SUMMARY OF ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL AID TO VIETNAM BY DONOR COUNTRY
JULY 1, 1964 – DECEMBER 31, 1968

ARGENTINA

The Government of Argentina authorized in May 1966 a nonreimbursable credit for 5,000 tons of wheat. The wheat was shipped to Taiwan for milling into approximately 3,700 tons of bread flour. The flour was delivered to Vietnam in September and October 1968.

Country Total – $290,000

AUSTRALIA

The Government of Australia's program of continuing assistance to Vietnam has provided technical, material, and training assistance to all regions of Vietnam during the period covered by this report. Included in this total is assistance provided under the Colombo Plan, SEATO, and other Australian assistance programs. Over one-third of the assistance provided by Australia has been in the Public Works, Transportation and Communication sectors. Emphasis has also been placed on training (approximately $4 million in scholarships to date) and on medical assistance. Three surgical teams totalling 49 persons are currently stationed in Vietnam.

A. Medical

1. A surgical team has been assigned to Long Xuyen, An Giang province since October 1964. The team currently consists of 13 members.

2. A second surgical team has been assigned to Bien Hoa province since January 1966. This team currently consists of 17 persons.

3. A third surgical team arrived in November 1966 and is assigned to the Le Loi Hospital, Vung Tau, Phuoc Tuy province. This team is composed of 14 members.

4. In September 1968, a four man construction team arrived in Vietnam to supervise improvements to the Bien Hoa Hospital. Materials are also being provided for this project. The estimated value of this assistance is not yet available.

5. Other Medical assistance includes:

(a) Serum horses for Pasteur Institute

(b) Medical supplies for surgical teams
So many patients that two-in-a bed treatment is necessary to accommodate them. These young patients in Long Xuyen, An Giang Province in the Delta, are being cared for by members of the Australian Medical Team stationed there. Other Australian Medical Teams are rendering medical assistance in Bien Hoa and Vung Tau in Central Vietnam.

(c) Improvements to Bien Hoa and Long Xuyen hospitals.  
(d) Vaccines (cholera, typhoid and plague)  

Sub-total $1,324,000

B. Education

1. Equipment for Nha Trang Apprentice Training Center plus four experts to supervise installation of equipment and to train teachers. $225,000
2. Books and lab equipment for Saigon University. 7,000
3. Woodworking machinery for Tan Mai. 47,000
4. 130,000 school kits for school children. 32,000
5. Primary school textbooks. 270,000
6. A lecturer in English was provided to the Faculty of Pedagogy at the University of Saigon from March 1966 to September 1968. 20,000

Sub-total $601,000

C. Communications

1. Equipment and installation of two radio transmitters at Ban Me Thuot; one 55 KW (December 1964 - March 1966), and the other 10 KW (1967). $625,000
2. Transistor radios and amplifiers for village information. 173,000
3. Radio receivers and amplifiers for Ministry of Information. 75,000

23
4. 72.5 miles of telephone cable.

5. Telecommunications equipment.

Sub-total

D. Public Works and Transportation

1. An Australian engineering team between April 1965 and April 1966 investigated possible ways of expanding aid in engineering fields.

2. The Bien Hoa Water Supply Project was one of the projects identified for Australian assistance by the above mentioned engineering team. During 1967 - 1968 Australia provided for this project material, including a purification plant, pipes and storage reservoirs; a resident engineer to supervise the project, and other engineering and technical personnel.

3. In December 1968, pipes were provided for the Can Tho water supply improvement program. Assistance in planning and designing the new system had previously been provided by Australia.

4. Pipes were also provided in 1968 for the Saigon water improvement project.

5. During 1968, road maintenance and other engineering equipment were provided for Phuoc Tuy province in Region III. An engineering expert arrived in December 1968 to advise the Province Engineer for a six month period.

6. Other material provided in this sector includes:

(a) 10 road rollers for municipal works.
(b) 9 earth moving machines for refugee resettlement.
(c) Tractors for Public Works.
(d) Road-building equipment
(e) Earth-moving equipment for river navigation improvements.
(f) Diesel generator sets for high plateau
(g) 10 third class railway passenger carriages.
(h) 10 buses.
(i) Spare parts for buses provided in 1968

Sub-total N.A.

$3,712,407

E. Agriculture

1. Livestock and poultry breeding equipment. $135,000
2. Ben Cat experimental dairy farm. 315,000
3. Milk plant for Saigon. 40,000
4. Animal vaccine production equipment. 7,000
5. Experimental farm tools. 3,500
6. Windmills for experiments. 22,000
7. Irrigation works. 160,000
8. Irrigation equipment for Blao School of Agriculture. 40,000
9. Vegetable seeds for Montagnards. 2,000
10. Rice silos 100,000

Subtotal $824,500

F. Training

Approximately 375 Vietnamese have received academic or specialized training in Australia in such fields as Economics, Engineering, Nursing, Public Administration, Telecommunications and Commercial Aviation. Of the 75 training grants provided in 1967-1968-27 were for academic training and 48 for specialized training. $3,925,600

G. Other Australian Assistance

1. Materials and two Regional Advisors for the Chieu Hoi (Open Arms Program). $27,500
2. Tents for civic action programs. 20,000
3. Sulphate of ammonia 560,000
4. Insecticide 125,000
5. Calcium hydrochlorite 3,000

25
6. Hand tools.
7. Blacksmith sets
8. Galvanized iron (1964)
9. Corrugated iron, nails, hammers, etc.
10. Corrugated iron (May 1968)
11. Timber and roofing tiles
12. Cement
13. Reinforcing steel and building board
15. Condensed Milk and Blankets.
16. Garbage disposal unit (1968)
17. Donations made in March 1968 by:
   (a) Australian Red Cross
   (b) Catholic Relief Services

Sub-total $2,301,440
AUSTRIA

Country Total - $50

In March 1968, the Sovereign Order of Malta in Vienna contributed three kilograms of cholera vaccine supplied by the Vienna Medical Chamber. $50

BELGIUM

Country Total - $329,760

Government Assistance - $167,000
Private Assistance $162,760

A. Assistance from the Government of Belgium has consisted largely of training grants. During 1966 and 1967, 15 scholarships, valued at $75,000 were awarded to Vietnamese students. In 1968, Belgium made available an additional $60,000 for new and supplemental scholarships. $135,000

B. In addition, the Government of Belgium provided:

1. Pharmaceutical supplies for flood relief in December 1964. 12,000

2. A donation in March 1968 to the Belgium Red Cross for assistance to Vietnam. 20,000

C. Non-government assistance from Belgium has consisted of:

1. An ambulance provided to the Vietnam Red Cross in August 1966 by the Belgo-American Association, Brussels. 3,500

2. Emergency relief in March 1968 in the form of medicines and vaccines from:

   (a) Caritas Catholic Association 3,000

   (b) Terre des Hommes 155,500

   (c) Private individuals 760

BRAZIL

Country Total - $183,000

Brazilian assistance has consisted of the following donations of material:

1. Four hundred kilos of medicines donated in June 1965 by the Brazilian Red Cross through the International Red Cross Committee. $3,000

Over $2.5 million in emergency food supplies have been donated by 17 countries for refugee relief. Pictured is canned milk from Australia being unloaded from the hold of a ship.
2. Three tons of medicines donated in September 1966 by the Government of Brazil and 14 private companies to the Ministry of Health.


