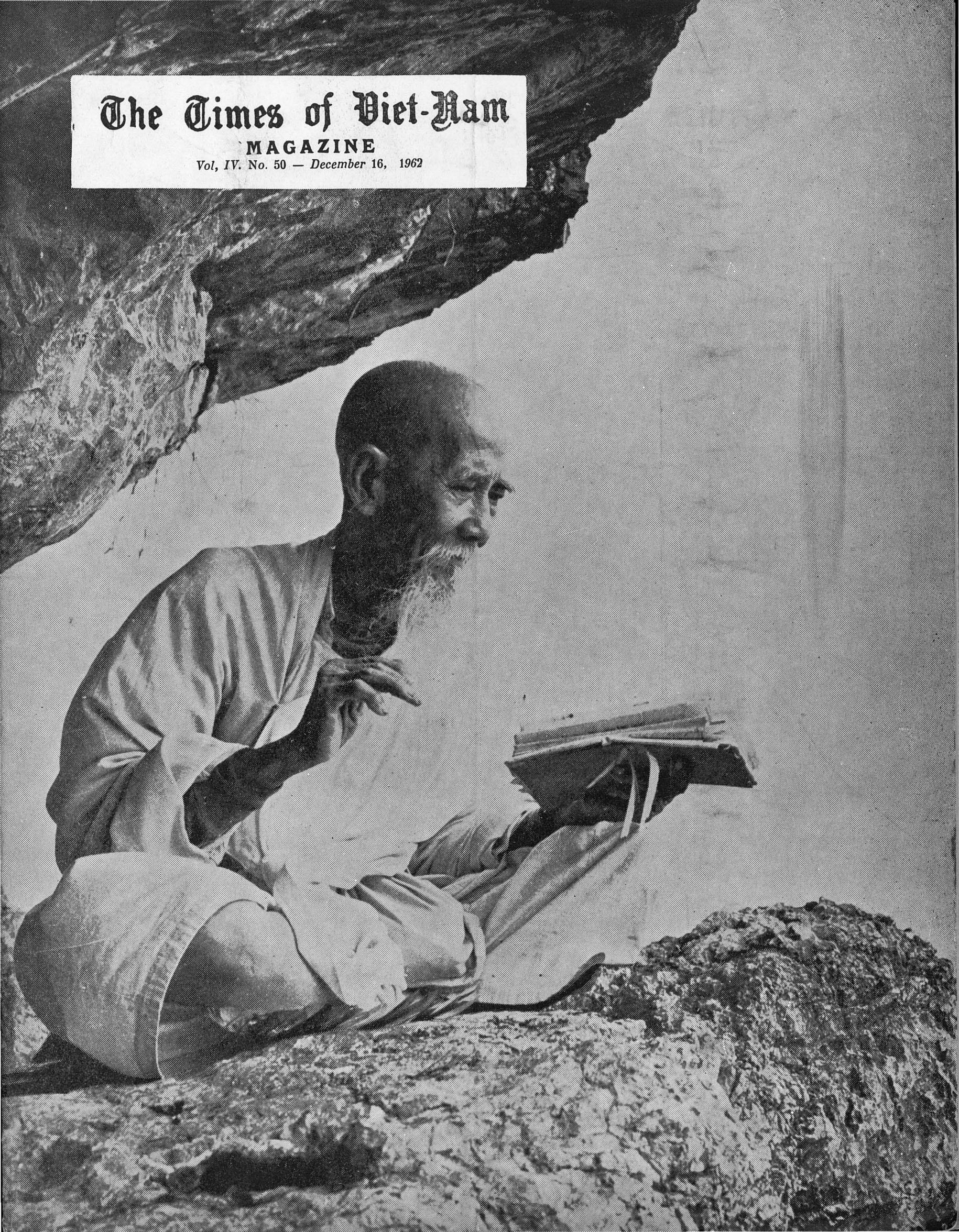


The Times of Viet-Nam

MAGAZINE

Vol. IV. No. 50 — December 16, 1962



OUR COVER :

In a craggy sheltered corner by the sea near Hatien, this elderly scholar finds an inspiring spot for study or perhaps simply for meditation. (Photo by Ngoc Chan.)

The Times of Viet Nam magazine

December 16, Vol. IV, No. 50

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Condemn Power
Abuses In Rural
Areas.

SAIGON Dec. 15 (VP) — Several Saigon editors last night devoted their editorials to abuses of authority in the provinces.

THOI BAO stressed that feudalism died out in Viet Nam a long time ago, and that under the present regime «village custom» can no longer prevail over the «King's law,» contrary to the old Vietnamese proverb,

The editor also complained that the abuses of power in rural areas have not yet stopped, and have greatly hampered the nation's struggle against Communism, under development and division.

On the same topic TIENG CHUONG said a Communist-sabotaged country such as Viet Nam could survive only if the law was respected everywhere.

Of course the violators must be punished, but those who apply the law must respect it more than anyone else, the editor wrote.

Commenting on the Brunei uprising, SAIGON MAI claimed the Soviets have begun to intervene in the Pacific to sabotage Western influence.

The Ya Chou Chinese language daily urged the U.S. to help Taiwan attack the Red Chinese mainland.

(cont. on page 20)

RED CHINA IN LAOS

By Russell Brines

Peking is stepping up its activities in Laos under conditions which have caused Washington officials to watch for signs of a definite Red Chinese military position in that Asian kingdom.

Since the establishment of a coalition government in Vientiane, under terms of the Geneva Agreement for neutralizing Laos, the Chinese have moved particularly aggressively to create good relations with all Laotian factions, well-informed sources here report. The government of Premier Prince Souvanna Phouma is balanced between pro-Western, pro-Communist and neutralist groups, with policy dependent upon the unanimous agreement of all 3 factions.

The right-wing leader and deputy Premier Gen Phoumi Nosavan, recently returned from Peking, after lavish entertainment, with promises of economic aid, technical assistance and support. Russia also has promised economic assistance stopped in Hanoi, the capital of North Vietnam, and was quoted as voicing the usual polite praise for help from that country, although he has complained that several thousand Vietnamese troops remain in Laos, in defiance of the armistice.

Peking, establishing diplomatic relations recently with the coalition Laotian government, assigned one of its key men to the post. He is Ho Wei, concurrently ambassador to Hanoi, a veteran political commissar among Chinese guerrillas and regular troops. He is a veteran of the «Long March» made by the Chinese Communists nearly a generation ago, and therefore belongs to Peking's privileged hierarchy. In addition, the nominal post of Consul-General in the Laotian capital was assigned to a major general, Ting Jungs-cheng, whom Peking identified as the former troop commander in the strategic Kungming military district.

In view of the Chinese Communist attack on India, observers here were particularly alerted by one portion of the Peking communiqué, issued in early De-

cember during Phoumi's visit. The document reported the Chinese were building a road from Yunnan province in China to Phong Saly in North-eastern Laos and claimed this was uncompensated «assistance» to Laos. Since 1954, however, Phong Saly has been a major stronghold for the pro-Communist Pathet Lao forces, and the Central Laotian government seldom, if ever, has exercised control over this area during that period.

During the civil conflict which produced the Geneva truce of 1961, Phong Saly was one springboard for pro-Communist forces. Brian Crozier of the London Economist, who was on the spot, has reported there is some doubt whether Chinese Communist troops actually were involved in the fighting, but no doubt that they made supply bases available to the Pathet Lao. Writing in the British magazine, The China Quarterly, Crozier added: «American officials analysing reports from the Laos-China border area were convinced that the Chinese Communists had established a «zone of control» extending 100 miles into the Laotian provinces of Nam Tha and Phong Saly.» Nam-Tha, in North-western Laos, adjoins Phong Saly and also is bordered on the North by Communist China.

The Communiqué noted that Phoumi had requested extension of the road, when completed, to territory farther South under nominal control of his right-wing troops. Presumably, he wanted communications to cut the Chinese road, in any future hostilities. «The Chinese party stated that it would consider this request,» the document said. It was broadcast by Peking Radio.

The road development, in an area of woefully inadequate communications, is regarded here as militarily significant and as an indication the Chinese intend to solidify their military base in «neutralized» Laos.

A military road, also built by the Chinese, was a main cause of the Chinese

Communist attack on India, military sources here believe. The road, linking China's Sinkiang province with Tibet, was built secretly across a stretch of Ladakh, in the Northeastern portion of territory claimed by India. The belief here is the principal military target in the Chinese assault was to conquer a sufficiently large area in Ladakh to protect the road. This appears to be confirmed by a series of maps in the official Peking Review, which show that Peking's proposed troop withdrawal would leave Chinese forces in firm control of North-eastern Ladakh. In return, Peking appeared willing to give up a far more substantial part of territory won during the drive toward the Assam Plains in the North-western Indian front.

Consequently, American officials believe the Chinese intend to obtain a position in Laos from which only military force can be done, sources here say, under the guise of preserving the neutrality of Laos.

President Kennedy recently underlined official Washington concern over the implementation of the Laotian truce. He told Soviet Deputy Premier Mikoyan, during talks concerned principally with Cuba, that the United States intended to make sure that Moscow completely enforced the terms of the Geneva agreement. Several thousand Vietnamese troops are known to be stationed still in Laos, and progress continues to be slow on the integrated of armed forces and other provisions of the agreement. Premier Souvanna Phouma told this correspondent during his Washington visit earlier this year that Soviet Premier Khrushchev had enough authority over Communist elements in Laos to obtain complete compliance with any orders he issued.

(Continental Press)

This month the Anglican-Episcopal community in Saigon, now known as St. Christopher's Church, is celebrating its 10th Anniversary. From a Sunday in December, 1952, until the present Anglican service have been held regularly at the French Reformed Church on Thong Nhut at Mac Dinh Chi.

