, that is to say, an appropriation to their profit.

Finally, an efficient system of agricultural credit has enabled us, from 1957 to date, to loan three and a half billion piasters to 1,250,000 farm families, either directly or through 320 cooperatives and 760 farmers' associations. With the revolutionary creation of the Strategic Hamlets, Agricultural credit is undergoing a new development both in amount and in duration, by increase in number of medium and long-term loans.

It is thanks to these far-reaching structural, technical and financial reforms that, despite the particularly difficult living conditions of a country which is both underdeveloped and ravaged by Communism, we have been able to achieve during the past seven years an average rate of agriculture development which, on the whole, exceeds by far the rate of increase of our population.

But to attain the complete economic independence anticipated we must strive for a full development of our immense agricultural potential within the framework of collective progress and the raising of the living standard of the rural population.

To this end, the second Five-Year Plan, which includes the program of rural projects for the year 1963, has the following principal objectives:

First, to raise the annual production of paddy to 5,500.000 tons, thus effecting an increase of 18% in five years as compared to the production of the 1960-61 season. This result will be obtained by simultaneous implementation of various interrelated projects: intensification of use of chemical fertilizers, expansion of the plants protection program which began this year, fostering the use of selected seeds, execution of large-scale projects of agricultural hydraulics aimed at increasing the irrigated areas in Central Vietnam and the double-crop areas in the South.

In the field of rubber production and within the framework of the Agricultural Development program, the total area of family plantations, which already covers 35,000 hectares, will be increased to a minimum of 100,000 hectares, not including the new or replanted areas of existing large and medium - sized plantations.

As to animal husbandry, hog raising which is a natural complement to our rice production, will be intensified in order to satisfy the needs of local consumption, and for the development of exportation, for which Vietnam is particularly well suited. This program is designed not only to absorb all the by-products of our rice production, but also to utilize the excess manpower in the countryside.

With regard to forest resources, the outdated legislation and taxation regime will gradually be overhauled with the aim of safeguarding the national forest reserves and encouraging full utilization of available products through technological improvements. Also, the reforestation and fire protection campaign will be intensified in order to preserve the existing stands for future generations.

For the implementation of this vast program, the regrouping of means and responsibilities under one single Department, the Department of Rural Affairs, has resulted in better coordination and greater efficiency of the regrouped services.

Without doubt, great obstacles to the implementation of this development plan will be posed by reactionary maneuvers of the Communists. We will overcome these obstacles, however, by linking all of these projects to the mechanism of the Strategic Hamlets.

2. Industrial Sector

The State has played an important role in industrial development, by helping and encouraging investments, by associating itself with private national and foreign capital, and by itself creating industrial enterprises the stocks of which will later be sold to individuals. In this last category are the Nong Son Mines, the Hatien Cement Factory, the Tan Mai Sawmill.

The textile industry has made astonishing progress. Several plants, equipped with the most modern machines, are producing fabrics of excellent quality and in sufficient quantity to meet a large part of local needs. This has permitted a substantial reduction in imports. And before long, Sicoovina, a company entirely capitalized with Vietnamese funds will be functioning in Tourane.

The Hiep Hoa sugar factory has attained a production of 10,000 tons yearly, and the modernization of the Khanh Hoi refinery has been completed. The COGIDO paper factory has just been inaugurated.

The industries which manufacture aluminium and cast iron items, nails and pins, agricultural tools and bicycle accessories, are now in full swing; their overall production having now reached 5,000 tons per year.

The manufacture of plastic articles is satisfying, local needs for the present, while the rubber industry is making steady progress.

A certain number of pharmaceutical products, including those in greatest demand by the public, are being prepared in the country. As to oil, the Government has signed an agreement with the Shell and Esso companies for the construction of a refinery.