4. Five thousand sacks of coffee provided in five installments, beginning in October 1966, for use in refugee relief.

CANADA

Country Total — $9,303,508

The Government of Canada has extended humanitarian assistance to Vietnam in material, technical advice, and training. Three of the four principle Canadian projects have been located in the northern part of Vietnam. Training and Medical assistance constitute the largest portion of Canadian aid.

A. Medical

1. A TB hospital at Quang Ngai with facilities for 80 in-patients plus out-patient services has been established at a cost of $1,164,000 distributed as follows:

   (a) Construction and equipment costs. $665,000
   (b) An engineer to supervise construction, six doctors, four nurses, one x-ray technician and local medical and para-medical personnel. 369,000
   (c) Drugs and medicines 130,000

2. Construction, equipping, and initial staffing of the physical rehabilitation center at Qui Nhon. This center was opened in October 1968. 1,212,000

3. Twenty 200-bed emergency hospital units, plus the services in 1966 of one doctor and a technician to advise on the installation and operation of the units. 1,395,000

4. One orthopedic physician, assigned to the Saigon University Section, Binh Dan Hospital. 60,000

5. Four surgeons and one orthopedist served in Vietnam on two-month assignments during 1968 in cooperation with the Canadian Red Cross Society. 50,000

6. Other medical assistance includes:
(a) 2,450,000 doses of Trivalent (polio) oral vaccine and 300,000 doses of DPT vaccine
(b) 48 anaesthetic units (1968)
(c) Medical items for flood relief (1964)
(d) Medical equipment for medical team
(e) The Canadian Quaker Vietnam Medical Aid Program provided medical supplies to the Vietnam Red Cross and the Quang Ngai Provincial Hospital.

Sub-total $4,056,000

B. Education

1. The Canadian Government pledged 20 million piasters for the construction of a science building for the Medical Faculty, University of Hue. Construction was suspended, however, following the attack on Hue during the 1968 TET offensive.

2. An additional 7.5 million piasters was pledged for an auditorium for the Faculty of Science, University of Hue. This project was also suspended after the 1968 TET offensive.

3. 460,000 copies of social studies textbooks were provided during 1968 under a May 1966 agreement.

Over five times as many children are receiving instruction in elementary schools in the Republic of Vietnam in 1968 as were enrolled in all of Vietnam in 1954. This fantastic accomplishment was made possible, in part, by the donation of over two million textbooks to Vietnamese students by Australia, Canada, China, France, Germany, and the United Kingdom. Pictured is a portion of the 460,000 textbooks contributed by Canada at a presentation ceremony in November 1968.
4. One professor of English Literature was provided to the University of Hue. 60,000

5. School supplies for refugee children. 20,000

Sub-total $638,000

C. Training

Scholarships have been provided under the Colombo Plan for 309 Vietnamese students for study in Canada in such fields as Chemistry and Chemical Engineering, Mechanical Engineering, Electrical Engineering, Agriculture and Agricultural Engineering, Physics and Physics Engineering, Geology and Geological Engineering, Social Science and Political Economy. As of February 1969, 142 students were in Canada on scholarships. Of these, 71 will extend through the 1969-1970 academic year. Twenty additional scholarships will be available for students to begin academic programs in 1969. $4,020,000

D. Other Canadian Assistance

1. Food aid during 1964-65. (Counterpart funds generated by the sales of these commodities were used for capital construction projects.) 150,000

2. Food aid provided for refugees in 1968. 100,000

3. Construction during 1968 of a 72 unit low-cost housing complex in Saigon for refugee families. 225,000

Low-cost housing for refugees whose homes were destroyed in the 1968 TET offensive are being constructed at the Ming Mang site in Saigon by Canada, the United States and the Government of Vietnam. A typical unit, as seen below in one of the first 72 out of 224 units to be built by Canada, consists of a main room approximately 25' x12' a modest kitchen area, and sanitary facilities. Planned for family occupancy, these units may be purchased with no down payment and $20 per month over a twenty-year period.
4. Refugee supplies provided through the Canadian Red Cross Society. 50,000

5. Cash, clothing, and infant supplies provided by the Canadian Red Cross Society for a refugee project. 64,508

Sub-total $589,508

REPUBLIC OF CHINA

Country Total - $2,679,422

Chinese assistance to agriculture has tended to concentrate on the Mekong Delta Region. Other major programs consist of the donation of food supplies and a power transformer. A detailed country listing follows.

A. Agriculture

1. Between June 1964 and January 1965 China provided farm tools and materials, including 100 tons of fertilizer, 1.6 tons of pesticides, 30 sets of power tillers, and 300 plows, for the consolidated agricultural improvement program. $131,000

2. In 1966, 30 sets of power tillers, 200 sets of bicycles and other farm tools were provided, and Vietnamese farmers were trained for the establishment of three improved villages. 191,250

3. Seven tons of vegetable seeds were distributed to 110,000 families in seven provinces of the Delta region following Mekong river flooding in 1966. 35,000

4. 500 tons of cement were donated in May 1967 for the Mekong project. 10,000

5. During 1968 the following agricultural materials were supplied:
   (a) 5 hoist gates and one diesel engine for a hydraulic dam project. 15,500
   (b) 25 pump sets, complete with gasoline engines 6,250
   (c) One rice planting machine and two cases power tiller accessories 2,800
   (d) 967 Kg of 66 varieties of seed 13,000
   (e) Fish fingerlings 4,000

Sub-total $408,800

B. Food Assistance

In March 1968, China donated 5,000 tons of rice to Vietnam. $1,000,000
C. Power

1. Ba Queo Power Line

(a) In February 1966 China contributed one 12,500 KVA transformer and 170 tons of cement for the construction of a power substation at Ba Queo, Bien Hoa. 218,000

(b) During 1967 China donated additional supplies and accessories for the Ba Queo power line. 90,000

2. A Watthour meter testing laboratory was also provided in 1967. 20,000

Sub-total $328,250

D. Education

1. During August 1965, 500,000 copies of first grade school textbooks were donated. $150,000

2. Two complete sets of Chinese classical books (750 volumes each) were provided during 1968 to the Van Hanh and Van Khon Universities. 4,000

E. River Dredging

On-the-job training, including equipment rental and the donation of a dredge, was initiated by China in December 1967 for 135 Vietnamese technicians and skilled laborers in Delta dredging. $536,429

F. Industry

In April 1968 China provided a complete cement-pole factory. $102,000

G. Other Assistance

1. 100 tons of rice, 17 tons of seeds, and two tons of pharmaceuticals were contributed to flood refugees in January 1965. 31,450

2. Twenty-six prefabricated aluminum building units, suitable for fertilizer and corn storage, offices and dormitories, were provided in January 1965. An additional 26 units were contributed in January 1966. 53,750

3. Twelve cases of pharmaceuticals were contributed by Chinese drug manufacturers in July 1966. 1,000

4. In February 1967, 300 sets of hospital bed sheets, cotton blankets, etc., were donated to the Thiet Hospital. 3,000
5. The China Mainland Refugee Committee and the Central Daily News provided assistance to six hospitals in Cholon in May 1968.  

6. Following the 1968 TET offensive, 300 tons of clothing and relief supplies and $25,000 cash were contributed by China.  

