



AID PROGRAMS IN VIETNAM

AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

GENERAL NOTE

This is an excerpt from *Proposed Foreign Aid Program, FY 1968*, the Agency for International Development's summary presentation to the Congress outlining the President's foreign aid request for fiscal year (FY) 1968.

Unless otherwise stated, the terms "foreign assistance" or "economic assistance," as used in this volume, refer only to programs conducted under the Foreign Assistance Act and exclude programs of the Export-Import Bank, the Peace Corps, Social Progress Trust Fund programs administered by the Inter-American Development Bank, and the Food for Freedom programs carried out under Public Law 480, the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954 as amended.

All figures for fiscal years prior to 1967 represent actual obligations. Fiscal year 1967 figures are necessarily estimates based on the rate of obligation at the time this volume went to press, two months before the close of the fiscal year. All fiscal year 1968 figures represent proposed programs based on the fiscal year 1968 appropriation request and anticipated carryovers and recoveries.

Since the original volume went to press May 10, 1967, neither it nor this excerpt reflects policies or proposals that may have changed since that date.

VIETNAM

United States assistance to Vietnam has two purposes:

- To prevent a Communist conquest of Southeast Asia;
- To help Vietnam modernize its society, bolster its civil economy, develop its representative institutions, and provide a better life for its people.

The battle for Vietnam involves far more than the future of that war-torn country—it is a test of free world resistance to Communist takeover of vulnerable nations throughout East Asia. If the free world falters or fails in Vietnam, the door will be opened to intensified Communist subversion and aggression in Thailand, Laos and other countries.

In the midst of the military effort in Vietnam, the Agency for International Development wages another and equally important war. It is the battle to preserve Vietnam's economic stability, to bring constructive change to the countryside, to reduce poverty, disease and ignorance among the people.

This "other war" is an unprecedented foreign assistance program, requiring a substantial share of AID's budget. In the present fiscal year, \$525 million of AID's total appropriation of about \$2.1 billion will be used to assist Vietnam. In fiscal 1968, AID has budgeted \$550 million for Vietnam out of a total requested appropriation of approximately \$2.6 billion.

AID grants, and revenues originating from AID imports, provide about one-third of South Vietnam's national budget of nearly \$700 million and much of the cost of the new "Revolutionary Development" program to improve life at the hamlet level.

OBSTACLES TO PROGRESS

There are formidable obstacles to achievement of AID objectives in Vietnam, including:

Security Problems

Lack of security in much of the country slows progress in Revolutionary Development, limiting agricultural and industrial production, adding to the refugee population which now totals over 800,000, and restricting travel and the distribution of goods.

Manpower Shortages

Shortages of Vietnamese manpower, skilled and unskilled, hamper almost every AID program. The demand for skilled workers far exceeds the supply. For example, Vietnam has only about 1,200 doctors, of whom more than 700 have been drafted into the armed forces, and relatively few nurses and other health workers. AID therefore must rely on U.S. medical personnel, and medical teams from other free world nations, to help fill the need. Semi-skilled and unskilled labor also is in short supply, and Vietnamese manpower resources have had to be supplemented by workers from the Philippines, Taiwan, Korea and other countries.

Scarcity of Administrators

Like doctors, experienced and able administrators are hard to find in Vietnam. Local government leadership has been decimated and demoralized by years of Viet Cong assassinations and kidnappings. Further, administrative and technical skills essential to effective government are inadequate. In the case of such programs as port management and land reform, for example, the lack of a sufficient number of qualified administrators presents a major barrier to success.

Supply Difficulties

Moving supplies into Vietnam and on to the people poses enormous problems of transportation, storage and security. Military and civilian activities have strained limited loading, warehousing, transportation and management capabilities. The Port of Saigon, Vietnam's principal port, was designed to handle 1.5 million tons of cargo a year. Today it must handle cargo at an annual rate of more than five million tons. To expand the port's capacity, AID has provided new unloading facilities and the largest civil storage complex in Vietnam, with 672,000 square feet of warehouse space scheduled for completion this spring.

Vietnam's internal transportation system, inadequate even when operating at 100 percent efficiency, has been hard hit by Viet Cong sabotage and roadblocks, making delivery of goods even more difficult.