The development of handicraft has received special support from the Government. It has shown remarkable progress, both in the techniques of production and in the creation of original designs,

and handicraft articles such as embroideries, carpets, objects made of shell, ivory, mother of pearl, pottery, lacquer paintings and furniture among others have, during recent years scored flattering success at the international fairs of Paris, Brussels, London, Tokyo, Osaka, Bangkok, New Delhi, Washington, Seattle, Casablanca, and Bari.

The progress of industrialization has been upheld by a steady increase in production of basic energy.

The Nong Son coal mines have raised their production from 55,000 tons for the period 1956 to 1960 up to 100,000 tons in 1962. In 1965, they will be producing 250,000 tons and will be able to support the various activities of the An Hoa industrial complex the construction of which is planned for completion in 1964.

Completion of the first stage of the Danhim project, in 1965 will permit an 80% increase in the production of electric power. By that time, the Ha Tien cement factory will also begin production.

Evidence of the steady progress of our industry can be given in terms of new investments totalling 5,589,810,000\$ Having benefit from tax exemption privileges for the period between February 1958 and June 1962.

3. Public Facilities

Public facilities have seen spectacular progress in many sectors.

The road network has been considerably improved, especially with regard to the access roads to the Highlands. In spite of certain difficulties relative to funds and materials, we have undertaken the construction of 255 of the 850 kilometers of roads originally planned.

The North-South railway maintains its passenger and freight service despite sabotage and attacks by the Viet Cong.

Efficiency will be much improved by the use of Diesel electric locomotives and new freight cars presently on order. To the prospects of substituting Diesel engines for steam engines are added those of the electrification of certain parts of the Dalat line.

The Tan Son Nhut Airport has been modernized, becoming a Class A international airport with a 3,000 meter runway suitable for long range jet airliners. Eighteen Class G airstrips are in use.

At Saigon the Bus Company has considerably enlarged its rolling stock: 105 new vehicles have recently been ordered in components for assembly in Saigon by our skilled workers. The total number of buses has increased from 75 in 1958 (when the Company was bought from the French public transportation company and when the public transportation administration was organized to 204 at present. During the same time the number of passengers has increased from 20 to 70 million a year, while the network has been extended to the suburbs. The government established fares are the lowest in the world.

With respect to electric power equipment, while waiting for the output of the Danhim, ONDEE has built and is temporarily operating seven power houses with a total output of 6,500 kws. ONDEE is also supervising provincial installations and operations of small concessionaires which have been multiplying in rural areas during the past years.

As for water supply, 12 water plants have been built while 410 deep wells have been dug in 22 provinces. The supply of water from the Dong Nai River, for which work is being undertaken, will in the first stage increase the water supply for each inhabitant of the capital from 60 to 200 litres per day. The digging of new wells for potable water will be actively pursued in the villages.

B. Social Progress

Parallel to the economic reconstruction of the country great efforts have been made to achieve social progress for the masses.

1. National Education

In the field of National Education these efforts are illustrated by the constant increase in budget appropriations: for the year 1961-1962 the increase was 18%; for the year 1962- provisions are made for a new increase of 13.5 per cent.

In higher education the number of students in 1961-62 was 14,751 as against 11,708 in 1960-61, thus making an increase of 25%. The Faculty of Medicine at Hue is completing its first stage of construction with a credit of 12 million piasters.

In public secondary education, the total enrollment has increased from 73,701 in 1960-61 to 85,554 in 1961-62, while the number of teachers has increased from 1,829 to 2,106. School construction has been carried out at a satisfactory rate: the number of public lycées has increased from 82 to 101, and the number of classrooms from 1,374 to 1,605.

As to public primary education, the total enrollment is 1,092,400 as against 1,021,061; the number of classrooms has increased from 20,660 to 21,817, despite the closing of a certain number of schools in zones of insecurity.

Community education has seen its enrollment double this year 18,671 as against 9,114 in 1960-61 -- with the transformation of 20 primary schools into community schools, bringing the total number of community schools to 43 in 1961-62.