7. On-the-job training for two financial analysts of the National Bank of Vietnam was provided during 1967.  

8. Training aids and other assistance.  

Sub-total $149,943  

COSTA RICA  

The Government of Costa Rica donated an ambulance to Vietnam in December 1967. $7,000  

DENMARK  

Country Total – $86,000  

A. Denmark sent pharmaceutical products in November 1964 for flood victims. $26,000  

B. Training in Denmark for 12 Vietnamese nurses was initiated in April 1967. 60,000  

ECUADOR  

Country Total – $2,160  

In July 1965 Ecuador donated medical supplies to Vietnam. $2,160  

FRANCE  

Country Total – $21,649,381  

Cultural Assistance – $17,164,281  

Technical Assistance – $4,455,100  

Emergency Assistance – $30,000  

France provides two types of assistance to Vietnam: cultural aid, accounting for the larger amount, and technical assistance provided by the French Technical Cooperation Mission.  

I(A) Cultural Assistance – Personnel  

1. In 1964 the French cultural assistance program included:  

   (a) 471 professors (350 French and 121 Vietnamese) employed at 9 French teaching institutions (4 high schools, 2 in Saigon, 1 at Dalat, and 1 at Danang; 4 primary school annexes, and the Nha Trang College) with a total enrollment of 10,000 Vietnamese Students.  

   (b) 36 French professors attached to the Vietnamese institutions, for the most part, secondary schools.
(c) The Centre Culturel de Saigon provided accommodation for 4,300 auditors to follow French courses.

2. The 1965 program was a continuation of the 1964 program plus training for Vietnamese instructors teaching French.

3. In 1966 cultural assistance personnel totalled 483 professors (410 French and 73 Vietnamese) assigned to five educational institutions and four cultural centers. Total enrollment was 12,179 Vietnamese in the schools and 4,870 in the centers.

4. In 1967 the cultural assistance program included 476 professors (406 French and 70 Vietnamese) assigned to five secondary schools, four cultural centers, and two primary schools. Limited French language instruction is given in the last-named institutions, attendance at which is limited to French and third-country nationals. Total enrollment was 8,230 students in the schools and 5,500 in the centers.

5. During 1968, 459 cultural personnel (400 French and 59 Vietnamese) were assigned to Vietnamese schools, including five secondary schools in Saigon, Dalat, Danang, and Nha Trang; the French Institute in Saigon, and two cultural centers in Dalat and Danang. Total enrollment was 8,550 students in the schools and 5,180 in the cultural center.

Sub-total

$16,200,000

I(B) Cultural Assistance – Material

1. The French cultural assistance program has provided books and other educational materials to Vietnamese universities, French operated schools and cultural centers, and scientific and cultural materials for general distribution. The value of these contributions are estimated at:

1966 — $122,210
1967 — 83,000
1968 — 122,210

$327,420

2. Grants-in-aid to cultural organizations and a private teaching organization have totalled as follows:

1964 — $ 55,877
1968 — 109,000

164,877

Sub-total

$492,297
I(C) Cultural Assistance - Training

The cultural assistance program provides a number of scholarships each year for study in France, as follows:

1964 - 80 students - Cost N.A.
1965 - 85 students - Cost N.A.
1966 - 90 students - $111,360
1967 - 90 students - 75,424
1968 - 70 students - 169,200

Sub-total $355,984

I(D) Cultural Assistance - Other

Curriculum studies, administrative costs of the program, etc. $116,000

Total Cultural $17,164,281

II(A) Economic and Technical Assistance - Personnel

1. In 1964, 65 experts were provided to Vietnam in the following fields:

   (a) 25 at the Grall Hospital, Saigon.
   (b) 2 physicians at the Dalat Civil Hospital.
   (c) 3 physicians at Pasteur Institute Centers in Saigon, Dalat and Nha Trang.
   (d) 2 professors at Hue Medical School.
   (e) 6 at the Industrial Development Center, Saigon.
   (f) 9 at the National Technical Center, Phu Tho, Saigon.
   (g) 4 at the Ecole Superieure Agronomique, Forestiere et Veterinaire, Saigon.
   (h) 14 others.

   $570,000

2. The number of experts provided by France increased in 1965 to 77 experts in the following fields:

   (a) 32 public sanitation and medical experts
   (b) 16 experts in advanced teaching techniques.
   (c) 5 experts in agricultural research.
   (d) 24 others.

   600,000

3. In 1966 the number of experts provided by France further increased to 96 (88 on one-year assignments and 8 on short-term assignments) in the following fields:

   35
In 1967, 77 experts were provided by France in the same categories as in previous years.

In 1968, 62 experts, of which 43 were in the fields of public health and medical education, were supplied.

Sub-total $3,397,100

II(B) Economic and Technical Assistance — Material

1. In 1964, 930,000 francs were provided for the installation of a Centre de Formation de Techniciens de l'Electricite at the Centre de Development Industrial. $186,000

2. In 1964 equipment was provided for the National School in Industrial Arts Engineers at the National Technical Center, Phu Tho, Saigon. 100,000

3. In 1965 the following equipment, at an estimated cost of $250,000 was provided:

(a) A testing laboratory for physical and mechanical qualities of wood. 60,000
(b) A teaching laboratory for applied hydrology. 80,000
(c) Equipment for the Centre de formation de Techniciens de l'Electricite. 40,000
(d) Radiological equipment for the Saigon University Hospital. 10,000
(e) Other laboratories for advanced teaching. 60,000

4. During 1968, the following equipment was granted at a cost of $140,000:

(a) Minerals laboratory equipment for the geology service. 39,000
(b) Vaccine equipment for the Pasteur Institute in Dalat. 36,000
(c) Technical equipment for the Grall Hospital, Saigon. 36,000
(d) Metallurgy laboratory equipment for the National Technical Center, Phu Tho, Saigon. 6,000
(e) Wood analysis laboratory equipment for the Ecole Superieure Agronomique, Forestiere et Veterinaire 5,000
(f) Surgical equipment for the Dalat Civil Hospital 2,000
(g) Technical books and documents. 16,000

Sub-total $676,000
II.(C) Economic and Technical Assistance - Training

The following fellowships have been provided under the French technical assistance program:

1964 - 88 fellowships - $150,000
1965 - 55 fellowships - $90,000
1966 - Renewal of 65 fellowships - N.A.
1967 - Extension of 31 fellowships - $42,000
1968 - 11 new and 64 renewals - $100,000

$382,000

Total Economic and Technical

$4,455,900

III. Other French Assistance

1. In 1964, 100,000 francs were provided for flood relief. $20,000
2. In 1965 French Caritas donated 50,000 francs for refugee relief. 10,000

FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY

Country Total - $25,732,500

Assistance to Vietnam from Germany is composed largely of materials and technical assistance. Some training assistance has also been provided. German aid is primarily concentrated in Quang Nam province in Region I and in the Saigon area. Approximately 125 German technicians currently are providing assistance to Vietnam in medical and social welfare fields. Many of the projects financed by the German Government, including technical assistance projects, are executed by German private organizations, such as the Knights of Malta, the German Red Cross, and the Institute of International Solidarity. German assistance activities are detailed below.

The German hospital ship, Helgoland, dramatically represents the international humanitarian response to the duress of the Vietnamese people. Over 50,000 patients have been treated by the staff of the Helgoland since it arrived in Danang in October 1967.
Knights of Malta dental station at Hoi An

Medical dispensary in a refugee camp

Knights of Malta educational facility and workshop at Hoi An
Whether the victim of indiscriminate rocket and mortar attacks on urban centers, the victim of a natural disaster, or a patient stricken with the many diseases prevalent in Vietnam such as malaria, plague, and cholera, rapid conveyance to centers of professional care often means the difference between recovery and death. Several countries have donated ambulances to Vietnam for this purpose. Pictured are 30 Volkswagen ambulances contributed by Germany.