Ten years ago members of the American and British embassies persuaded the Rt. Rev. Henry W. Baines, then Bishop of Singapore, to license two of their number as Lay Readers. These and a succession of others read Sunday services from the Book of Common Prayer, occasionally assisted by a visiting clergyman or chaplain, until the present priest-in-charge, the Rev. Walden Pell 2nd, came into residence in Saigon with Mrs. Pell in January, 1961. And since he visits Trinity Church, Phnom Penh, once a month and the Church of the Holy Spirit, Vientiane, every two or three months, the Lay Readers of St. Christopher's still have plenty to do.

What is an Anglican, anyway? Many people in Saigon are puzzled by this question. The 18 national churches and provinces of the worldwide Anglican Communion, comprising some 40 million baptized members, have bishops and priests; but these clergy are allowed to marry! The branch of the Anglican Communion in the United States is officially called «The Protestant Episcopal Church in the USA»; but Anglicans claim that their church is a valid branch of the Holy Catholic Church, and that their ministers are in the true succession of the Apostles.

One of the questions almost invariably fired at Anglicans by Vietnamese is, «What do you do about Mary?» The answer is that the Anglican Church observes three festivals in her name, the Conception of the Blessed Virgin Mary on December 8, the Annunciation on March 25 and her Purification in the Temple at Jerusalem on February 2, not to mention Christmas, in which she figures so largely.

Many parish churches throughout the Anglican world use vestments and ceremonial that are close to Roman Catholic practices; others are so simple and unadorned in their worship that they resemble Methodist or Presbyterian churches. But all Anglican churches, «high», «low» and «middle», are held together in a rather free-wheeling but deeply valued unity by their use of the Book of Common Prayer in one of its several versions, and by a certain characteristic Anglican point of view or orientation.

This Anglican approach to Christian life and worship is both Catholic and Reformed in spirit. It allows great freedom in ceremonial

The Anglican Church In Saigon :

TENTH ANNIVERSARY

By the Rev. Walden Pell, 2nd, Priest-in-Charge
of the Mekong Missionary District

Anglican Communion is the Lambeth Conference, held every ten years at Lambeth Palace, the seat of the Archbishop of Canterbury. The present Archbishop, the Most Rev. Arthur Michael Ramsey, is the 100th to hold the office. To this gathering come Anglican Bishops from all over the world.

Vietnam, Cambodia and Laos (together with Singapore, Malaya, Indonesia and Thailand) are part of what is now the Diocese of Singapore and Malaya, under the Rt. Rev. C. Kenneth Sonsbury, formerly a missionary in Japan and until 1961 head of St. Augustine's College, Canterbury, England.

Though most Anglican dioceses belong to a national church or province, the Diocese of Singapore and Malaya is under the direct jurisdiction of the Archbishop of Canterbury, and its bishops are appointed by him. It seems to be only a question of time, however, before there will be an Anglican province with its own archbishop in the Southeast Asian region. Of this the Diocese of Singapore and Malaya would be a part.

The Anglican congregations in Saigon, Phnom Penh and Vientiane form the «Mekong Missionary District». St. Christopher's, Saigon, numbers about 170 members. Most of these are American Episcopalians. There are 18 Vietnamese members, seven of them small children. One Chinese family attends, and the British Commonwealth is well represented. The British Ambassador, H.E. Mr. H.A.F. Hohler, is «Peoples' Warden» and the American Ambassador H.E. Mr. Frederick

E. Nolting, Jr., is «Vicar's Warden». Six Lay Readers will conduct the Sunday services after January 19, when the present Priest-in-Charge and Mrs. Pell depart for their home in Maryland.

The congregation at Phnom Penh numbers about 50 and has the British Ambassador, H.E. Mr. Peter Murray, as its Warden. It has been worshiping together in the U.S. Embassy auditorium since 1959.

At Vientiane some 30 members meet two or three Sundays a month for Anglican services in the International Protestant Chapel. The Australian Ambassador, H.E. Malcolm Morris, is their Warden.

Compared to the millions of Roman Catholics and thousands of evangelical Protestants in the area, Anglican Christians are few in number. Their hope is that some day the movement toward greater church unity will come to the high-tide mark in Southeast Asia. By the «Anglican presence and work in the Mekong basin region this bridge church» may then be able to offer something of its organization, liturgical riches and theological insights to a united Christian Church. Meanwhile it serves its members from overseas, welcomes and assimilates the local residents and stands as a witness to the ideal of the brotherhood of all men under the fatherhood of God.

— END —

USOM'S "NEW LOOK" —

HELPING THE HAMLETS

By Joseph L. Brent, Chief, USOM
An address before the Saigon Lions Club, Dec. 11, 1962

This provides me with my first opportunity to speak publicly in Viet-Nam about USOM's work for the coming year, and particularly of our role in the Strategic Hamlet Program and the ultimate victory that program is sure to bring.

You are all now very familiar with the name «strategic hamlet». It is a term that has become well known throughout much of the world. However, even here in Viet-Nam where the program originated, I often find that its basic concepts are not completely understood. This is even more true in the United States. Many people imagine that the program is primarily a defensive, military effort involving forced relocation in heavily defended hamlets of millions of people, with inevitable disregard for their social and economic needs. Perhaps the reason for this lack of information is that the USOM despite our deep and abiding concern with social and eco-

nomic well being of the rural population—has been so busy planning our side of the hamlet effort that we have not taken the time to explain the new program often enough, or in sufficient detail.

Now is the time to assure you, and our many interested friends elsewhere, that, though quiet, we have not been thoughtless; for the Strategic Hamlet Program as it is now developed is, as the leaders of Viet-Nam have wished from the moment of its conception, the foundation for a far-reaching social and economic revolution. As a matter of fact, only a small percentage of the population are being relocated under the program, and even then movement is usually voluntary because the people themselves desire the comparative security and the considerable new benefits the strategic hamlets afford.

It is in this atmosphere of a better way of life that the people's hopes for social and economic evolution are begin-

ning to take shape. It is the intention of the Government of Viet-Nam and of its collaborators in the USOM, to endeavor, in 1963, to cause the rural population to experience such feelings of fulfilled expectations that they will unreservedly pledge their loyalty to the Government of this new and courageous Republic and reject, once and for all, communist tyranny with its poverty and unbearable controls.

How can we be so optimistic — so sure that this program will succeed?

Well, gentlemen, it is a program based on the people and is of them, by them, and for them. If is the absolute antithesis of everything that communism stands for. It starts, after military clearing operations — where necessary — have been completed, with the building of the strategic hamlet. Immediately thereafter, and for the first time in the history of Viet-Nam, the people then elect their own Hamlet Chief

and council members, from among their own number, and form their own militia to defend their own homes. This protection is reinforced by the Army, the Civil Guard and the Self Defense Corps (who either live in the hamlet or are within a few minutes of an alarm passed by a USOM-provided radio).

Although USOM is involved in these first phases of the creation of a strategic hamlet in such ways as assisting any families which may have had to be relocated in order to join the newly organized community, in administrative training for the civic action teams which first indoctrinate the villagers in the new way of life, and later for the elected hamlet leaders, and in helping with radio installations, our real work is in assisting the Government of Viet-Nam help its people improve their crop yields, or catch more fish, or raise better chickens, pigs and cattle, and thus have

Hundreds of new schoolrooms will be built in strategic hamlets in 1963, and students will be provided with school books, pencils and paper.



After the defense is completed the real work begins, building democracy inside.

more plasters in their pockets quickly. This work is should be noted, has not yet begun in earnest but is scheduled to start on a large scale early in January. Also, we are now completing final plans to start on the construction of the many new schools, markets, dispensaries, roads, wells—and all the other things the people want and need—and will have as a result of the Strategic Hamlet Program.

In addition to calling on the resources of the Government of Viet-Nam ministries and of the USOM technical divisions, with their years of experience in developing the country, the Government and USOM have jointly developed a new way of accelerating rural progress. This consists of asking the Province Chiefs and their staffs to draw up Provincial Rehabilitation and Development plans focussed on social and economic areas which, for

one reason or another have been overlooked in the past, and which represent opportunities to achieve immediate developmental and psychological impact. These plans differ from province to province, according to local need, and really constitute the heart of the Strategic Hamlet Program: They are reviewed in Saigon by the Government of Viet-Nam's Interministerial Strategic Hamlet Committee and by USOM technicians. Upon approval, they are implemented immediately in the countryside. Many such plans are now underway with most encouraging results, and many more are in course of formulation. Plans for all 41 provinces will be completed in a few months.

To strengthen this effort USOM, at the request of the Government of Viet-Nam, is placing representatives and resources in most of the provinces to work

directly with the Province Chiefs and local inhabitants. They will also work closely with the local military commanders and the MAAG sector advisors, so as to achieve full coordination between military and civil operations. These men have been chosen for their ability, ingenuity, and past experience in programs of this kind. Many of them are former military officers, and many, also, have served in Viet-Nam or South East Asia before. Needless to say, they will be backstopped by USOM technicians from Saigon and will be supported by the full strength of the American Economic Assistance Program.