Inflationary Pressures

Since mid-1965, the Vietnamese economy has been under strong inflationary pressures resulting from these factors:

- The increase in U.S. military forces in the country from 18,000 at the start of 1965 to more than 400,000 today;
- The assignment of other free world forces, such as Korean combat troops, to Vietnam;
- Expansion of the Vietnamese military and police forces;

- The disruption of farm output, and a resulting shift in Vietnam's position from a rice-exporting nation (300,000 tons a year) to a net importer (700,000 tons this year) ;
- Increased competition for workers, leading to higher labor costs ;
- The government's difficulty in distributing the tax burden equitably.

These inflationary pressures, now being held in check by Vietnamese-U.S. stabilization efforts, will continue. However, a June 1966 devaluation of the Vietnamese piaster was of tremendous help to the economy. The spreading out of costly projects over longer periods also will help hold piaster expenditures within tolerable limits.

PROGRESS TO DATE

The relative longevity of Premier Nguyen Cao Ky's government, which came to power in June 1965, is attributable to military successes and progress of Revolutionary Development, improvements in government administration, and important steps toward establishing a constitutional civil government.

In June 1966, the Ky government broadened the ruling directorate to include 10 civilians on an equal basis with the 10 military representatives. It later established a civilian-military advisory council to the government composed of 60 civilians and 20 military men.

In national elections held September 11, 1966, the Vietnamese people chose 117 deputies to the Constituent Assembly charged with the responsibility of writing a new constitution. The new constitution has been written and arrangements are now being made for the election of a president and a national assembly later this year. Hamlet and village chiefs, and village, municipal and provincial councils also are being elected by the people. Later, provincial chiefs, now appointed by the government in Saigon, will be freely elected.

All provinces voted in the September elections, and 4.3 million persons representing 81 percent of the registered voters and about 56 percent of the people of voting age, went to the polls.

In December 1966, the central government issued a decree reorganizing local government, and local elections were scheduled for this spring.

Financial Gains

In 1966, the Vietnamese Government established and adhered to an austere budget of \$525 million. Government revenues, including counterpart funds generated through U.S. aid programs, nearly equaled government expenditures. The government's goal in 1967 is a budget of about \$700 million.

Following consultations with the International Monetary Fund, the Vietnamese Government on June 18, 1966, devalued the piaster. From the former dual rates of 60 and 73.5 Vietnamese piasters to the American dollar, the piaster was reduced to an effective exchange rate of 118 to the dollar. Devaluation resulted in a marked increase in revenue collections. Total Vietnamese Government revenues, excluding foreign aid, reached an estimated 41 billion piasters in 1966 compared with 15.1 billion in 1965.

Three months before the devaluation, the Vietnamese Government began strong efforts to collect back taxes and also placed heavier levies on nonessential goods and industries. As a result, revenues from internal sources in 1966, including customs duties, were double those in 1965.

At AID's urging, the Vietnamese Government acted to halt collusive business arrangements between suppliers and importers and to increase competition within the import community. The government authorized new firms to obtain import permits, thus ending the monopoly of a few firms which had been sharing the growing market. Today there are more than 2,000 licensed importers in Vietnam. The government also abolished a quota system of allocating foreign exchange to importer groups.

The Vietnamese Government has significantly increased the amount of its own foreign exchange made available for financing imports. In 1965 import licenses issued against government foreign exchange holdings were valued at \$115 million. In 1966 the value of such licenses was \$246 million.

Revolutionary Development

In 1966, AID helped the Vietnamese Government develop a new and better plan to protect the countryside, restore its economic health, and provide it with modern services. Called Revolutionary Development, it combined or replaced all previous pacification efforts. It is based on the work of 59-man teams which form a "bridge" between the long-neglected rural people and their government. The teams provide help and guidance with hamlet administration, construction, local security and improvement of social justice. By the end of 1966, about 30,000 Revolutionary Development workers were assisting the rural people, with teams operating in every one of Vietnam's 44 provinces. Plans for 1967 call for the training of approximately 20,000 additional workers.

Through Revolutionary Development, almost one million more Vietnamese were brought within the sphere of central government protection and assistance during 1966.

With funds from the Vietnamese Government and construction materials from AID, villagers have carried out self-help projects in education, health, public works and agriculture. About 5,700 self-help projects such as wells, market places, and dispensaries were completed in 1966. In the first nine months of the year, 1,588 hamlet classrooms were built.

The Vietnamese strongly desire better education. In the 1954-55 school year, there were 400,000 Vietnamese elementary students (first five grades). By the end of the 1965-66 school year, the number had grown to 1.7 million, more than a third of whom attended schools built with AID assistance and were taught by teachers trained in the AID-supported hamlet school program. The elementary school population will total 2.9 million by 1970, placing an ever-higher priority on the provision of secondary education, especially in the rural areas. To help meet this need, the Vietnamese Government and AID plan to build and equip 600 secondary classrooms during 1967 and 1968.