A. Medical

1. A 3,000 ton, 150 bed hospital ship, the Helgoland, was dispatched to Vietnam in September 1966 by the German Red Cross with the consent and backing of the German Government. The ship is staffed by 8 doctors, 26 nurses, 4 assistants, 4 administrative personnel, and a crew of 31. After an initial stay in Saigon, the ship was transferred to Danang in late 1967. The annual cost for operating the hospital ship is approximately $2,500,000. $7,450,000

2. In November 1967, the German Government pledged funds for the construction of a 170 bed hospital in Danang to replace the hospital ship Helgoland. Construction of the hospital is expected to be initiated in the spring of 1969. 2,500,000

3. Personnel provided by the Knights of Malta have been rendering medical and social assistance to refugees in Region 1 since September 1966. The team operates as three groups at Hoi An, An Hoa, and Danang in Quang Nam province. The team currently consists of 46 persons and includes doctors, dentists, nurses, craftsman, and administrative personnel. $1,871,500

4. Thirty fully-equipped ambulances were provided to the Ministry of Health in February 1965. Spare parts valued at $4,000 were provided in April 1968. 154,000
With a capacity for 300 students, the German-Vietnamese Technical School provides training in metal works, electricity, and automotive mechanics. Both classroom and shop training are included in the three-year program which is equivalent to grades seven through nine. This school currently has a staff composed of 12 Germans and 60 Vietnamese.

5. Two Mercedes-Benz mobile dental clinics and spare parts were donated in February 1966.

6. In March 1966 medical supplies and equipment were donated by West Berlin citizens for distribution through the International Red Cross Committee.

7. During 1966 and 1967 several hundreds of tons of pharmaceuticals were provided for distribution to civilian hospitals, dispensaries, etc.

8. An anesthesy unit for the Faculty of Medicines, University of Saigon, was provided in April 1967.

9. A psychiatric clinic was established at Hue in October 1965 by the Catholic organization Misereor.

10. A mobile dental station was donated by the Mobile Oil Company for use by the Knights of Malta Team.

Sub-total

B. Education

1. The German Government has provided for the expansion, equipping, and staffing of the German-Vietnamese Technical School at Thu Duc.

2. The following Education personnel have been provided by Germany:
   (a) A director and six instructors for the Vietnamese-German Technical School at Thu Duc. (1964-67)
(b) Five physicians and two technical assistants, Faculty of Medicine, University of Hue. (1964-68)
(c) A German language professor, University of Hue. (1964-66)
(d) A music professor, University of Hue. (1964-68)

3. The Springer Publication Company, Berlin, donated 100,000 health textbooks for distribution to primary schools.

4. Four or five scholarships are made available every year by Carl-Duisberg-Gesellschaft for Vietnamese students to study at German schools of engineering. In addition, training was provided in Germany for 20 instructors for the Vietnamese-German Technical School at Thu Duc.

5. The German Trade Unions Federation made a cash contribution to the International Rescue Committee for the construction of a Hans-Boeckler Kindergarten in cooperation with the Vietnamese Trade Union CVT.

Sub-total $2,490,000

C. Social Welfare

1. Fifteen social centers have been established by the Institute of International Solidarity (IIS-formally BISH) in conjunction with the Vietnamese Trade Union CVT. These centers provide education and medical assistance, social consultation, aid in implementing self-help projects, and sewing classes. IIS also provides German advisors and pays the salaries of some of the Vietnamese staff of the centers.

Training in cooperatives and community development are provided to social workers at this center operated by the Vietnamese Trade Union Federation (CVT). Funds for the construction of the center were contributed by the German Government. Three German advisers to the center are supplied by the Institute of International Solidarity. Pictured are the facilities in Thu Duc, near Saigon, and a class in session.
2. IIS has also constructed a primary school and meeting hall for the refugee village of Nam Hai, near Saigon. 100,000

3. The German Government has provided funds for the establishment of a training center for experts in the social field. 375,000

4. The largest IIS project in Vietnam involves the expansion and improvement of a re-education center for delinquent juveniles at Thu Duc. Included is the construction of 39 additional houses, 15 training workshops and 8 German advisors. 2,550,000

5. At Tan Hoa, near Bien Hoa, IIS is establishing a model social center. 275,000

NOTE: As of January 1969, ISS has a staff of 15 residents in Vietnam, down from its peak of 30 in 1967. While the staff was reduced in 1968 following the TET offensive, it is currently expanding again. An additional six IIS workers are scheduled to arrive in Vietnam during the spring of 1969.

6. IIS has also provided two cine-cars for use in social work. 26,000

7. The Hermann-Gmeiner-Fonds, Munich, is supporting a SOS Children's Village for 600 orphans in Go Vap, outside of Saigon. The village was formally opened in February 1969. 1,000,000

8. A cash contribution was made by the German Government in 1968 towards the construction costs of the orphanage of the Phuoc Hoa Pagoda, Saigon. 50,000

9. Four German social workers from the International Rescue Committee arrived in Quang Ngai Province in December 1968 to assist refugees in community development work. N.A.

Young people assigned to the re-education center for wayward youth will find comfortable homes in a congenial setting, thanks to major construction and technical assistance provided to the center by the German Government. In addition to social orientation education, these youths will receive skills training. Pictured are one of the new homes at the center and a student operating a lathe in a metal working class.
10. A social counsellor and assistant were provided in 1967 by the Friedrich-Ebert Foundation to work in Vietnam. 27,500

 Sub-total  $4,720,500

D. Other Grant Assistance

1. Following the 1968 TET offensive the German Government provided goods for relief work. $1,250,000

2. In December 1966, 100 tons of dried fish and 219 tons of rice were provided for distribution, primarily to Montagnard refugees in Region I, II, and III. $125,000

3. In June 1966, 870 tons of rice were provided for distribution by the Ministry of Social Welfare to refugees in Region I. 125,000

4. In November 1964 the German Government contributed assistance for flood victims. 23,000

5. In 1965 the German Government assisted in the establishment of a training center for the light plastics industry. 97,500

6. Two pumps for testing purposes in connection with the irrigation of rice fields were provided in 1966. 3,000

7. A forestry expert was made available to the Department of Rural Affairs in 1964-1965 and two Vietnamese forestry experts were provided three month training programs in Germany in 1967. 25,000

8. An average of seven invitations are extended to Vietnamese yearly for specialized seminars at the German Foundation for developing Countries in Berlin-Tegel. 195,000

9. The German Government has provided grant assistance for consultation and training of personnel for the abattoir at Saigon-Gia Dinh (The abattoir was constructed as part of a DM 20 million capital – projects credit signed in June 1966). 150,000

10. Two scholarships were provided in 1968 in Industrial Management. 3,000

11. In addition to other assistance noted above, the German Red Cross donated one Volkswagen bus to the Vietnamese Red Cross in 1967. 2,500

Sub-total  $1,999,000
The most tragic victims of any war are the children left orphaned and homeless. A healthy and loving environment must be provided for these innocent victims. The Hermann-Gmeiner-Fonds, Munich, has provided one such facility in the SOS Children’s Village in Go Vap, near Saigon. Pictured is a partial view of the facilities of the Village. Here the children will live as family units, divided only by religion. Each home will house 18 children plus a staff of three. Currently, 150 Children are cared for here. Ultimate capacity will be 600. A total of 41 buildings are being constructed for this village.