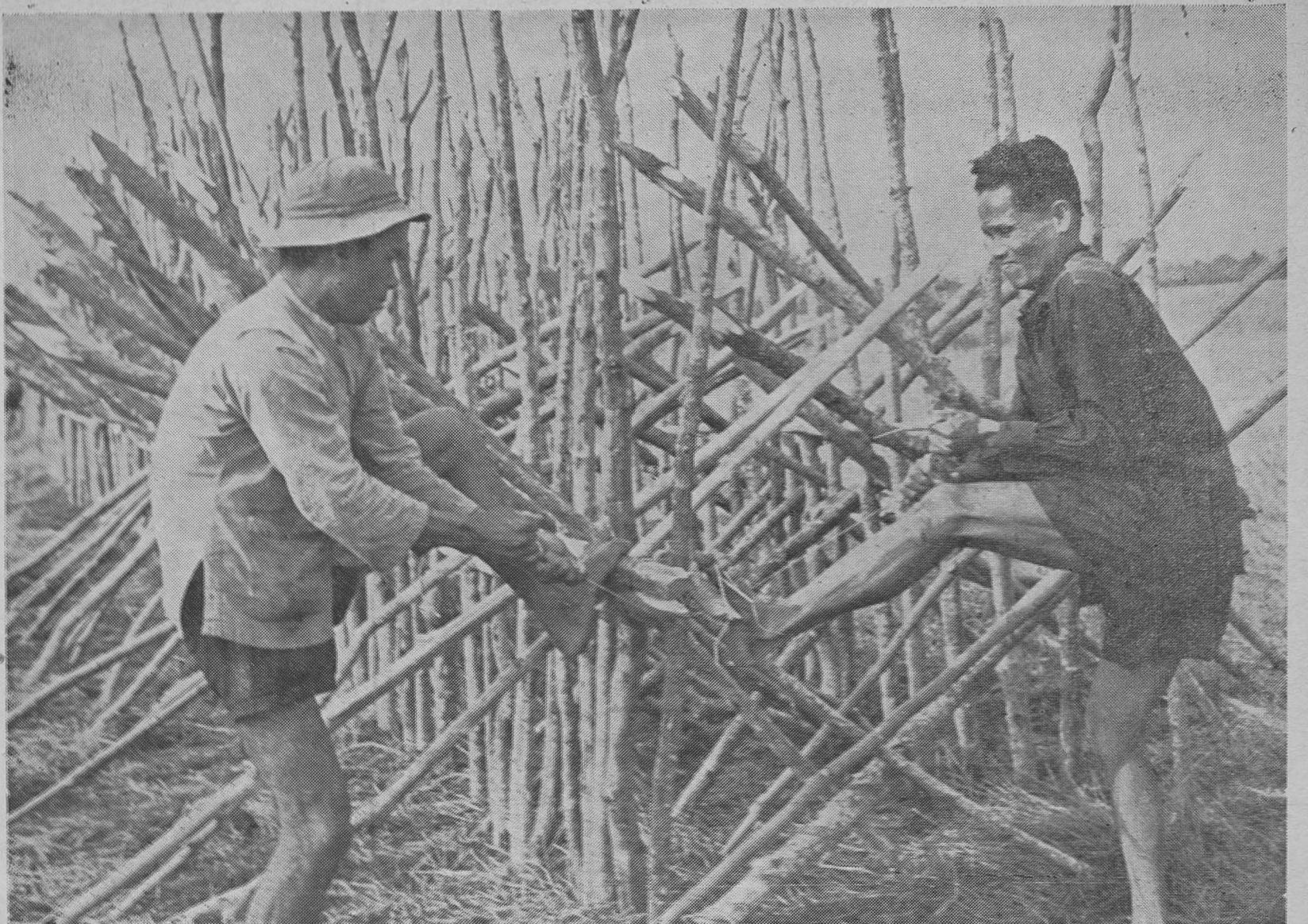
Now let me say a little about some specific programs and what they will do for the people.

Twenty thousand tons of chemical fertilizers sufficient to increase rice crop yields up to 250 per cent on the lands where they are applied, will

be distributed to families in strategic hamlets in the poorer provinces of Central Viet-Nam in the first six months of 1963. This activity will be buttressed by intensive educational support—both by the technicians of our Agriculture Division and by specially prepared audio-visual material.

Hundreds of new schoolrooms will be built in strategic hamlets in 1963, and students will be provided with school books, pencils and paper. Special «crash» courses for teacher training are now being developed, and the use of radio as a teaching medium will soon be studied.

Plant insect and rodent control will be introduced countywide, following up the successful experiences of this autumn, in Central Viet-Nam, where bumper rice crops are attributed to the killing of sixteen million or more rats. Large additional crop increas-



Everyone helps in preparing the hamlets' defense, just as everyone shares in the benefits.

es are anticipated from this project.

Poor farmers will be assisted to raise better grades of pigs and to make compost in a program directed at improving the living standard of literally hundreds of thousands of families.

New crop varieties will be introduced widely. For instance, sample tests just completed have shown yields of up to 22 tons per hectare of a Taiwan variety of sweet potatoes, as compared with an average five-ton yield from local varieties.

Loans will be made to over a thousand poor fishing families to permit them to motorize their sampans, and projects for the improvement of nets and fish landing facilities will be continued and expanded. In this connection

it is interesting to note that motorized sampans, by being able to go further out to sea, can catch five times as much fish as non-motorized sampans. This represents a formidable increase in income to the fishermen.

Rural dispensaries, to be established during 1963 at selected strategic locations, will service many thousand hamlets which presently do not have facilities of this kind available.

To complement the above programs, which will come from the government to the people, that from the top down, the government has decided to institute a program which will originate with the people and come to the government from the bottom up, as it were. This new approach to rural development is known

and makes available to the hamlet — from government and USOM resources — the materials and assistance which it determines to be necessary.

This Self-Help Program has already been started in several provinces and is stimulating great local interest and enthusiasm. It not only permits the rural population to raise its voice — and for the first time in history, with confidence — in matters affecting the local welfare, but it also draws the people into the processes of self-government, and give them a personal stake in the future of what — now more than ever before — is becoming their own country — free, secure and their very own.

The Government of Viet-Nam and the USOM look to these new joint programs; in

support of the strategic hamlets to create substantial increases in agricultural production—and thereby to increase purchasing power, to increase, also, the volume and value of exports and to bring a new prosperity to the hamlets, villages and towns. We expect them to awaken a sense of civic responsibility and pride in the hearts of the people. We expect them, therefore, to give the people a confidence in themselves and in their country which will effectively cause them to resist the blandishments and pressures of the Viet Cong. And, finally, we expect them to create a situation so attractive to the misguided Viet Cong, themselves, that we will see an increasing number of defections from their side to ours. In expressing these optimistic views, however, I do not wish to create the impression that anyone believes that these new program alone can miraculously remove the danger of the communist threat. Obviously we must continue to rely on the increasingly brilliant performance of the armed forces — both military and para military — not only for initial clearing operations to make the establishment of strategic hamlets possible in the first place, but thereafter for the maintenance of local security for as long as the Viet Cong retain the will to fight. We feel, however — as does everyone these days — that the war in which Viet-Nam is engaged is less one

of a purely military nature than it is one of a psychological nature—the real target is plainly the hearts, minds, loyalties and motivations of the people of the country.

For these reasons we have, in conjunction with the Government of Viet-Nam, formulated the new approach, for the «new look», which our joint program is now beginning to assume—and which it will attempt to maximize in 1963. The fact that there is such a «new look», however, does not mean that all the old elements of our program — with which you are all familiar — will be discarded or abandoned. We recognize — as you must, also — that when the war is won and peace returns to Viet-Nam, there will be an even greater need for strong national institutions and an adequately developed economic infrastructure. That will be the moment when there can be no faltering, or no fundamental weakness. With that fact before us, therefore, we have reserved, in future programs, sufficient resources — both human and material — to continue our work with the Vietnamese Government in such vital fields as Public Administration, Communications and Public Security. We feel, in fact, that now for perhaps the first time in the history of US assistance to Viet-Nam, there has been developed a program that is deliberately focussed on both present and future

needs. And in this connection, I must hasten to say that credit for this re-orientation of program emphasis should go to a relatively few wise and determined officials in the Governments of Viet-Nam and the States who saw the need for it — and created the flexibility to make it possible.

Returning for a moment to USOM support of the Strategic Hamlet Program. I would not like to leave the impression that, because I did not specifically mention it earlier, we have made no provision for caring for the montagnards. This is far from the case. Special programs have been developed — and are incorporated in the Province Plans which we discussed earlier — either to improve the lives of those montagnards who have remained in their home villages and hamlets, or to provide shelter food, clothing and guidance to those who have fled the Viet Cong and taken refuge in secure areas. Similar programs have also been designed to bring help and hope to those who were once refugees and have since been able to return to their traditional mountain areas.

This, in broad outline, is a preview of what we hope to accomplish in 1963, and how we will set about it. In essence, the joint program has been designed to accomplish the following fundamental objectives:

1. to render the technical services of the Government of Viet-Nam and the US Aid Program immediately responsive to the wants and needs of the people of rural Viet-Nam.

2. to assist the people of rural Viet-Nam to participate in self-help activities which will realize hopes of a better life for them and their children.

3. to involve the people of rural Viet-Nam more deeply in their own future by increasing their participation in the processes of government and economic development, and by so doing to give them the will and the faith to achieve their destiny as free, proud and prosperous citizens.

In conclusion, I would like to take this opportunity to say that I consider it a rewarding pleasure to be able to work in Viet-Nam in this period of evolutionary progress and emerging victory. I am continually impressed by the whole-hearted cooperation and friendship my staff and I are receiving from the Vietnamese people in all walks of life — from the hamlets to the Presidency — and by your unwavering determination to defeat communism for all time. We in USOM share your confidence in ultimate victory, and we shall always consider it an honor to have the opportunity to work with you and to contribute our small part.

— END —

«We have in conjunction with the Government of Viet-Nam, formulated the new approach, or the «new look», which our joint program is now beginning to assume — and which it will attempt to maximize in 1963.»

RED STATISTICIANS SLOW TO BOAST THIS TIME

SAIGON Dec. 12 (VP) — Now that North Viet Nam's winter rice crop has been reaped, the Red-ruled country's propaganda machine is still embarrassedly unable to put out statistics — or even tentative forecasts — on the harvest.

The official news agency VNA, monitored here Dec. 10, tersely reported that the harvest ended Dec. 5 but gave no details on the crop, which accounts for 65.72 per cent of the country's annual food production.

Usually swift in touting official statistics, the agency reticently described the winter crop as «rather good,» crediting the 2.05-ton average per hectare yield to «careful ploughing and harrowing, timely transplanting and good manuring.» It did not elaborate on its «rather good» description, not used since 1955.