Police Improvement and Expansion

The Vietnamese National Police force has been nearly doubled in the past two years, from 33,500 at the end of 1964 to over 63,000 at the close of 1966. Besides performing such normal functions as maintaining law and order and protecting lives and property, the National Police of Vietnam must help in the fight to overcome the Viet Cong. While the armed forces seek out and destroy enemy military forces, the police gather intelligence on Viet Cong clandestine operations and movements, maintain order in urban and rural areas freed of overt Viet Cong influence by military forces, and prevent the movement of men and material into Viet Cong hands.

By the end of 1966, the Vietnamese National Police were manning almost 700 checkpoints and had captured more than 1,000 guns and rifles, about 8,500 tons of food, and large quantities of medicines and other equipment destined for the Viet Cong. AID provides technical assistance to the police and by the end of November every province had an AID public safety adviser.

The Vietnamese Marine Police, established in November 1965, now operate 12 landing craft and 30 assault craft to supervise harbor traffic and to guard against theft and smuggling. Approximately 200 waterborne policemen had been recruited and trained by the end of 1966.

Care of Refugees

One result of the increased tempo of military operations since 1965 has been a massive movement of peasant families seeking refuge in more secure territory under Government of Vietnam control. When the government began a concentrated refugee relief program in October 1965, there were 455,000 refugees in temporary shelters and another 503,000 had been resettled or returned to their villages. By February 1967, 874,000 refugees were being sheltered, 561,000 had been resettled, and 354,000 had been returned to their villages.

Prime Minister Ky last year appointed a Special Commissioner for Refugees to centralize and coordinate all Vietnamese refugee relief activities. The government budgeted \$12 million in 1966 for refugee relief and

rehabilitation, while the United States provided more than \$20 million for goods and services.

Medical, water and sanitation facilities of refugee camps have been improved, and refugee relief payments increased from seven piasters (about six cents) per person per day to 10 piasters (about eight cents). The resettlement allowance has been raised from 3,500 to 5,000 piasters (\$30 to \$45), plus a six-month supply of rice.

The number of U.S. voluntary agencies directly engaged in refugee relief activities rose from seven to 18 in the past year, and their staffs were increased from 50 to over 100. Twenty-six U.S. voluntary agencies with about 400 American staff members are engaged in relief and rehabilitation programs in Vietnam.

Medical Care

Almost 1,200 free world medical personnel are serving in Vietnam, including people from Korea, Taiwan, the Philippines, New Zealand, Great Britain, Australia, Spain, Iran, Switzerland and the United States. The medical personnel are organized into teams, each usually having four doctors, seven nurses and three laboratory technicians. Working in provincial hospitals which are stocked with AID supplies, they care for more than 150,000 patients a month.

Under a contract with AID, the American Medical Association has arranged for 200 additional American doctors to serve in Vietnam on 60-day volunteer tours. Because of the services of these additional doctors, operating rooms at the provincial hospitals now can be kept open on a 24-hour basis.

Expansion of Port Facilities

Nine out of every 10 dollars worth of commercial cargo for Vietnam enters through Saigon, 45 miles upriver from the South China Sea. Three cities farther north—Da Nang, Nha Trang and Qui Nhon—account for the other 10 percent of imports. Obviously, to increase the country's import capability improvements must be concentrated at Saigon. Originally capable of handling only 150,000 tons of cargo a month, the Port of Saigon discharged 196,000 tons (both military and commercial) in November 1965 and nearly 415,000 tons last November. By November of this year Saigon Port should be able to handle 630,000 tons a month. An increasing amount of military cargo is being unloaded at Cam Ranh Bay, and further development of the other three northern ports plus Quang Ngai also will help ease the strain on Saigon.

Major measures taken to expand Saigon's facilities have included:

- Construction of New Port, upriver from the existing piers, where four deep-water berths and other facilities are scheduled for use by the military this spring;

- Assignment of the U.S. Army's First Logistic Command to supervise the handling of almost all AID project commodities (perhaps half of all AID imports this year) from ship discharge to government warehouse;
- Assignment of the U.S. Army's 125th Terminal Command as an advisory unit to the Vietnamese Saigon Port Director;
- Development of an automated accounting system for AID's commercial imports;
- Establishment of 14 additional deep-draft buoy sites and a floating dock, and construction of additional discharge and storage facilities such as the new civil warehouse complex at Thu Duc, scheduled to be fully operational by April.