Private education has recorded similar developments: 411,873 students (primary and secondary education) as against 368,334 in the preceding year.

Technical education deserves special mention with the expansion of the National Technical Center of Phu Tho, the creation of the vocational school of Banmethuot, and especially the completion of the building of the technical schools of Da Nang, Qui Nhon and Vinh Long. The transfer of institutions for agricultural instruction to the Department of National Education marks an important step toward the standardization of technical training.

To consolidate this progress, other important projects have been planned for the new school year: building of a medical center in Saigon, execution of the first stage of the construction of the new University at the Thu Duc magnificent site, opening of a school of industrial chemistry at Phu Tho, creation of a Training Center for teachers of secondary technical education, and the opening of a National School of Music at Hue, among others.

These achievements establish in eloquent fashion the objectives of the government's policy with regard to education. They tend to satisfy a two-fold objective: the training of qualified

personnel to participate in the economic development of the country and the integral development of the human person.

2. Public Health

In the field of Public Health, noticeable achievements have been obtained in various sectors of activity. During 1962, 25 surgical centers for provincial hospitals have been built, 10 of which will be fully equipped; 34 dispensaries and district maternity hospitals have been constructed or renovated, while important funds have been allocated for the enlarging and renovating of provincial hospitals and of numerous sanitary units throughout the country.

Refresher and in-service training courses have been organized for training at all echelons: doctors, surgeons, health technicians, nurses, laboratory technicians, and so forth. The training of rural health specialists is being actively carried out at the Gia Dinh Center.

In addition to the malaria eradication campaign, other campaigns of preventive medicine, disease detection, and instruction in prenatal, postnatal and infant care are being vigorously conducted.

Particular mention should be made of the installation, since the beginning of 1962, of 213 new rural health units in the villages. The organization of the Strategic Hamlets has given a new impetus to the rural health program, providing the best conditions for its widespread development.

To remedy the lack of qualified personnel, especially of doctors, a law has been enacted which will permit the drafting of new graduates from the faculties of medicine and pharmacy as well as private doctors. It is to be hoped that the medical profession will fully appreciate the necessary and sacred character of this cooperation in the name of national solidarity.

3. The Labour World

In the labour world, the strengthening of the trade union movement has been greatly encouraged, especially by the sending abroad for recipients of trade union scholarships.

In spite of the proclamation of the state of emergency, there has been no impediment to the normal functioning of trade unions.

Cooperation between the management and their employees more active and fruitful. The collective agreement of the rubber plantations has been followed by that of the banks and many others.

On the national level, the participation of workers' representatives in the elaboration of economic plans for the country has been consecrated by the appointment of numerous trade union leaders to the National Economic Council.

Recently, when the economic development and national defense surtax was instituted and when the customs tariffs were revised, appropriate measures were taken so that the new sacrifices asked of the country would have the least effect on the prices of products which figure in the list of the laborers' daily consumption. Thus, if there has been any raise in the cost of living of the laboring class, it is limited. On the other hand, many enterprises disposing of the adequate financial means have been encouraged to raise the salaries of their employees. In addition, the guaranteed minimum wage rate in categories warranting it will be reexamined in function of the slight but fatal raise in the cost of living - the price of Viet Cong aggression.

The industrial development achieved by the first Five-Year Plan has resulted in a 3% increase in the rate of employment. The implementation of the Second Five-Year Plan will likely result in solving in large part the problem of underemployment.

Lastly, the strategic hamlets system, by its contribution to security and by the establishment of its new scale of values ensuring an advantageous status to workers, will be able in addition to bring decongestion of the overpopulated urban areas thus bringing the best remedy to the sufferings caused underemployment and social injustice.

Such, briefly, is the economic and social situation of our country in all domains, as the first Five-Year Plan comes to an end.

C. The 1961 Floods and the Exodus of the Highlanders

But this balance sheet, to be complete, must include two additional events which have greatly affected the life of the nation, bringing a surplus of difficulties to the courageous efforts of our people.