However, it admitted that the crop had suffered from «many atmospheric difficulties, especially storms and floods» which kept the yield from being greater.

Also, Hanoi Radio is still mum on the country's overall food production statistics. Both the radio and news agency only put out fragmentary, hard-to-believe figures on the harvest in such or such district or province. They were designed to encourage farmers, factory and office workers, militarymen, students and urban people, mostly ignorant of farm work, to help state farms and cooperatives taken in the crop.

While all propaganda media tried to minimize the impact of the natural disasters which an official communique had previously admitted in mid-November, all administration agencies and Party sections throughout the nation were urged to use each square metre of available land «to grow short-term secondary crops such as

cassava, sweet potatoes, corn, water tubers and vegetables to suffice yourselves for two to four months,» pending the summer crop in May and June.

The campaign was dubbed the «Food Production for Self-Sufficiency Movement.»

The Nov. 21 «Tien Phong» daily called on everyone to participate in the drive — in which such capitalistic methods as free enterprise and pay according to work were urged — «to guarantee your family's daily ration.» It said :

«Suppose now that each of North Viet Nam's 10 million-plus able citizens participates in the movement and produces 10 to 30 kilos of food, the total would certainly rise by 10,000-30,000 tons. This is not a small figure at all.»

But the country's economic timberers had other views on how to remedy the virtually desperate shortage.

The results of these projects are still unknown. Red press reports have so far heaped praise on these teams and concentrated on urging the people to follow their example.

Birth control and planned parenthood have also been urged on married couples of all ages. Warnings of hardship have been issued. Contraceptive drugs have been distributed free in some state factories and farms, but, to quote a recent «Nhan Dan» report, «many people, even cadres, still cling to their old-fashioned bourgeois concepts and refuse them.»

The question now is how will the country's Red rulers interpret their brand of Socialism to their teeming subjects (who have been increasing by 550,000-650,000 a year) the day when they can no longer feed them as well as their French rulers did decades before?

The daily did not say how many of those

small capitalists were still on the loose, but urged them to «vigorously take the new path of agricultural and handicraft production in order to settle the unemployment problem and guarantee a stable life for yourselves.»

Addressing the convention (the second since 1960 designed to herd this popular class into Party-run production projects) Premier Pham Van Dong stated on Nov. 22 that «the number of merchants who have taken the path of production is still small, therefore it is necessary to speed up the movement much more vigorously, particularly in the agricultural field.»

As to the second measure, the Party has tried to set under cultivation stretches of arid land such as Dong Giao, about 85kms south of Hanoi. An advance party of 15 young people have been working on the project. Others were assigned to north-western mountainous areas.

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— END —

NORTH FACES WORST FOOD CRISIS IN THE NEW YEAR

1963 Will be food-short North Viet Nam's toughest year as a result of the recent tenth-month crop — not to speak of poor planning and mismanagement.

Information gleaned from the Communists' carefully-worded propaganda over the past few weeks shows that the country's Red rulers are concerned over the «great damage caused by natural disasters» to the crop, which usually accounts for 65.72 per cent of the country's total food production. It also shows that the food crisis facing the people in the coming year might be the worst since 1955, when bloody food riots were reported in many rural areas.

Though the true extent of the natural disasters plaguing the crop is still unknown to the outside world, their seriousness can be read between the lines of Hanoi's propaganda.

The Party's daily mouthpiece «Nhan Dan», on Oct. 2 called on the peasants both inside and out of the Communist farm cooperatives to «harvest the crop rapidly, cleanly and satisfactorily.» Reason given was that «the tenth-month crop has suffered two successive typhoons and many torrential rains, causing crop losses in northern and north central Viet Nam.»

The paper also reported that «the early-season rice is being flooded and needs early harvesting to keep it from sprouting right in the fields.»

Tens of thousands of school children were mobilized to glean the fields and pick up rice dropped along the roads leading to the state granaries.

The children's daily «Tien Phong» on Nov. 23 reported that 980 children from Thach Ban, Doan Ket and Hoang Van Thu villages (near Hanoi) spent three days on this back-breaking, unrewarding job and gathered 620 kilos of paddy — enough to feed 20 adults for a month.

Projects were so grim that the Communist Premier had to convene a meeting of agricultural officials and experts to work out measures to make up for the crop damage, described as «great» in a communique carried by «Nhan Dan» on Nov. 16. However, the communique did not specify the localities affected or the extent of the damage.

The document called on all public offices, factories, construction sites, state farms, army and militia units, schools and city dwellers to participate in the country-wide «food production for self-sufficiency movement.»

Reminding that «many units have not vigorously and regularly participated in the movement,» the Premier's order grimly warned that «the food problem confronting the state is very important at this period and particularly so since the recent floods and typhoons.»

Issued following a Nov. 15 meeting of top Communist food planners at the Premier's office, the order also called for «more practical and concrete livestock raising development plans to complement the food tasks.»

Echoing the Premier's communique the Nov. 21 «Tien Phong» called on all North Vietnamese youth to take the lead in secondary crop production to achieve self-sufficiency. The «Tien Phong» lead editorial said:

«The typhoon late last September caused considerable damage, particularly to crops in a number of provinces. To make up for the losses and to guarantee the daily ration of each family...during the pre-harvest months (from January to May—Ed), we have no choice but to produce more secondary crops, starchy plants and vegetables.»

Stressing the «utmost importance of the food production task,» «Tien Phong» reported that the Central Secretariat of the National Youth Association launched a campaign to spur the cultivation of secondary crops and quick-growing vegetables by youth throughout the country.»

It said many schools, offices and factories have cultivated all the land around their buildings or asked for spare plots at cooperatives. Some of them even have grown secondary crops near the water level on the banks of rivers and lakes «in order to make themselves self-sufficient in food for from one to three months.»

The food problem facing the country's Red rulers in the coming year does not confine itself only to the agricultural field, but in supply and distribution as well, monopolized by the state since 1955.

Mirroring the official concern about the latter two aspects of the problem, «Nhan Dan» called on all Party cadres to :

1) «strive to ensure the fulfilment of the state plans for tax and debt collection and the purchasing of foodstuffs;»

2) «manage the food market tightly to prevent speculation and hoarding;»

3) «educate the peasants to save food and use it thrifitly; and

4) «persuade peasants and cooperatives

to sell extra rice and other foodstuffs beyond their assigned quotas at encouraging prices in order to make up for the non-producing areas and those hit by natural disasters.»

Describing the task of «educating village and farm cooperatives on the state's food purchases» as «the most important step,» «Nhan Dan» reminded the cadres of the lessons of previous food buying drives: «Don't force the peasants.»

The paper also urged food distribution cadres to «pay particular attention to the regulation of food distribution in rural areas... because at present the state is not able to sell food to the peasants.»

Of mismanagement and corruption in food production and distribution, «Nhan Dan» said this on Nov. 10 and 22:

«A number of cooperatives distribute the entire harvest among their members without fulfilling their sale quotas, while others keep all the rice and distribute just a very small part of the harvest to their members. All these deeds are wrong.»

«Due to their short sight, some Party committees and chapters only see their own immediate interests, not the common and lasting ones, and fail to identify the interests of the peasants and cooperatives with those of the state. And thus have emerged the phenomena of intentionally false reports to the Party and the state, exaggeration of the peasants' food needs beyond the present supply capacity; and the concealing of the true amount of land cultivated, lowering the real output.»

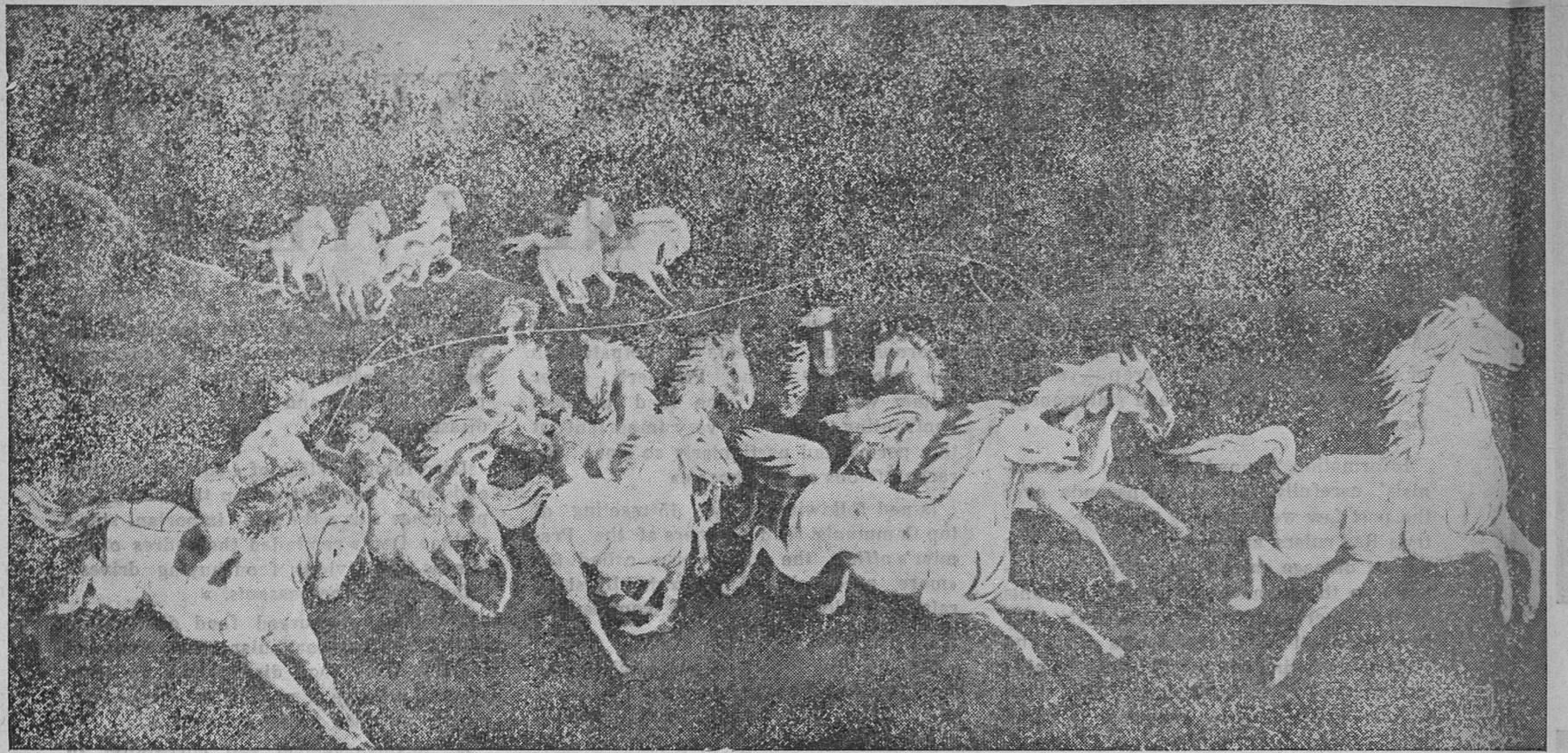
«For example, the cultivated area affected by the flood and typhoons was small, but in making their declarations the peasants deliberately exaggerated it. All these deeds were aimed at lowering the food sale quota fixed by the state.»