E. Reimbursable Credits

1. DM 50 million for development of the major industrial coal and chemical complex at An Hoa-Nong Son. ($12,500,000)

2. DM 15 million for import of German products such as machine tools and fertilizer; the piaster funds generated go to the Agricultural Development Bank. (All licenses have been issued.) (3,750,000)

3. DM 20 million for capital projects, agreement signed June 28, 1966. Construction of an abattoir (DM 12 million) at Saigon-Cholon, and promotion of other projects yet to be designated. (5,000,000)

GREECE

Country Total – $15,000

In November 1964 the Red Cross of Greece provided eleven cases of pharmaceutical products and surgical instruments to Vietnam. $15,000

GUATEMALA

Country Total – $7,500

In March 1965 the Government of Guatemala donated 15,000 doses of typhoid-paratyphoid serum for use in Vietnam. $7,500

HONDURAS

Country Total – $10,000

During the winter of 1966-67, 3,100 pounds of medicines and clothing were donated by the people of Honduras through the Red Cross for distribution by the Vietnamese Special Commissioner for Refugees. $10,000

INDIA

Country Total – $10,850

1. In March 1968 the following relief supplies were provided by India:
(a) Medicines contributed by the government through the Indian Red Cross. $1,350

(b) Medicines donated by the Indian Red Cross. 530

(c) Food, blankets, and medicines from a private humanitarian committee. 2,120

2. Following the fall floods of 1964, India sent cloth to Vietnam for refugees. 1,850

3. Two training grants in the labor field were provided by India in 1965. 5,000

IRAN

Country Total - $442,500

1. A medical team under the sponsorship of the Red Lion and Sun Society has been operating in Kien Hoa Province since January 1966. The annual cost of the team of eight members is $80,000. $240,000

2. In 1968 the Red Lion and Sun Society sent a shipment of antibiotics to Vietnam. 2,500

3. One thousand tons of petroleum products were provided by Iran in 1964. 200,000

IRELAND

Country Total - $2,800

In January 1965 Ireland made a cash contribution to the Vietnamese Red Cross for flood victims. $2,800

These members of the Iranian Red Lion and Sun Medical Team stationed in Kien Hoa in the Delta, together with two Vietnamese nurses, carefully lift a surgical patient from the operating table following the successful removal of a mortar fragment lodged in his shoulder.
ISRAEL

1. In November 1964 Israel donated pharmaceutical supplies for flood victims. $5,000

2. In May 1966 the Junior Chamber of Commerce of Tel Aviv sent a shipment of Sulfa-derivate tablets to the JCC in Saigon. 400

3. Two weeks of observational training was provided by Israel to three Vietnamese specialists in animal husbandry in September 1967. 500

ITALY

A. Education Assistance

The Italian Government made a cash contribution of $250,000 in January 1966, through the Salesian Sisters of Holy Mary, for the construction and equipping of an education facility for 4 to 7 year olds in Thu Duc, near Saigon. The building was formally inaugurated December 14, 1967. In 1968, an additional $160,000 was pledged for the construction of a second floor for the facility. $410,000

B. Medical Assistance

1. From October 1964 to September 1966 the Italian Government provided a 10-man medical team to assist three hospitals in Saigon, among them the Cho Quan Contagious Hospital. 300,000

With a staff of one German, two Italians, one Filipino and five Vietnamese, the Salesian Sisters of Holy Mary provide instructions to over 550 students at this school and youth center at Thu Duo, near Saigon. In addition, special classes in sewing and home economics are held each afternoon for girls from the village. Funds for the construction of this building were provided by the Italian Government.
2. Vaccines and medicines provided by private drug manufacturers during 1968.

C. Other Assistance

1. Every year five to seven scholarships have been granted by the Italian Government to Vietnamese students to enable them to follow university or post-graduate specialization courses.

2. Emergency relief supplies consisting of cotton cloth, canned milk, and canned meats were donated by Italy in February 1968, following the TET offensive.

JAPAN

Japanese assistance to Vietnam is composed primarily of medical and emergency aid. Approximately 75\% of the total Japanese assistance to date is represented by two large contributions - emergency supplies in 1964, and financing for a neurological surgical ward at Cho Ray Hospital in Saigon. The listing of Japanese assistance follows.

A. Medical

1. In May 1966 the Japanese Government pledged funds to assist in the construction, equipping, and staffing of a neurological surgical ward at Cho Ray Hospital in Cholon/Saigon and the equipping of the Saigon Hospital. Two doctors have been provided to the Cho Ray Hospital since December 1966. In addition, three doctors and 12 nurses from Saigon Hospital and Cho Ray Hospital received training in Japan during 1966 and 1967.

2. A medical team composed of four doctors and two nurses spent four months at Saigon Hospital beginning in August 1964. Another Japanese doctor arrived at Saigon Hospital in February 1966 for a two-year assignment.

At the Cho Ray Hospital in Saigon, a Japanese doctor discusses an x-ray with a Vietnamese doctor and nurse. In addition to financing the cost of the construction and equipping the neurological surgical ward of the hospital, the Japanese Government is providing technical assistance to the center and training grants to Vietnamese staff members for study in Japan.
3. A medical team consisting of one doctor and a nurse, sent by a private organization, arrived at Saigon Hospital in March 1966.

4. In March 1968 the Japanese Government provided medicines and medical supplies to two hospitals in Saigon and Chu Lai.

5. Private pharmaceutical manufacturers in Japan also provided drugs in March 1968, following the TET offensive.

Sub-total $2,165,420

B. Emergency Assistance

1. Relief assistance, including 25 ambulances, medicines and medical equipment, 20,000 transistor radios, 3,000 first aid kits, and construction materials, were donated to Vietnam by Japan in 1964.

2. In March 1966 funds were provided for medicines, poplin, and blankets for refugee assistance.

3. Following the 1968 TET offensive, Japan provided 4,600 pounds of foodstuffs, 1,400 pounds of medical items, cloth, small generators, and cash.

4. Private contributions during this same period, in addition to the drugs listed above under Medical Assistance, included:

   (a) Relief Supplies 6,000

   (b) Fabric from a private firm 500

   (c) A cash contribution from Japanese citizens in Vietnam 8,900

Sub-total $1,864,900

C. Training

Every year about 10 experts are invited for training in Japan under the Colombo Plan, and an additional 15 students are given scholarships to Japanese Universities. (Annual cost is about $125,000) $500,000

D. Other Japanese Assistance

1. Two Japanese language instructors arrived during 1964 and 1965 for two-year assignments at the School of Languages, Saigon. 90,000

2. One expert in planktology arrived in January 1963 for a four-year assignment. 90,000
3. One expert in lacquer production arrived October 1962 for a five-year assignment.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Sub-total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Republic of Korea</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sub-total</td>
<td>292,500</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**REPUBLIC OF KOREA**

1. A variety of commodities and services have been provided by Korean civic action personnel in Vietnam for schools, nurseries, orphanages, boys camps, and hospitals to assist in relief and reconstruction. The value of this assistance, however, has not been computed.

2. In addition, following the 1968 TET offensive, Korea provided two million cc of cholera vaccine, one million cc of typhoid vaccines and a $17,000 cash contribution from the Korean Embassy in Saigon.


**LAOS**

1. A cash contribution was made in February 1965 to aid flood victims.

2. In March 1966 Laos made a cash contribution to benefit anti-communist refugees.

3. In March 1968 following the TET offensive, the Royal Lao Army and Vietnamese citizens in Laos contributed relief supplies consisting of canned fish, vegetables, and rice.