The first of these events was the floods of 1961 which hit, more or less gravely, twelve of our provinces. The combined action of the Commissariat General for Relief and Reconstruction of Flooded areas and of the National Movement for Mutual Aid permitted, with least delay, repairing a part of the damages and helping the victims with their most urgent needs.

Just recently, hardly two weeks ago, a violent typhoon swept across the provinces of Quang Tri, Thua Thien and Hue, occasioning floods and serious damages to the harvests, houses, public buildings and roads. The destruction mounted to a value of 200 million piasters.

Before the effects of this natural disaster had been entirely overcome, national solidarity was once again being called upon by an historic event: the exodus of our mountaineer compatriots of the Highlands. These courageous men and women are writing a true epic which is similar, if not in its magnitude, at least in its significance, to the admirable exodus of the refugees from the North in 1954.

The causes of this movement are well known: the National Government, anxious to relieve our Highlander compatriots of the difficult conditions of their secular isolation, had since 1954 made great efforts and spent large sums to help improve their existence in all fields.

On the other hand, the Communists strive to eliminate this Highland region which, in their scheme of aggression, is of great strategic value. They therefore conducted intense subversive action consisting of political indoctrination, false promises and ruses.

But little by little they learned that the majority of Highlanders had no ears for their entreaties and were irresistably taking the way of the national community. Then, to our compatriot Highlanders, came a time of terror, extortions, pillaging and forced conscription.

The intensification of Viet Cong terrorism brought about a result which was exactly the reverse of their objective: the Highlanders viewed such terrorism as proof of the essential weakness of the Viet Cong and, attracted by the revolutionary regime of the Strategic Banner (hamlets) decided to leave their ancestral lands to join the camp of the just cause. By entire villages, they began

at the end of 1961 their long east-war march, bringing along their meager belongings, and often the relics of their ancestors, not fleeing from the war, but to claim their place in the national resistance against Communist invasion.

We all know how the movement has spread, now exceeding 130,000 persons. We also know how bravely and how well Mountaineer boys and girls are now fighting the war of the Highlands against the enemy of the Vietnamese nation.

This huge exodus, the indescribable physical and moral sufferings which accompanied the dogged determination with which our Highlander compatriots seek their salvation in the struggle and the victory, constitutes for world opinion a terrible condemnation of the inhuman tyranny of Communism, and gives to all of us a great lesson in patriotism and in confidence in the destiny of the Vietnamese Nation.

How can we but believe that public opinion in the capital and in the provinces, witness of the silent calvary of the refugees, will respond during the coming days with even more generosity to the call of the National Movement for Mutual Aid.

Mr. Chairman;

Deputies to the National Assembly.

The year which has just passed, when in cruel trials, glorious struggles and stubborn efforts, has harshly confronted our people with its proud conscience, unchanging values and great mission. The present generations has magnificently demonstrated its tenacious will to follow without fault on the path of honour and heroism traced by our ancestors.

For its part, the Free World has more fully realized the deep significance and immense impact of our fight. From our allies we have received increased support which, by strengthening our own action, makes the certitude of victory not only sure but imminent.

Against the complex of systematic conciliation, non-resistance to evil and of submission to events, we will react with inextinguishable ardor. To our youth, our whole people let us propose an ideal of courage; if men do fail and fall sometimes, it is not because they have dared too much - but because they have dared too little.

The rejection of heroism, shown by delayed decision and excessive deliberation in combat, dooms the individual as well as peoples to decline and annihilation. The unmerciful law of biological nature is that weak species are devoured by stronger ones. Let us become stronger every day: let us close our ranks; shoulder to shoulder; let us learn to surpass ourselves - and we will win.

For a better society, open to the Good as well as to the Just, and for a Vietnamese fraternity forged in struggle spiritualized by sacrifices, and dedicated to the most brilliant victory, let us all rise to the heights of our destiny.