«On the other hand, a number of basic units exempt from the duty of selling rice to the state have been assigned by cadres of higher levels to sell food, thus creating more difficulties for the masses.»

If the above shortcomings are not cleared up in time,» «Nhan Dan» warned on Nov. 22, «more food difficulties will be created.»

«We cannot tolerate expressions of negativism inside the Party, the cats that run counter to the Party principles and policies,» the paper added, unmistakably referring to those Party members who not only defied instructions to sell their rice to the state but persuaded peasants to do the same.

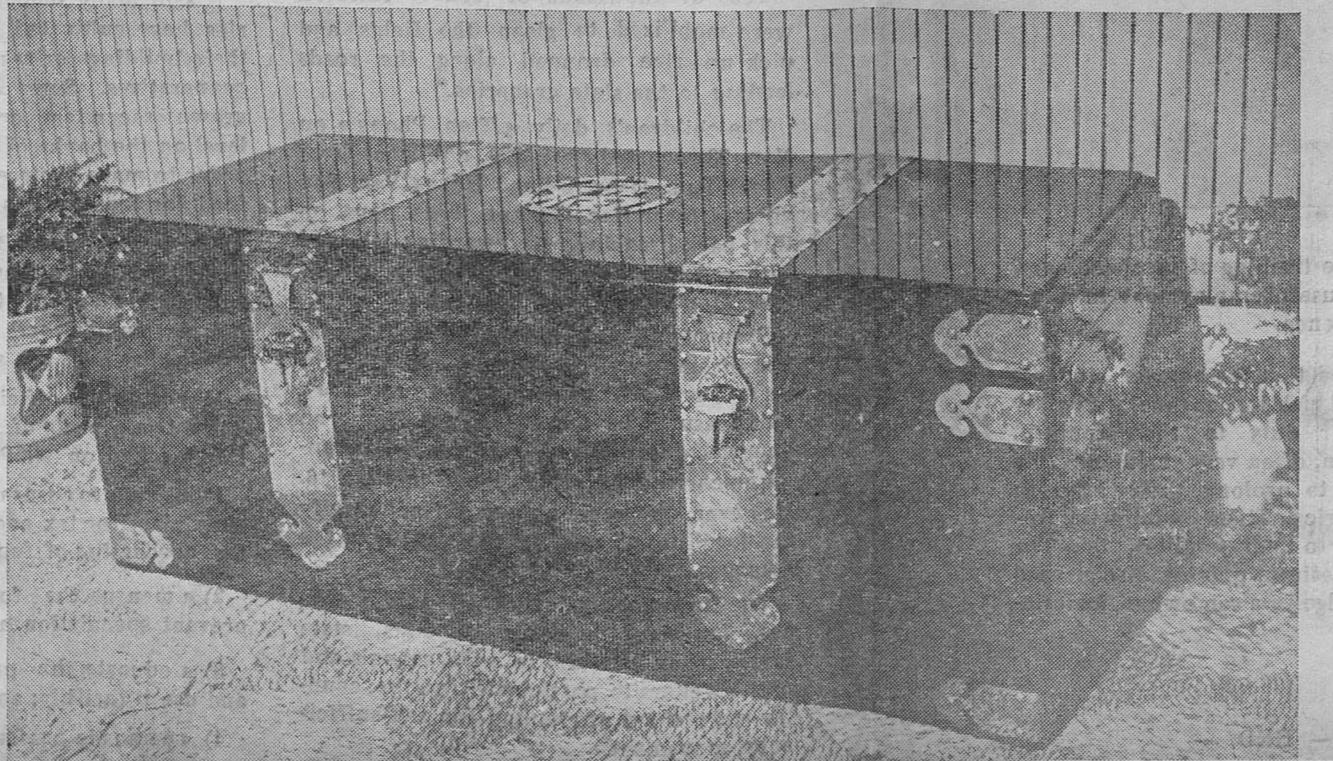
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One of the most attractive lacquer pictures on display is this one Horses. The horse motif is in white eggshell and the eggshell technique is used in a fine scattering effect on a soft green background. This is by Tran Ha.

Almost out of existence, the finely carved wooden furniture in the tradition of Hanoi is now being executed by Thanh Le's ateliers. This little chest is small, but elegant and exquisitely carved.

LACQUERS EXHIBITION.—An exhibition of lacquer paintings and ceramics organized by the Cultural Service, was opened last week at the City Exhibition Hall on Tu Do street, by Fine Arts Director Le Van Lam. About 60 works by Saigon most famous lacquerers were on display. The exhibition is still open.



Lacquers And Ceramics Exhibition Presages Noel

Lovely young guide to the exhibition poses at a little false pool surrounded in finery.

Ancient modern? This piece by Thanh Le is a gloriously deeply red lacquer, with gleaming brass fittings. It can well be used for linens and has a perforated false bottom to avoid penetration of humidity.

La Tendresse, Tran Ha calls this lacquer which from a few feet away appears to be an oil painting, but it is in lacquer.

Scene of the Crucifixion done in eggshell on lacquer is an impressive piece.



POLITICAL ADVISOR OPENS CONGRESS OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

SAIGON Dec. 11 (VP).—Mr. Ngo Dinh Nhu Political Advisor for the Presidency, last night opened the first national Congress of the Vietnamese Association for Development of Science and Technology.

Dr. Bui Kien Tin, Association chairman, said in his opening speech that the parley is being held because science and technology are moving ahead rapidly in today's world, and the proper use of them is imperative to the development of each country.

Stressing that development of science and technology is a long-range work which must be taken over by a group of devoted and fervent men, Mr. Ngo Dinh Nhu said the effort must be exuberant but durable and constant at the same time.

The Political Advisors emphasized that it is a task for « men of science » as well as for all intellectuals to initiate the people into new scientific and technical knowledge.

OO

After the opening speeches, the Congress began its first working session with Dr. Le Van Ai, director general of the Pasteur Institute, presiding. Professors Le Van Thoi and Nguyen Chung Tu spoke on the status of scientific studies here and the training of cadres for scientific and technical activities in Viet Nam.

Also present at the opening of the six-day Congress were Public Works Secretary Tran Le Quang, Mr. Quach Tong Duc, director of cabinet at the Presidency, and representatives of the diplomatic corps and foreign aid missions.

All sessions will be held in the evening at the headquarters of the General Association of Teachers of Viet Nam, No. 2 Thong Nhut Blvd and are open to the public.

In his address, Dr. Tin said that from among the numerous attainments of science and technology in various countries, Viet Nam must make her choice according to a system of priorities, conditions for adaptation and the degree of output. A balance sheet of the scientific and technical position of Viet Nam would seem to be useful to detect our critical points and attest to the already existing advantages, he said.

As to the favorable conditions for the development of science and technology in Viet Nam, Dr. Tin commented that the Vietnamese has a keen intelligence and a good memory which permit him to rapidly assimilate foreign languages and scientific and technical knowledge. And, he went on, Viet Nam offers to researchers and technicians a new sphere which abounds with captivating problems and with areas of innumerable experiences.

He complained that Vietnamese students who go abroad risk the chance of rapidly forgetting their duty to their country. After graduation, often very brilliantly, he said, they seek to prolong their stays in Europe or America. These who with reticence, return to their families, Dr. Tin added, are sometimes quickly discouraged and then indulge in a somewhat materialistic life.

Among the unfavorable conditions, Dr. Tin stressed the lack of national planning



Counsellor Ngo Dinh Nhu is shown arriving for the inauguration of the Science meet.



Mr. Le Van Ai (Center), Director of the Pasteur Institute, shown addressing the opening session of the conference. At left is Chairman of the Association for Development of Science and Technology Dr. Bui Kien Tin, and at right Professor Le Van Thoi, Dean of the Faculty of Science at the University of Saigon.

— END —

SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY : PRIMORDIAL FOR DEVELOPMENT

Speech By Dr. Bui-Kien-Tin At The Opening Ceremony Of The 1962 Congress On Science And Technology In Vietnam.

Mr. Political Advisor, on this date of December 10, our Association for the Development of Science and Technology in Vietnam is particularly honored by the presence of the Political Advisor who, in spite of his limited time, has been so kind as to preside over the opening ceremony of the 1962 Congress on Science and Technology in Vietnam.

On behalf of our Association, I wish to express to the Political Advisor our sincere thanks for this attention shown to his old friends and to all the militants whose ideal is to contribute to the prosperity and the grandeur of the nation.