AID ADMINISTRATION

AID has acted to improve and streamline administration of its Vietnam program, both in Washington and in its Vietnam Mission.

In Washington a separate Bureau for Vietnam has been established under an Assistant Administrator with the rank of Assistant Secretary of State.

In Vietnam steps taken have followed recommendations of an inter-agency task force established in Saigon in April 1966 to review U.S. efforts and propose an overall plan for civil assistance. Recommendations submitted in June 1966 were promptly implemented by the AID Mission through readjustments to concentrate assistance in the following four areas:

- Maintaining economic stabilization;
- Assisting Revolutionary Development;
- Relieving economic and social consequences of war;
- Preparing for future social and economic development.

The U.S. Mission in Saigon last fall established a new Office of Civil Operations (OCO) to integrate and direct all activities of U.S. civilian agencies supporting Vietnamese Revolutionary Development at provincial, regional and national levels, and to coordinate these activities with military efforts. The Deputy U.S. Ambassador heads OCO, while the AID Mission's Deputy Director for Field Operations serves as executive director.

Through AID and Public Law 480 programs, the United States supplied about \$455 million worth of food, equipment and other commodities to Vietnam in 1966, compared with supplies totaling \$266 million in 1965. Operation of a program of this magnitude in any less developed country would be difficult even under relatively stable conditions. In South Vietnam, the program faced tremendous problems. Its achievements, despite

these obstacles, are a tribute to Vietnamese-American cooperation and effort.

To administer the AID programs, the Mission staff in Vietnam was nearly doubled during 1966, from 823 Americans on January 1 to 1,667 at the end of the year. More than 500 additional American employees will probably be assigned to the staff by June 30, 1967. New systems, procedures and controls were adopted to strengthen AID's administration and management. Some specific actions:

- The Mission's U.S. auditing staff was doubled and controllers and traveling auditors were assigned to all regions;
- A U.S. Bureau of Customs team began assisting the Vietnamese Customs Office in improving its methods and in spot-checking AID-financed commercial imports;
- American logistics advisors were stationed in provincial and regional warehouses and automatic data processing specialists were assigned to the Mission.

FISCAL YEAR 1968 PROGRAM

AID's proposed program for Vietnam in fiscal year 1968 includes \$550 million in Supporting Assistance grants and about \$200 million worth of Public Law 480 commodities. Comparable figures for fiscal year 1967 are an estimated \$525 million in Supporting Assistance and an estimated \$188 million in Public Law 480 food.

AID-financed commercial imports in fiscal 1968 should decline from previous years (\$398 million in fiscal 1966, and less than \$285 million in fiscal 1967), since the Vietnamese Government is earning increasingly larger amounts of foreign exchange to use for imports. However, AID plans to expand technical assistance, refugee relief projects and long-range development programs. The proposed AID budget for Vietnam in fiscal 1968 therefore is slightly larger than in fiscal 1967.

Vietnam Program Summary

(Millions of Dollars)

	Fiscal year 1966 actual	Fiscal year 1967 estimated	Fiscal year 1968 proposed
Development Loans.....			
Technical Assistance.....	\$8.9
Supporting Assistance.....	470.3	\$525.0	\$550.0
Contingency Fund.....	114.2
Total.....	\$593.4	\$525.0	\$550.0

Through sales of Public Law 480 rice, cotton, tobacco, wheat flour and sweetened condensed milk, AID will help the Vietnamese Government to stabilize the economy. AID will also provide about \$35 million of Public Law 480 bulgar, oil flour, raw cotton, milk and corn to be used as relief supplies.

War and natural disasters like last fall's Mekong Delta flood have badly disrupted production and distribution of commodities. At the same time, demand for goods and services, fed by the large troop buildup and the attendant construction activity, has steadily risen. Government expenses also are mounting. AID and Public Law 480 imports aim to counter these inflationary pressures by:

1. Introducing sufficient consumer goods and basic commodities such as cement, fertilizer and petroleum to prevent shortages and speculation;
2. Providing raw materials and industrial machinery to help meet local demand with local production;
3. Absorbing the tremendous amounts of money being spent on the war.