**LIBERIA**

In October 1966 Liberia made a cash contribution to Vietnam for medicines, medical supplies and equipment.

**LUXEMBOURG**

In December 1965, Luxembourg provided blood plasma and blood transfusion equipment.
1. The following training has been made available to Vietnamese police officers by Malaysia:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Officers</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1964</td>
<td>699</td>
<td>$70,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1965</td>
<td>764</td>
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<td>672</td>
<td>75,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2,787</td>
<td>$277,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2. In March 1968, 20,000 doses of typhoid vaccine and 140,000 doses of cholera vaccine were provided by Malaysia.

3. Malaysian citizens and welfare organizations contributed 62,000 pounds of canned milk, foods, clothing, and other relief items to Vietnam following the 1968 TET offensive.

4. In November 1964 Malaysia provided food items for distribution to flood victims.

MOROCCO

Country Total – $2,000

Morocco donated 10,000 cans of sardines to Vietnam in September 1966.

NETHERLANDS

Country Total – $2,744,000

The Netherlands has provided aid to Vietnam both bilaterally and through Funds-in-Trust agreements with UN organizations.

Partial interior view of one of the three TB centers financed by the Netherlands.
A. Bilateral Aid

1. The Netherlands provided funds in February 1966 to construct and equip three TB centers in Saigon and to renovate and expand the Hong Bang TB Hospital in Cholon. One center was completed in July 1968 and another in October. Each center is equipped to treat 300 persons daily. $1,055,600

2. Sixty-nine tons of powdered milk were donated in June 1968. 14,000

3. A pump-dredger and instruments for river research have been provided for the Mekong project. 141,660

4. In 1965 antibiotics for flood victims were provided. 2,740

5. Four Vietnamese doctors were awarded six-month study grants in the Netherlands in 1964. 14,000

6. Ten fellowships were awarded to Vietnamese students in 1968. 16,000

Sub-total $1,244,000

B. Funds-in-Trust Assistance

1. In May 1966 the Netherlands made a $1 million financial contribution to the UNDP, under a Funds-in-Trust agreement, to support several activities in Vietnam in the fields of marine fisheries, animal protection and animal vaccine, conversion of elementary schools into community schools, and social welfare training. Examples of Netherlands assistance are the following. Under the Marine Fisheries Project, $200,000 is being provided for four welfare training specialists for a period of five years. $285,000 of the Dutch grant is being used to rebuild and renovate a facility in Tan An, Long An Province, as a National Center for Community and Adult Education. $1,000,000

2. In June 1968 through a Funds-in-Trust agreement with the World Health Organization, support to establish a National Institute of Public Health in Vietnam was provided. The plan of operation for this project was signed in December 1968. 500,000

NEW ZEALAND

Country Total — $2,199,300

New Zealand has provided continuing assistance to Vietnam during the period covered by this report. Awards for study in New Zealand account for nearly one-half of the total assistance. Other major
contributions have been made to support a medical team in Qui Nhon and for a science building at the University of Saigon. The complete listing of New Zealand assistance follows.

A. Medical Assistance

1. The Government of New Zealand is continuing to sponsor a 15 member surgical medical team at the provincial hospital, Qui Nhon, Binh Dinh province. The annual cost of the team is approximately $175,000. About $30,000 in medical supplies has been provided to the team.

   $821,700

2. In 1964, medical and teaching equipment was donated to the Faculty of Medicine, Hue University.

   20,160

Sub-total

$841,860

B. Educational and Training Assistance

1. A professor of English was provided to the Faculty of Pedagogy, University of Saigon, for a three-year period beginning in 1964.

   $45,000

2. Also in 1964 a donation of training equipment was made to the Nguyen Truong To Technical High School in Saigon.

   44,800

3. Assistance was pledged in 1965 for a Faculty of Science building at the University of Saigon.

   196,000

4. Approximately 15 students per year are awarded Colombo Plan scholarships (4-6 years) for training in New Zealand. As of October 1968, 83 Vietnamese were studying in New Zealand under these scholarships in such subjects as Engineering, Arts, Commerce and Administration, Agricultural Sciences, Food Technology, Architecture, and Science. Per annum value of these scholarships is approximately $160,000. In addition 15 general scholarships for undergraduate or graduate study and four training scholarships for English teachers were offered for the 1969 academic year.

   935,000

Sub-total

$1,220,880

C. Other Assistance

1. In both 1964 and 1965, $28,000 was contributed for flood relief.

   $56,000

2. In March 1968 canned meat, canned fish and milk, and milk products were provided for emergency relief.

   11,320
3. The New Zealand Save the Children Fund made a financial grant in 1968 to Save the Children Center in Qui Nhon.  

4. A five member refugee welfare team provided by the New Zealand Red Cross began work at An Khe, Binh Dinh Province in 1968.  

5. In March 1968, following the TET offensive, the Council of Relief Services Overseas (CORSO) sent emergency supplies to Vietnam.  

Sub-total  

Sub-total $136,640  

**NORWAY**  

| 1. | In February 1965, Norway made a cash contribution to Vietnamese flood victims through the International Red Cross. | $3,650 |
| 2. | In March 1968 a private contribution of medicines was received by the Norwegian Red Cross for distribution in Vietnam. | 8,000 |

**PAKISTAN**  

Pakistan made a cash contribution in January 1965 to aid flood victims.  

|  | Country Total $5,000 | 5,000 |
1. The Government of the Philippines contributed six tons of rice, sugar, condensed milk, canned goods, clothes, and medicines to Vietnam in March 1968 for emergency relief.

2. Also in March 1968, following the TET offensive, the government sponsored operation PAKIKISAMA shipped 24 tons of relief supplies to Vietnam (foodstuffs, clothing, medicines, sheet steel, and nails).

3. Other private contributions in March 1968 for emergency relief totalled $3,700.

4. In July 1966 a public subscription raised sufficient funds to send a 12-man medical team to Long Khanh province for six months under the auspices of Operation World Freedom.

5. In June 1966 the Vietnamese-Filipino Association, as part of Operation Brotherhood, contributed clothing, food, and medical supplies to Vietnam.

SINGAPORE

Clothing, food vaccines, and other relief supplies.

SOUTH AFRICA

The Government of South Africa contributed 3,000 pounds of emergency medical supplies to Vietnam in March 1968.

SPAIN

1. In March 1968, following the TET offensive, the Government of Spain provided plague, cholera, and typhoid vaccines to Vietnam.

2. In June 1967, the Director General of Health donated 2,200 pounds of medical supplies to Vietnamese hospitals.

3. Ten cases of blankets, four cases of cotton and bandages, two cases of surgical supplies and five cases of medicine were donated in January 1965 by the Spanish Red Cross through the International Red Cross for flood victims.
SWEDEN

Country Total $11,000

In November 1964 Sweden made a cash contribution for flood victims in Central Vietnam.

SWITZERLAND

Country Total $944,300

Government Assistance $501,536

Private Assistance $442,764

A. Medical Assistance

1. The Swiss Government and the Swiss Red Cross (SRC) are jointly sponsoring an 11-member medical-surgical team which is assigned to the Kontum civilian hospital. The Government contribution to this project was approximately $69,300 in 1966; $102,200 in 1967; and $85,000 in 1968. The SRC contributed $46,200 in 1966, and $102,200 in 1967.

2. In April 1966 the Terre des Hommes charitable organization provided funds for the assignment of three doctors in Vietnam for a period of six months each. One doctor was stationed in Saigon, and two in Kontum.