Your Excellencies, Honorable Deputies, Ladies and gentlemen, we thank you for being so kind as to attend, at this late hour, our manifestation of good will and thus to encourage our further efforts. We thank the Asia Foundation which has helped us for the last five years and whose financial contribution has permitted us to organize the first Congress of this kind in Vietnam.

May the Delegates of Cultural Missions of the friendly countries be assured of our keen appreciation for their benevolent attention. Their presence confirms the interest they attach to the future of Science and Technology in Vietnam.

The third fact is that a balance sheet of the scientific and technical position of Vietnam would seem to be useful for the detection of our critical points and the attestation of the obtained advantageous situations. It is to draw up part of this balance sheet that our Association for the Development of Science and Technology invites the scientific workers and the technicians of Vietnam to this Congress of 1962.

We sincerely thank the Representatives of the Press who have always ensured us of their sympathy. May we thank the General Association of Teachers for its support to the congress by putting at its disposal this beautiful conference room.

On behalf of the organizers and the staff who have for

long months prepared this Congress, I warmly greet the members of the Congress and the audience who encourage us with their participation in our debates relating to Science and Technology.

This first Congress on Science and Technology in Vietnam finds its « raison d'être » at the interference point of a series of facts :

1.— The first fact is that Science and Technology are making accelerated progress in the World, the implementation of which is primordial for the development of each country. The circles of Science and Technology in Vietnam, conscious of this progress, feel a great anxiety in the face of our delays.

The need to regroup in teams to give more effectiveness to the research work and to better evaluate the obtained results, becomes a necessity.

2.— The second fact is that among the numerous attainments of Science and Technology in different countries, Vietnam must make a choice according to the order of urgency, its conditions for adaptation or the scale of its output. The responsibility of this choice must be assumed by scientists and technicians of Vietnam.

The unfavorable conditions exist in three categories of factors :

- 1.— The Human factor,
- 2.— The factor of a country in the process of development.
- 3.— The scientific and technical contributions by friendly countries.

1.— The Human Factor

From the point of view of the human factor, the Vietnamese has a keen intelligence and a good memory which permit him to assimilate rapidly foreign languages and scientific and technical knowledge. Our avidity to learn is a hereditary quality, cultivated by Confucian traditions and maintained under the pressure of western civilizations. One must also add some other qualities namely ability, dexterity and the rapidity reflexes.

3) The factor of the country in the process of development

Vietnam offers to researchers

and technicians a new sphere which abounds with captivating problems and with a fields of innumerable experiences.

During the 6 evenings of this week, we have little time and restricted means, which will permit us to tackle only a few scientific and technical domains among the most important. Each subject will be presented in a report elaborated for the last three months within specialized committees. All the reports must be followed by discussions :

For my part, I have the privilege to submit for your consideration the enumeration of favorable and unfavorable conditions to the development of Science and Technology in Vietnam.

The favorable conditions exist in three categories of factors :

- 1.— The Human factor,
- 2.— The factor of a country in the process of development.
- 3.— The scientific and technical contributions by friendly countries.

1.— The Human Factor

The unfavorable conditions for the development of Science and Technology in Vietnam are, although not sufficient to discourage us, long enough to enumerate.

The human factor is of great importance. Is it a good truth to say in public that sensitive pride is also hereditary, for it is in our character and appears to be particularly baneful to teamwork and, therefore, to the progress in scientific and technical matters.

Vanity drives a man of science or a technician to show indulgence toward himself and severe judgment to other researchers. He

« Is it a pretension to wish that all occupation in whatever sector, from the Armed Forces, National Security, Administration, Agriculture, National Economy, Finance, Health, Public Works, National Education, to industry Commerce, Banking, transportation etc..., be submitted to the most modern and the most adequate techniques so that it becomes efficient and contributes to the rapid building of moral and material forces of Vietnam ? »

risks living in a flightiness of mind and sees often but one facet of the most arduous problems. He sees going away from him eventual collaborators who do not realize that they can be helpful and thus letgo the occasion to offer their services.

The second fault of most of us is to be easily discouraged. At grips with the first difficulties or critics, even of good faith, we feel resentment and are inclined to give up.

In addition to the human factor the factor of environment intervenes. Sincerely, we lack the atmosphere for research and for long and exacting experiments. Is it because the struggle against inhumane Communism absorbs so much of our strength and our means ? This is true but there must be other reasons.

1.— First, a national planning for the development of Science and Technology, from the training of specialists of science and technology to their rational employment, is lacking.

Our students who go abroad risk to rapidly forget their duty toward the nation. After their graduation, often very brilliantly, they seek to prolong their stays in Europe or in America.

Those who, with reticence, return to their families, are sometimes quickly discouraged and then indulge in a somewhat materialistic life.

May we wish that a National Council for the Development of Science and Technology be instituted in the near future with a view to drawing up a plan of first urgency and one of second urgency, to establish closer relations with

our students abroad, to assign each competent man to his right place, to accelerate the indispensable scientific and technical progress. The National Council would gather the most dynamic animators who would fan the sacred fire of the researchers.

2.— A larger budget is indispensable to furnishing the research Centers with men and equipments. These Centers gain most if they enjoy an autonomous management of their finances to avoid a certain number of formalities in accounting which handicaps the purchase of apparatus of precision, equipment or perishable supplies.

This budget for the development of Science and Technology should be in harmony with the objectives of the 5 year plans and with the needs of researchers, of professors of sciences, of technicians and also of foremen.

3.— Science and Technology in Vietnam do not have the favor of the public. An embarrassing atmosphere sometimes appears in some services where the younger generation enters into conflict with the pre-war elder civil servants whose experience and ponderation do not always compensate for retarding effects which the routine has on them.

The public seems not to take into consideration the influence of the progress of science and technology in daily life.

The population allows itself to believe it can ignore the contributions of science and technology to the production of good food products, fine textiles, beautiful cars, comfortable houses, to the putting at their disposal of so many utilitarian objects without counting the innumerable services of the public and private sectors. Much patience is needed to inculcate in the peasants the notions of progress in agriculture and in animal husbandry. How difficult to make them observe the rules of hygiene of

foodstuffs, of preventive medicine, of dietetics etc.

There is also a question of standard of living. With a low purchasing power, the consumers cannot afford to be over-particular. The competition is not yet very strong, the technical improvement can temporize and the technique of management of enterprises can remain at a empirical level.

Generally, the director of enterprise cumulates the functions of administrator and of technician. Although the demand has become more and more accentuated in the last five years all technicians still do not find suitable employment.

Mr. Political Advisor, Before closing, on behalf of the members of the Congress I express to you our gratitude for the encouragement and the comfort that you bring to our Revolution achieved in the traditions of scientific and intellectual probity.

Sensitive to the high attention of our President of the Republic to all which is science and technology and which contributes to the grandeur of the nation, touched by your sincere appreciation, Mr. Political Advisor, we are convinced that men of science and technicians of Vietnam will continue to serve the ethics of our fathers and to press on in order not to be too outdistanced by our colleagues in the World.

— END —

WEEKLY MILITARY SUMMARY

(November 22-30)

SAIGON, Dec. 8 (VP) — The following weekly military summary shows Government and Viet Cong losses throughout the country during the November 22-30 week.

Charts, as well as a map are used to show the number of clashes in each province during the week. All figures come from the official military communiqué issued daily.

Dates indicate when actions occurred.

No record is kept of the « many », « several » or « a few » casualties reported from time to time. However, all figures, including estimates, in the communiqués are carried in the charts.

This summary report, is as follows :