May the Almighty help us !

Organization of The Armed Forces of Vietnam

The president is the commander-in-chief of the Vietnamese armed forces he is also Secretary of State for National Defense. Nguyen Dinh Thuan is Assistant to the Secretary of State for National Defense.

Below the Ministry of National Defense, the highest military level is the office now known as the Office of the Joint Chief of Staff (Bo Tong Tham Muu Lien Quan Hon Hop); before the December 12, 1962 reorganization it was known as the General Staff of the Armed Forces (Tong Tham Muu). The present Joint Chief of Staff is Lt. Gen. Le Van Ty. His deputy is Brigadier General Tran Thien Khiem whose title is Executive Officer; General Khiem, former CC of the 33rd Tactical Zone and commander of the 21st Division, replaced Brigadier General Nguyen Khanh in the recent reorganization; Khiem was promoted from Colonel at the same time.

(It should be noted that the Vietnamese army has no one-star generals, following the French system. The ranks, with star designations are: brigadier general two stars, major general three stars, lieutenant general four stars, general five stars and marshal seven stars. There are no full generals or marshals in the Vietnamese armed forces at the present time)

Under the Joint Chief of Staff are the Gec-sections, i.e. G-1, G-2, et al along with the Vietnamese Navy Command, under Captain Ho Tan Quyen and the Vietnamese Air Force, under Col. Huynh Huu Hien, the Paratroop Command under Col. Cao Van Vien, the Ranger Command under Col. Ton That Xung, and the newly created Special Forces Command under Col. Le Quang Tung, newly promoted. These officers can be equated, in a rough way, to the joint chiefs of staff in the American defense establishment.

Below this level, formerly, was the Field Command or Command Operation (Bo Tu Lenh Hanh Quan) which has now been redesignated as the Army Command (Bo Tu Lenh Luc Quan). It is now headed by Major Tran Van Don, who replaces Major General Duong Van Minh (often known by the nickname "Big Minh"). General Minh has now been named to a newly created post, Military Advisor to the Presidency.

Geographically, Vietnam is divided into four corps areas (previously it was three) plus the special Capital zone.

The First Corps is commanded by Brigadier General Le Van Nghiem (vice Maj. General Tran Van Don). This zone covers four provinces (Quang Tri, Thu Thien, Quang Nam, and Quang Tin) and, in turn is divided into two tactical zones -- the 11th T.Z. headquartered at Hue and now commanded by Col. Do Cao Tri (vice Col. Nguyen Van Thieu), who is also commander of the First Division and the 12th T.Z. headquartered in Da Nang, under the command of Col. Lam Van Thiet.

The II Corps is now reduced from an area encompassing twelve provinces to one that includes only five (Kontum, Pleiku, Binh Dinh, Phu Bon and Quang

Ngai). It is commanded by Brig. Gen. Nguyen Khanh (vice Brig. Gen. Ton That Dinh). Three divisions are stationed in the area: the 25th Division with headquarters in Quang Ngai, now under the command of Col. Lu Mong Lan (vice Col. Nguyen Van Chuan) (the 25th previously was assigned to I Corps); the 22nd Division under Col. Nguyen Bao Tri headquartered at Kontum and the Ninth Division under Col. Bui Dzinh, with headquarters at Qui Nhon. An additional division for II Corps is now being formed.

The III Corps includes two former tactical zones, the 23rd (Darlac, Quang Duc, Tuyen Duc, Lam Dong, Phu Yen, Binh Thuan, Ninh Thuan, and Khanh Hoa) and 31st (Phuoc Long, Binh Long, Tay Ninh, Binh Duong, Phuoc Thanh, Bien Hoa, Long Khanh, Phuoc Tuy and Binh Tuy). It is commanded by Brig. Gen. Ton That Dinh (vice Brig. Gen. Le Van Nghiem). Also in the III Corps are the Fifth Division, headquartered in Bien Hoa under the command of Col. Nguyen Van Thieu (vice Col. Nguyen Duc Thang) and the 23rd Division, with headquarters in Ninh Hoa under Col. Le Quang Trong.