3. The Lausanne Terre des Hommes provided 500 kilos of medical supplies for the U.S. Catholic Missionary Hospital in Kontum in May 1966.

4. In September 1966 the Swiss Government and the SRC provided funds to build and operate a children's pavilion at the Danang civilian hospital and to support a four member Swiss medical team to be stationed there. Government contributions to this project have been approximately $25,400 in 1966; $18,500 in 1967; and $31,000 in 1968. The SRC contributed $25,400 in 1966, and $18,500 to the project.

5. In March 1968, the Swiss Government provided additional financial support to the SRC for medical and pharmaceutical supplies.


Sub-total $599,500

B. Other Swiss Assistance

1. In March 1968, following the TET offensive, the Swiss Government donated 20 tons of powdered milk to UNICEF for emergency programs in Vietnam.

2. Additional food was provided to Vietnam in March 1968 through public contributions to:
(a) The International Red Cross Committee 23,200
(b) League of Red Cross Societies 39,400

3. In March 1968 the Government also made a cash contribution for assistance to war victims. 23,200

4. Swiss financial support to the International Red Cross Committee for Vietnam has been provided in the following amounts:

(a) Government contribution in 1965 11,600
(b) Government (Fr. 25,000) and SRC (Fr. 10,000) in 1966 8,100
(c) Swiss public contribution in 1966 28,900

5. In March 1967 the Government and the SRC provided support for the League of Red Cross Societies Activities in Vietnam. 23,100

6. In July 1966 the Red Cross provided support to refugees in Vietnam. 19,700

7. The Swiss Government pledged additional support to the SRC in August 1968 for the continuance of SRC programs in Vietnam. 93,000

8. Various other Swiss semi-official and private humanitarian organizations provided assistance to Vietnam in 1967-68. 65,800

Sub-total $344,800

THAILAND Country Total $461,170

1. During 1968 the following emergency relief supplies valued at almost $360,000 were provided by the Government of Thailand:

(a) 1,165 metric tons of iron roofing 285,000
(b) 25,000 packages of roofing nails 2,300
(c) 203 tons of other nails 31,000
(d) 64 tons of condensed milk 40,000
(e) 100,000 doses each of cholera and typhoid vaccines 1,270

2. The Thai Red Cross also provided 220,000 cc each of cholera and typhoid vaccines ($5,600) and 100 bags of rice ($2,000) in March 1968. 7,600
3. One hundred tons of rice were donated to Vietnam by Thailand every year between 1964 and 1966.

4. In 1964 Thailand also provided 100 tons of cement and 10,000 sheets of corrugated iron.

5. In November 1966 Thailand provided a $20 million credit to Vietnam for the purchase of rice.

TUNISIA

The Government of Tunisia offered 15 to 20 scholarships to Vietnamese students in 1967 for study in Tunisia.

Country Total $48,000

TURKEY

1. In March 1968, following the TET offensive, the Ministry of Health of Turkey provided 100 liters each of cholera and typhoid vaccines to Vietnam.

2. A private contribution of 1,200 bottles of penicillin was also provided to Vietnam in March 1968.

3. In December 1964, the Turkish Red Crescent provided funds to the Vietnamese Red Cross.

Country Total $6,000

UNITED KINGDOM

I. Government Assistance

A. Medical

1. The British Government has been providing, since July 1966, a pediatric team of doctors and nurses to reinforce the staff of the Nhi Dong Children's Hospital in Saigon. The original team of 11 was increased to 26 members following the 1968 TET offensive. Equipment in 1967 and supplies in 1968 were provided to the hospital. The major costs of this project are the following:

(a) Pediatric Team $1,490,000

(b) Pathology Laboratory 56,000
2. As part of a government grant of £350,000 ($840,000) pledged by the UK in 1968 to assist in meeting urgent medical, sanitation and education needs occasioned by the TET offensive, the following additional medical assistance was provided:

(a) Three doctors and six nurses to work in refugee camps for one year.
(b) £50,000 ($120,000) for damaged hospitals.
(c) £4,200 ($14,400) for BCG vaccine equipment for the Pasteur Institute in Saigon. $360,000

3. Twenty portable anaesthetic machines were contributed in 1965, and an additional 20 in 1967. 19,600

4. In 1967 spare parts were provided for Ministry of Health Land Rovers which are used as ambulances. 36,400

Sub-total $2,248,000

B. Education and Training

1. As part of the United Kingdom's post-TET emergency assistance package, £200,000 were pledged for the construction of primary schools in areas of Saigon devastated during the 1968 TET offensive. $480,000

2. During 1968 laboratory equipment was provided for the Faculty of Pharmacy, Saigon. 56,000

3. Also in 1968, books were provided to the National Institute of Administration. 700

4. From 1965 – 1969, an English lecturer was provided to the University of Saigon. 73,500

5. During 1965 and 1966 books were provided for the libraries of the Director General of Plan, and of the Faculties of Pedagogy and Law, University of Saigon. 2,800
6. About 30 scholarships per year are currently offered to the Vietnamese Government under the Colombo Plan. Forty-three scholarships were provided between 1965 and 1967 under the Colombo Plan, and one through the British Council.

Sub-total

215,000

C. Public Works and Transportation

1. In February 1966, the UK made a donation of road building equipment to Vietnam.

2. During 1968, additional road building equipment and spare parts were provided to the Highways Department.

3. Between 1964 and 1966 equipment was provided for improving water navigation on the Mekong.

4. In 1967 a Visual Approach System was provided for the Saigon Airport.

Sub-total

$624,000

D. Other UK Public Assistance

1. Since 1965 nine police advisors have been assigned in Vietnam at an annual cost of $150,000.

2. One advisor, from January 1967 to January 1969, and one part-time consultant assisted in the establishment of a modern tea factory at Bao Loc.

3. Twelve diesel fishing boat engines were contributed in August 1965.

4. In 1967 a duplicating machine was donated to the Vietnam Press.

5. Also in 1967 Planimeters and microfilm were provided to the Ministry of Agriculture.

6. In 1968 a cine projector, editing equipment and films were provided to the Ministry of Youth.

Sub-total

$668,600
Contributions from private citizens and charitable organizations in the United Kingdom have totalled in excess of $1.6 million in relief and social welfare assistance for Vietnam civilians. A listing of this assistance follows.

1. In March 1968, following the TET offensive, five voluntary agencies in the UK formed an ad hoc Disaster Emergency Committee and made a major public appeal for contributions. Over $638,000 were received during the appeal. These contributions were divided equally among the five member agencies and were partially used as follows:

(a) Christian Aid – The Asian Christian Service Medical Team was enlarged, assistance was extended to five refugee camps, and a revolving loan fund for refugees was established.

(b) British Red Cross – Land Rovers and microbuses were purchased for use by IRCC/LICROSS, and funds allocated for the construction of six dispensaries. The BRC had previously, in 1967, provided four personnel for a period of six months to work with the Vietnamese Red Cross in the Delta and Pleiku.

(c) Save the Children Fund – Funds to triple the capacity of the Qui Nhon Children's Center were provided. Since July 1966, the Save the Children Fund has been providing the services of an administrator and three nurses to the center.

(d) War or Want – Assistance to several orphanages and to Save the Children Fund was provided.

(e) Oxford Committee for Famine Relief – goods and cash grants to CRS and the Salvation Army in Vietnam were provided.