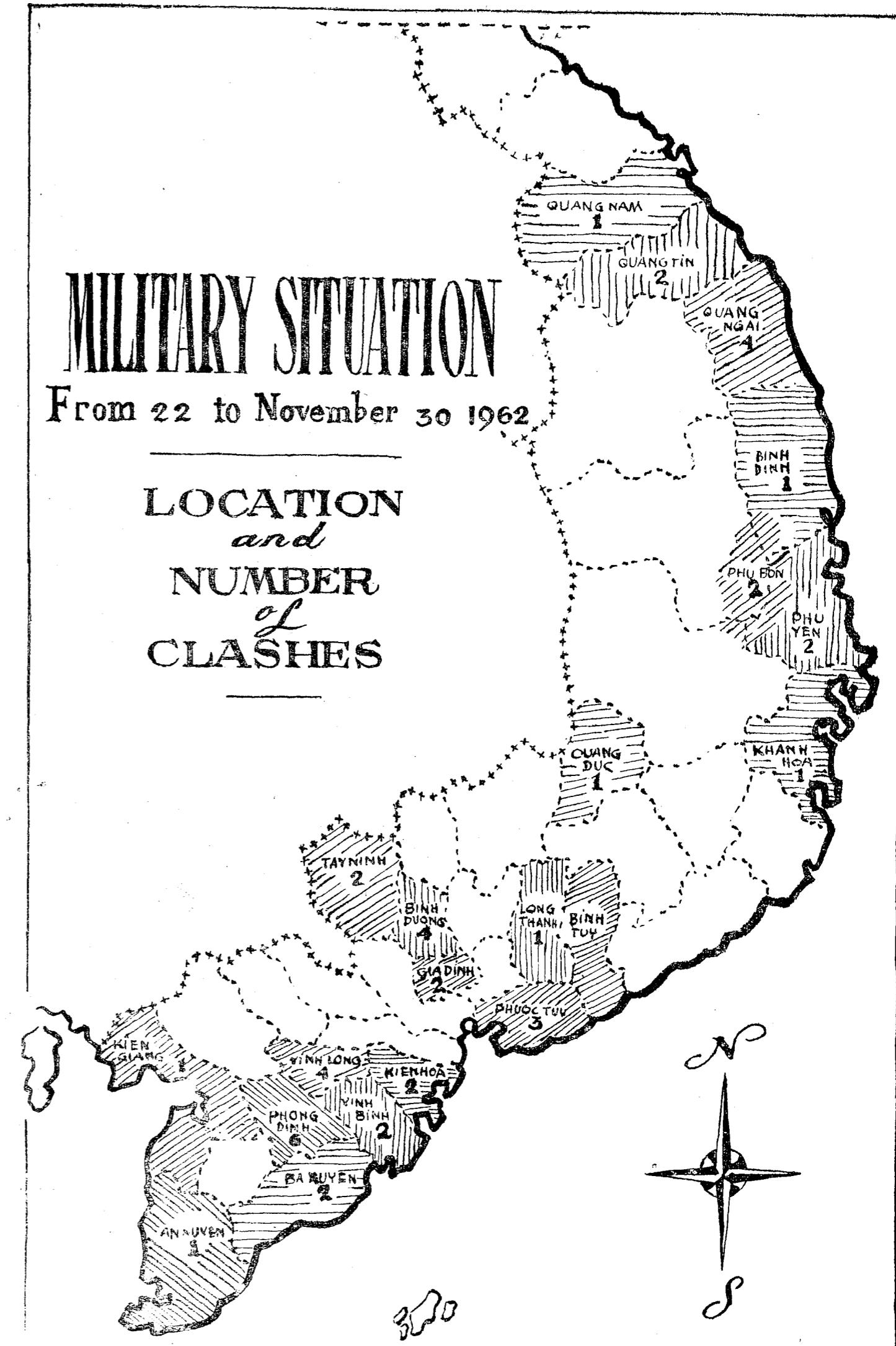
| PROVINCES | Total of clashes | GOVERNMENT LOSSES | | | | | | ENEMY LOSSES | | | | | | WEAPONS SEIZED | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-----------------|------------------|-------------------|---------|---------|---------------------|--------|--------|--------------|---------|--------|--------|-------------|--------|----------------|--------|---------|--------|--------|-------------|-------------|------------|----------|-------|-------------|--------|
| | | KILLED | WOUNDED | MISSING | ARMS AND AMMUNITION | | | KILLED | WOUNDED | P.O.Ws | Rifles | Mos. Pistol | Pistol | Aut. Pistol | Rifles | Wounded | P.O.Ws | Rifles | Mos. Pistol | Aut. Pistol | Vut. rifle | Grenades | Mines | Machine gun | Cannon |
| | | NA | BAO AN | DAN VE | NA | BAO AN | DAN VE | NA | BAO AN | DAN VE | Rifles | Mos. Pistol | Pistol | Aut. Pistol | Rifles | Wounded | P.O.Ws | Rifles | Mos. Pistol | Aut. Pistol | Vut. rifle | Grenades | Mines | Machine gun | Cannon |
| — November 22 : | 2 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Vinh Long | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Phu Yen | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| — November 23 : | 8 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Quang Ngai | | 2 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Gia Dinh | | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Binh Duong | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Phong Dinh (2) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Phu Yen | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Ba Xuyen | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Quang Duc | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| — November 24 | 6 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Kien Hoa | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Phong Dinh (2) | | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Gia Dinh | | 4 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Kien Giang | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Vinh Long | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

(Continued)

WEEKLY MILITARY SUMMARY

(continued)

| PROVINCES | GOVERNMENT LOSSES | | | | | | | | | | ENEMY LOSSES | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-----------------|-------------------|----|----|--------|----|----|---------|----|----|---------|--------------|----|---------------------|-----------|-----------|------------|------------|----------|----------|------------|------------|-----------|----------------|------------|----------|-------|--------|--------|-----|----|---|---|
| | Total of clashes | | | KILLED | | | WOUNDED | | | MISSING | | | ARMS AND AMMUNITION | | | | KILLED | | | WOUNDED | | | WEAPONS SEIZED | | | | | | | | | |
| | NA | BA | DV | NA | BA | DV | NA | BA | DV | NA | BA | DV | Rifles | Mac Pisto | Pistol | Aut. rifle | Mortars | Grenades | Mines | Cartridges | Rifles | Mac Pisto | Pistol | Aut. rifle | Grenades | Mines | M. gun | Cannon | | | | |
| — November 25 : | 4 | 1 | NA | 2 | 4 | 4 | NA | BA | DV | 3 | 1 | NA | Rifles | Mac Pisto | Pistol | Aut. rifle | Mortars | Grenades | Mines | Cartridges | 124 | 2 | 6 | 11 | 4 | 20 | 2 | 104 | 67 | 1 | 3 | |
| Quang Tin | | | | 2 | | | | | | 3 | | | | | | | | | | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | | | | | | | | | |
| Phuoc Tuy | | | | 4 | | | | | | 1 | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | | | | | | | | | |
| Vinh Long | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Binh Dinh | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| — November 26 | 7 | 1 | NA | 1 | 1 | 1 | NA | BA | DV | 30 | 11 | 1 | NA | Rifles | Mac Pisto | Pistol | Aut. rifle | Mortars | Grenades | Mines | Cartridges | 40 | 1 | 6 | 11 | 4 | 2 | 2 | 104 | 67 | 1 | 3 |
| Kien Hoa | | | | | | | | | | 11 | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Phong Dinh | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Long Khanh | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Quang Nam | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Quang Tin | | | | | | | | | | 2 | 2 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| An Xuyen | | | | | | | | | | 2 | 2 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| — November 27 : | 3 | 12 | 8 | 12 | 7 | 7 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | NA | Rifles | Mac Pisto | Pistol | Aut. rifle | Mortars | Grenades | Mines | Cartridges | 2 | 1 | 1 | 4 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Binh Duong | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Phu Bon | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Tay Ninh | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| November 28 : | 3 | 1 | 6 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 9 | 4 | 4 | NA | Rifles | Mac Pisto | Pistol | Aut. rifle | Mortars | Grenades | Mines | Cartridges | 1 | 1 | 1 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Binh Duong (2) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Phuoc Tuy | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| November 29 : | 7 | 13 | 4 | 7 | 6 | 4 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 1 | NA | Rifles | Mac Pisto | Pistol | Aut. rifle | Mortars | Grenades | Mines | Cartridges | 9 | 4 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Phuoc Tuy | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Vinh Long | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Quang Ngai (2) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Ba Xuyen | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Khanh Hoa | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| November 30 : | 5 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 8 | 3 | 2 | NA | Rifles | Mac Pisto | Pistol | Aut. rifle | Mortars | Grenades | Mines | Cartridges | 20 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Phu Bon | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Quang Ngai | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Vinh Binh | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Tay Ninh | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Binh Tuy | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| GRAND TOTAL : | 18 | 6 | 30 | 19 | 9 | 18 | 12 | 6 | 24 | 5 | 2 | — | 254 | 71 | 39 | 78 | 34 | 4 | 116 | 72 | 1 | 3 | 54 | 46 | 18 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |



HE DISPOSES OF EXPLOSIVES

SAIGON, Viet Nam—Volunteering to pull the detonator from a 250-1b. bomb takes a lot of guts, but it takes even more guts when you have to travel through miles of dense jungle or rice paddies with water up to your chest to get to the bomb.

Capt. Samuel R. Moschella, of Revere, Mass., the 2nd Air Division's explosive ordnance disposal officer at Tan Son Nhut Air Base, Republic of Viet Nam, does all of these things.

Heading teams composed of Air Force non-commissioned officers, Captain Moschella, 32, travels to areas all over Viet Nam to recover or safely dispose of explosive weapons.

As one of the few officers in the Republic of Viet Nam who is qualified in explosive ordnance disposal, the captain is a busy man, handling assignments for the Army and Navy as well as the Air Force.

«Usually somebody calls us and wants something checked or recovered,» Captain Moschella, a medium-height, dark-complexioned man says.

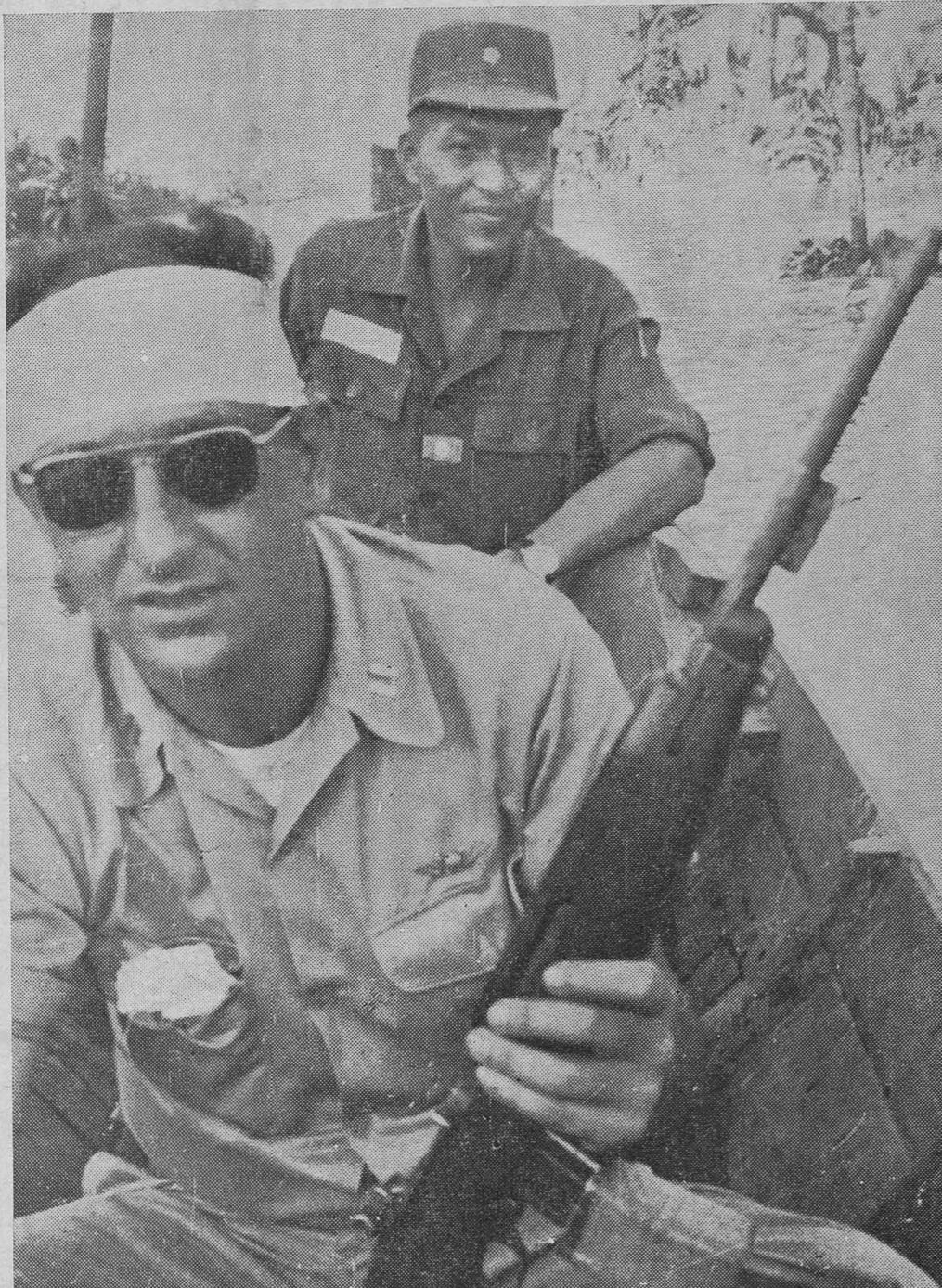
«Our most recent job involved a B-26 that had engine trouble and had to eject its ordnance to make it back to the base safely,» he adds.