The newly created IV Corps includes the old 32nd and 33rd tactical zones (i.e. Long An, Dinh Tuong, Kien Phong, Kien Tuong and Kien Hoa; and An Giang, Vinh Long, Vinh Binh, Phong Dinh, Kien Giang, Chuong Thien, Ba Xuyen, An Xuyen and Con Son, respectively). It is commanded by the recently promoted Brig. Gen. Huynh Van Cao. Also in the IV Corps is the Seventh Division under Col. Nguyen Van Dam and the 21st Division under Col. Bui Huu Nhon (vice Brig. Gen. Tran Thien Khiem).

The Special Capital Zone is under the command of Brig. Gen. Nguyen Van La. This is unchanged in the reorganization.

A new special zone has been created, called the Phuoc-Binh-Thanh Special Zone (a contraction of Phuoc Long, Binh Long and Phuoc Thanh) which corresponds roughly to the famed Viet Minh and now Viet Cong Zone D. Headquarters for the new command is Phuoc Long; it is commanded by the Phuoc Long province chief, Lt. Col. Do Van Diem.

Another new command created in the reorganization is the Special Forces Command under the newly promoted Col. Le Quang Tung. He also is chief of ARVN Office of Counter-Espionage.

Four new battalions have also been created: the 10th Bn. at Hoa Cam, Quang Nam province; the 20th Bn. at Tan Canh, Pleiku province; the 30th Bn. in Phuoc Long province and the 40th Bn. in Camau under the command of Father Nguyen Lac Hoa.

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 Cnd.	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 Cnd	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 Enaley
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)
Phu Bon (Cheo Reo)

22nd
22nd

Maj Peters
Maj Will

III CORPS

SA, III Corps
SA, 5th Inf Div
SA, 7th Inf Div
SA, 21st Inf Div
SA, III Corps Log Cnd
SA, III Corps CTC

Col Porter, D.B., Jr.
Lt Col Miller, K.J.
Lt Col Vann
Lt Col Moore, G.H.
Lt Col Hoplin
Lt Col Newman

Saigon
Bien Hoa
My Tho
Can Tho
Saigon
Baria

SECTOR COMMANDER ADVISORS, III CORPS

Province

Inf Div

Sector Advisor

Dinh Tuong (My Tho)
Kien Giang (Rach Gia)
Ba Xuyen (Soc Trang)
Phong Dinh (Can Tho)
Vinh Long (Vinh Long)
An Xuyen (Cau Mau)
Kien Hoa (Ben Tre)
Kien Phong (Cao Lach)
Kien Tuong (Moc Hoa)
Long An (Tan An)
Vinh Binh (Vinh Binh)
Phuoc Long (Song Be)
An Giang (Long Xuyen)
Binh Duong (Thu Dau Mot)
Tay Ninh (Tay Ninh)
Bien Hoa (Bien Hoa)
Gia Dinh (Saigon)
Phuoc Tuy (Vung Tau)
Phuoc Thanh (Phuoc Binh)
Binh Long (An Loc)
Long Khanh (Gia Ray)
Binh Tuy (Ham Tan)
Chuong Tien (Vi Thanh)

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Maj MacSllarrow
Maj Radcliff
Maj Hagan
Maj Ryan
Maj Campbell
Maj Staples
Maj Scoles
Maj Norvell
Maj Poston
Maj Kent
Maj Rawn
Maj Primm
Maj Howard
Maj Peterson
Maj Hale
Maj Houchin
Maj Heilmen
Maj Mitchum
Maj Morrison
Maj Larson
Maj Crisp
Maj Rivera

FIELD COMMAND

SA, Fld Cnd

Col Black

Saigon