In fiscal 1966, AID's commercial import program (CIP) provided \$398 million of foreign exchange for importation of such items as fertilizer, iron and steel products, machinery, chemicals, pharmaceuticals, synthetic fibers and industrial raw materials. Over the past 18 months purchases of piasters for military construction and for personal use by U.S. and other foreign personnel have greatly increased the Vietnamese government's foreign exchange earnings. The government therefore has agreed to increase its own financing of commercial imports to more than \$300 million. This should enable AID to reduce CIP obligations in fiscal year 1967 to less than \$285 million. The reduction in CIP expenditures has made possible greater AID commitments to the Revolutionary Development program and to longer-term development programs.

Revolutionary Development

Revolutionary Development is the Vietnamese Government's impact program against the Viet Cong campaign of terror, propaganda and political organization in the countryside. As military operations clear an area of organized Communist military units, paramilitary and police forces move in to eliminate and ward off Communist guerrilla activity. Behind this protective shield, the slow process of re-establishing the authority of the government and of helping the people begins.

AID provides technical assistance to public health, public works and public administration programs. It also supplies construction materials for the people to use in self-help community projects, and assists in establishing youth training programs. To increase food production, AID provides fertilizer—as much as 330,000 tons of it this year—pesticides and improved seeds.

In fiscal 1968, AID will continue to provide needed farm materials and will expand programs of irrigation and water management. In 1966 alone, almost a quarter of a million acres were irrigated and reclaimed. AID also plans to give major attention to animal husbandry, fisheries, land reform, farm cooperatives and agricultural extension programs.

AID has helped to construct nearly 6,300 hamlet classrooms (1963 through 1966) and 2,800 classrooms built through self-help efforts by the people. It will continue to emphasize classroom construction in fiscal 1968 and also help train about 3,800 elementary school teachers. Under AID's elementary school textbook program, about 9.4 million textbooks already have been distributed out of a total of 14 million to be distributed by the end of 1968.

Of Vietnam's 1.7 million elementary school pupils, 650,000 study in schools built with AID's help and are taught by more than 6,000 teachers trained by the AID-assisted hamlet schoolteacher training project.

AID's concern is not limited to elementary education. During fiscal 1968, AID will help build secondary school classrooms, will continue assistance to adult education programs, and will continue a training program for the blind.

Assistance to Urban Areas

Vietnam's industry is clustered around the country's urban areas. In fiscal 1968, AID-assisted training programs will concentrate on developing a growing pool of skilled labor in these areas. The programs will emphasize training of veterans and will be complemented by on-the-job training of about 66,000 Vietnamese employed by U.S. military contractors and U.S. Government agencies. AID will also give increased help with construction of workers' housing in urban areas.

Refugee, Casualty Relief

Refugee and civilian casualty relief will require increased AID attention in the coming year. The number of people displaced by military operations—more than 1,678,000 at the start of 1967—will probably continue to mount during the year. Also, despite all efforts to avoid them, civilian casualties may increase.

Medical Care

Vietnamese medical personnel and facilities remain critically short. AID has helped to build 6,434 health centers and subcenters and has provided enough vaccine to innoculate the entire population of the country—17 million—for smallpox and cholera. AID and the Department of Defense are providing equipment and supplies for a health program costing nearly \$50 million in fiscal 1967. This is 10 times the budget two years ago.

With AID assistance, 759 doctors, 831 nurses and 3,737 first-aid technicians have been trained.

In the field of preventive health, AID has had more than 2,000 rural wells dug and nearly 400 potable water supplies installed. The new water facilities benefit more than one-third of the people of South Vietnam.

AID will expand each of these medical and health programs in fiscal 1968.

Long-Range Development

As additional areas of South Vietnam are made secure, AID is giving greater attention to long-range economic and social progress.

Under an AID contract, the Development and Resources Corporation, whose board chairman is David Lilienthal, former chairman of the Atomic Energy Commission, is joining with Vietnamese economists to prepare Vietnamese-U.S. plans for postwar economic development. In the transition to postwar life, the Vietnamese Government will have to take into account many problems, such as:

- Restoration of agricultural production, particularly of rice;
- Re-establishment of rail, road and canal transportation systems;
- Use of veterans and of former military installations and construction equipment in postwar development;
- Adjustments to the rapid reduction of wartime spending and employment;
- Preparation of an inventory of Vietnam's resources;
- Resettlement and employment of refugees and others who have been displaced by the war;
- Location of new industries and establishment of priorities for industrial projects.

AID will encourage the Vietnamese Government and private institutions to develop human and material resources on a long-range basis, particularly those which promote agricultural development, health and education, public administration, industry and electric power.