2. In addition to the assistance listed immediately above, the Oxford Committee for Famine Relief has been providing continuing financial support to several projects of various voluntary agencies in Vietnam. These contributions have totalled:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Period</th>
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</tr>
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<td>1964 - 1965</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>1965 - 1966</td>
<td>53,903</td>
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<td>1966 - 1967</td>
<td>142,934</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>$562,815</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
3. Additional private relief contributions were provided in March 1968 through the Vietnam Embassy, London.

4. A private donation of 10 wheelchairs was received in 1967.

5. During 1967 various fund raising projects raised cash for the Buddhist orphanages in Danang, the Creche Phu (child care center), and the My Hospital.


7. During this same period, 1966 - 1967, the War on Want provided 14 prefabricated steel warehouses for use as dormitories and eating facilities for students, and funds for four Red Cross first aid posts.


9. In 1966 the Save the Children Fund donated 17 tons of baby food and cash for child was victims.

10. During 1965 several charity donations of supplies were provided for relief work, including flood relief.

URUGUAY

Country Total — $21,500

In December 1966 the Government of Uruguay provided relief supplies and medicines to Vietnam.

$21,500

VENEZUELA

Country Total — $100,000

The Government of Venezuela provided 500 tons of rice to Vietnam in May 1966.

$100,000
ANNEX V

Summary of U.N. Assistance Activities - 1968

I. The United Nations Development Programme

A. Special Fund Projects

1. National Technical Institute, Saigon

The Plan of Operation for this project, which is being executed by UNESCO, was signed in January 1968.

The purpose of this project is to improve and to expand higher grade technician training facilities and to raise the level and quality of instruction at the National Technical Centre at Saigon. The project will also prepare the work and facilities of the Centre for an integration of the National Technical Centre and the Phu-Tho Polytechnic into a National Technical Institute for the training of middle and higher grade technicians.

The execution of the project in 1968 has been hampered by the events in Saigon, and the Centre was on several occasions occupied by the military. Four experts have been continuously working for the project, and a consultant came over to make the plans for buildings and layout of the Centre.

The total project cost for UNDP is estimated at $1,574,424, and the 1968 expenditure for this five year project was estimated at $363,000.

2. Offshore Fishery Development Project

The purpose of this project, which became fully operational on March 19, 1968, is to assist the Government of Vietnam in carrying out an offshore fishery development project. In particular the project will

- Carry out explanatory and experimental fishing for demersal species on the shelf area off the coast of the Republic of Vietnam as well as for pelagic species in off-shore waters.

- Study the commercial feasibility of introducing modern craft and fishing methods to exploit those resources.

- Study the present marketing problems in the country and assess prospects for marketing increased landings of fish resulting from the above exploratory and experimental fishing activities.

During 1968 attention was mainly concentrated on the administrative organisation of the project in order to facilitate future operations.
A subcontract was negotiated and subsequently concluded with a Japanese firm to carry out the exploratory and experimental long distance fishing in the South China Sea.

In view of the existing situation in Vietnam negotiations were concluded with the Singapore Government on the establishment of a temporary base for the project in that port.

Actual operations started on December 18, 1968, when the subcontracted vessel "Kyoshin Maru" left Singapore on its first off-shore trawling voyage.

The construction of a short distance trawler, financed by the Dutch Government, started and this vessel is expected to arrive in East Asia in May 1969. The United States is also provided support to this project through a Funds in Trust arrangement.

The total Special Fund allocation for this project amounts to $1,103,800, $497,900 of which were to be spent during 1968, according to the Plan of Operation.

3. Regional Special Fund Projects Benefiting Vietnam

In addition to the two national projects, Vietnam benefited from the following regional Special Fund projects during 1968:

- Asia Institute for Economic Development and Planning (Bangkok)
- Institutional Support to the Committee for Coordination of Investigation for the Lower Mekong Basin
- Institutional Support for the Asian Highway

B. Technical Assistance Projects

The UNDP Technical Assistance programme for 1968 as programmed provided for some $400,000 in expert services and $16,600 in fellowships.

In Vietnam a UN expert in physiotherapy organized and supervised training courses in the National Rehabilitation Centre and gave assistance to the Saigon Hospital during the 1968 offenses.

An expert in taxation made, at the request of the Ministry of Finance, detailed recommendations and prepared a draft decree on Patent Law. A continuation of his mission was requested to make a study of the Indirect Tax and Excise Tax Codes.

A UN statistician has assisted in a statistical training course at secondary level at the National Institute of Statistics.

The International Labour Organization provided an expert in accelerated vocational training in response to the need for short term in-service type training courses.
During 1968 two FAO experts have been working in Vietnam: an expert in animal health who has particularly been concerned with health problems connected with chicken raising, and an expert in plant breeding who has studied soya-bean production techniques.

A UNESCO expert in educational planning has been attached to the Ministry of Education and has made recommendation on the organization of an effective planning directorate within the Ministry.

Another UNESCO expert has started to study how the present primary school system can be converted into a system based on community education through the training of teachers in community education at the Community Education Centre in Long-An.

A team of two WHO experts has been active in the field of tuberculosis control. Their regular programme of TB tests in Saigon and the provinces had to be interrupted on several occasions owing to the Viet Cong offensives, but work was continued in the different refugee camps.

Pharmaceutical products, including vaccines, are being controlled by a WHO expert acting in an operational capacity. This expert has also been requested by the Government of Vietnam to assist in the preparation of a Vietnamese Pharmacopoeia.

Short term missions in flight operations and in the use of radio-isotopes in agriculture were made by respectively a I.C.A.O. and I.A.E.A. expert.

II. Regular Programmes of the Specialized Agencies

A. United Nations

The United Nations provides technical assistance to the developing countries out of funds provided in its regular budget. This assistance falls under three main categories: economic development, social activities and public administration; human rights advisory services; and narcotic drugs control.

Vietnam participated in this programme and received assistance in the field of social welfare by an expert specialized in Mother and Child Welfare programmes.

The United Nations also administer a Funds in Trust project in Social Welfare Training. The original aim of this project was to create an autonomous high-level training institute but little has been achieved during 1968 to this end. However, temporary quarters were created in the Petrus Ky refugee camp and the team organized a weekly in-service training seminar for the Ministry Staff concerned with Social Welfare.

B. International Labour Organization

A short term mission in social security has been financed from the ILO regular programme. The purpose of this mission was to advise the Government on the introduction of a uniform system of Social Security.
C. World Health Organization

In the regular programme of the World Health Organization special attention is given to preventive medicine.

Two experts in the field of health laboratory services participated in the teaching programmes of the medical schools of Saigon and Hue and carried out laboratory examinations.

Three sanitary engineers were concerned mostly with water supply and refuse disposal. The WHO engineer stationed in Danang participated in the local planning of a nation-wide plague control programme and he lectured on the technical aspects of plague control.

An international quarantine expert has mounted a very successful operation in fumigating vessels arriving in Saigon port and in training counterparts for this work. Useful work was also undertaken by an expert in venereal disease control.

D. International Atomic Energy Agency

In the framework of its regular programme the IAEA provided equipment for use in connection with the radio-isotopes in Agriculture project.

III. UNICEF

UNICEF has made available equipment and supplies for projects beneficiary to children.

Drugs, milk and equipment was provided for a maternal and child health project. In the framework of a school health project, milk was distributed to some 10 schools in Saigon/Cholon.

Equipment and supplies were also provided to leprosy control, TB control and BEG vaccination projects. A beginning was made with the distribution of some 750 school kits to community schools.