After flying to Tra Vinh, the closest base to the side of the ejected ordnance, the captain and his team went the rest of the way by jeep, sampan and on foot, often wading in leech-infested water up to their chests.

The leeches were able to get at the men's legs and feet pretty easily. Back at his office, Captain Moschella pulled up his trouser leg, revealing a large red seab. «The only thing you can do is hope they'll eat themselves to death,» he says.

Accompanied by the 978 Civil Guards of Viet Nam, the captain and his crew arrived at the site where the ordnance had been dumped.

Recovered were napalm bombs, general purpose bombs, frag bombs, rockets and guns and ammunition.



Captain Moschella (front) and the Major who is chief of Tra Vinh Province ride a sampan to the area where a crippled B-26 ejected its ordnance in order to make it safely back to base.



The Chief of Tra Vinh Province (left) and Captain Moschella look over A 20-LB. frag bomb recovered at An Truong, near Tra Vinh.

The bombs and rocket were immediately defused after being discovered.

With Captain Moschella on the trip were two enlisted personnel from the 6220th Explosive Ordnance Disposal Office at Tan Son Nhut Air Base, SSgt. James H. Whitaker, Minneapolis, Minn., and SSgt. George A. Lambert, Dade City, Fla.

Other personnel in the 6220th EOD who have done the same grueling work are TSgt. Harold B. Kelly, Pensacola, Fla., and SSgt. Billy E. Green, Centerville, Ala.

The captain returned from Tra Vinh with a wrenched hand and a high fever, and was hospitalized for several weeks.

Another recent job involved a B-26 that was hit by VC ground fire and crashed into a rice paddy, with almost total destruction resulting.

The crash occurred in VC territory and Vietnamese Army forces were immediately sent to secure the area.

But Captain Moschella and his team had to go the scene and be certain there was

nothing they had missed. It took days of swimming and walking through the rice paddies before they could be positive nothing explosive was still in the area.

Being the ranking man on most of the crash recovery operations, the captain often serves additional duty as chief of the reclamation team, which is responsible for recovering as much of the aircraft as possible.

Reclamation teams include communications and maintenance personnel, one or more Army advisers from the nearest MAAG outpost in the crash area, and the EOD men.

At times, as in the crash of a C-123 in thick jungle growth in the Northern area of the country, recovery of wreckage and ordnance was not feasible, so the EOD crew destroyed the entire remains to prevent the communists from getting to it.

Another area of EOD activity is suspected sabotage devices. Regarding these, the captain says, «Somebody sees a strange-looking thing that doesn't fit in. They call

us, and sometimes it turns out to be a booby-trapped grenade, time bomb or land mine.»

Moschella and his men have also done some community relations work. A team went up to the Sacred Heart Orphanage at Da Nang and made sure the area where a children's playground was being built was free of Viet Cong land mines and other ordnance.

After graduating from Revere High School in 1948, Moschella entered the Air Force immediately and became an enlisted gunner on B-29s.

In 1958, he received a commission from Officers' Candidate School and volunteered for EOD work.

Moschella, who received six months of training at the Navy Explosive Ordnance Disposal School, Indianhead, Md., was previously stationed at Tachikawa AB, Japan.

He volunteered for the Republic of Viet Nam.

—END—

(from page 1)

Commenting on the fact that Khrushchev has again put the Berlin affair before the Supreme Soviet, Yuan Tung, another Chinese daily, said the Soviet Union never loses sight of its goal—world domination.

Following his Cuban defeat Lenin's successor now wants to warm over the Berlin crisis to shake up the world again, the paper said.

SAIGON Dec. 14 (VP).—TIENG CHUONG, commenting last night on the Government's announcement that it will take adequate measures to guarantee paddy prices after the current crop has been harvested, said the announcement, brief it was, raises enthusiasm among people at all levels.

This, the editor explained, is because the general opinion holds that upon stabilisation of paddy prices depends the success of efforts to improve rural people's living conditions. Because of this public attitude, the Government's pledge must be substantiated, the editorial said.

THOI BAO greeted Assemblmen's suggestions for regulations aimed at protecting individual freedom and respect for the individual against abuse and misuse of judiciary power by lower level officials.

BUOI SANG, echoing the concern of workers and public employees at the prospect of rising costs of living as Tet draws near, called on the authorities to initiate measures to prevent heavy price increases and punish hoarders.

DAN MOI is gratified at the fact that tension has notably decreased in U.S. — Soviet relations. This has been demonstrated in talks in Geneva and Khrushchev's recent speeches, the paper said. It forecast brighter prospects for peace in 1963.

— END —

Pen Pals

Dear Sir,

The Institute is writing your splendid magazine in hopes you might print our name in the Pen Pal section of the magazine. We have been having this done in other newspapers and magazines of the world and the results have been quite fine to date. Allow me to use this letter to tell about the Institute and what we offer the interested people of the world.

The Institute is a private cultural program. We were founded in March, 1961, with the cooperation of the area Lions Rotary and Kiwanis Clubs. The Institute now has contacts with 131 nations of the world. We are designed to work with individuals in these countries. At this time we correspond with them and attempt to answer their questions on this country and people. Then in the near future we hope to send them the better magazines, books and possibly records of this country for their personal use and that of their friends. The Institute places no costs or obligations on the people who write us and we simply ask that they know some English.

For students (aged from 10 through 17) we have a free pen pal program which links the students of the world with students in this area of the United States. Whatever names we cannot use, we turn over to the People-to-People Letter Writing Committee for their use. We hope our programs will bring more people into contact and that they shall come to know more about this country and people while to strive to know the world much better.

We hope it shall be possible for you to reprint parts of this story for any interested reader. Thank you for any interest and I remain for the Institute.

Sincerely yours,
William Stockdale McCahe, II
(PROGRAM DIRECTOR)

Dear Sir,

I shall be much Thankful to you if you kindly enrol my name in your « The Times of Viet Nam weekly Magazine into pen pal column.

I trust you will be pleased to do this favour for me.

My hobbies writing letter to pen friends collecting photos.

Interests : Swimming Riding Music and Religion My Language English, Tamil and Sinhalese.

Prefer girl friends
Yours faithfully,

Reuben G. Emmanuel,
Barcaple, Kotmale,
CEYLON

Dear Sir,

It is a recil fact that youth in one land should know the youth of a mother country.

I therefore write to let you know that I could be pleased if you put my name in the Pen-Pal column in the Time of Viet Nam weekly Magazine.

I am a girl of 18 interested in reading, music collecting view cards and stamps. I would like to have Pen-Pals from all over the world.

My address is.

Miss Kantha Perera
21, Skelton Gardens
Havelock Town
Colombo 5
Ceylon

Dear Sir,

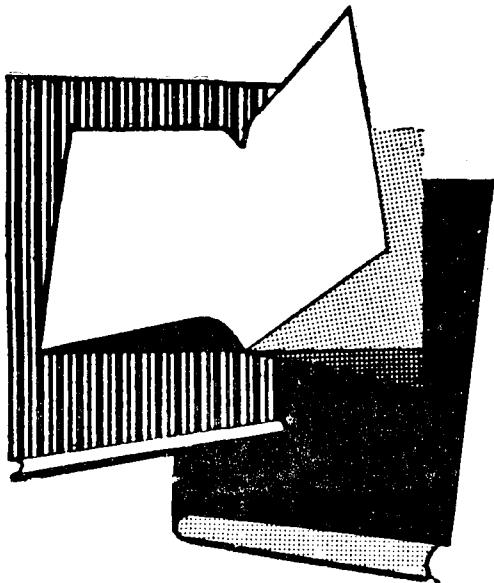
We will be very much obliged of you will kindly print our name in your "Times of Viet Nam" in the pen-pal column.

This is due to the fact that we had wanted some friends in other country long time ago. So we decided to write to your and appeal for you help.

Our hobbies are Viewcards, collecting-coins, letter-writing and books.

Sir, we sincerely hope that you will grant this favour of yours.

Thank you in anticipation,
Ha Le Kim-Chi
1031 Nguyen Trai street
South Viet Nam
Thuy-Duong
115 Luc-Tinh street
South Viet-Nam



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