Agriculture

To stimulate long-term development of agriculture, AID will help Vietnam to produce better seed; improve animal breeding; introduce more mechanization into farming; improve agricultural extension services; plan the future of the forests; create new farmers' cooperatives; increase the amount of credit available to farmers, and collect, store and use better agricultural statistics.

Through a participating agency agreement, the U.S. Department of Agriculture helps AID in many of these fields. USDA is sending 90 agricul-

tural specialists to Vietnam to advise on crop production, irrigation, forestry, agricultural extension, and credit and cooperatives.

Health

AID health programs will broaden the base for future expansion of health services. Specifically, AID will support medical, dental and nursing education programs; will provide clinical and pharmaceutical advisory services; will assist programs to eliminate malaria, and will supplement the Vietnamese Government's battle against communicable diseases.

Education

Planning for future development will include expansion of educational opportunities, teacher training programs, advanced education such as participant training in the United States and third countries, and specialized education such as in medicine and agriculture.

Public Administration

AID public administration projects will help the Vietnamese government improve budgeting and accounting, legal administration and statistical services. Assistance will also be provided to the newly created Ministry of Veterans Affairs. AID will continue to support public administration training at the reorganized and expanded National Institute of Administration in Saigon, which annually graduates about 240 students.

Industrial Expansion

While naturally limited by the war, industrial expansion represents a major goal of the AID program. AID is helping Vietnam set up a Bureau of Standards and plan for mineral development and for the establishment of industry in Cam Ranh Bay. Feasibility studies for development of the fertilizer industry are currently underway. Private investors have expressed interest in developing the food industry. The installation of bulk handling facilities for cement and grains at the Port of Saigon is under study, and a program to construct low-cost housing is planned.

AID has helped determine future requirements for electric power, both industrial and consumer, and the country's generating capacity and distribution system will be expanded in the coming fiscal year. Three rural electric cooperatives should be finished this year, creating pilot projects that can lead to establishment of other cooperatives.

DEFENSE DEPARTMENT ASSISTANCE

During fiscal 1968 the U.S. military services are expected to provide assistance in civil fields closely related to U.S. military operations and needs. The presence of large numbers of American and other forces in Vietnam

results in special pressures on the Vietnamese economy. Maintenance and repair costs for the national highways and railroads have increased sharply. Civilian ports and airfields need to be enlarged to handle military material and manpower. Electric power facilities must be substantially increased to meet military demands. Military equipment and ammunition is needed for the expanded Vietnamese police field forces.

Furthermore, because of military operations, an increasing number of paramilitary and civilian casualties are being treated in civilian hospitals and clinics throughout Vietnam. The U.S. Defense Supply Agency, in addition to AID, provides medical supplies for the hospitals and clinics.

As the war expanded, AID undertook these military-related activities in an attempt to meet emergencies as they arose. However, beginning with the present fiscal year, the U.S. military services assumed appropriate responsibility for their support.

OTHER FREE WORLD ASSISTANCE

The United Nations is contributing to social and economic development in Vietnam. Under the UN Development Program, 37 technical assistance programs were put into effect during 1966 and additional programs are planned for 1967 and 1968. UN programs include assistance to maternal and health care, soil surveys, labor administration, education planning, telecommunications and postal services.

Participating agencies include the International Labor Organization, the Food and Agricultural Organization, the World Health Organization, the UN Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, the International Civil Aviation Organization, the International Telecommunications Union, the International Atomic Energy Agency, the Universal Postal Union and the UN's Department of Economic and Social Affairs.

Besides the UN, 31 countries are helping Vietnam under the Free World Assistance Program. Apart from military aid, the countries contributed between \$25 and \$30 million in assistance last year and will increase their contributions in the coming year.

Countries that have sent help ranging from combat divisions to medical supplies are:

East Asia	Republic of China on Taiwan, Japan, Korea, Laos, Malaysia, the Philippines and Thailand;
Middle East	Greece, Iran and Turkey;
Europe	Belgium, Denmark, Germany, Italy, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Spain and the United Kingdom;
North and South America	Argentina, Brazil, Canada, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Guatemala, Honduras, Uruguay and Venezuela;
Africa	Liberia and Tunisia;
Oceania	Australia, New Zealand.

In addition, Austria and the Dominican Republic have offered assistance to Vietnam in the near future, and six other nations whose help does not fall under the Free World Assistance Program have provided valuable assistance to the country in economic and humanitarian fields. These nations are France, Ireland, Israel, Norway, Pakistan and Switzerland.

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