According to the Ministry of Education approximately 12,000 more classrooms are needed in order to provide a minimum five-year elementary education for all children in Vietnam. The lack of facilities is especially critical in the cities and large towns where schools have had to resort to five or six shifts of pupils per day because of the heavy demand. Public school facilities are also inadequate for the increasing number desiring a secondary education. USOM assisted the Ministry in reducing this classroom shortage by building 326 secondary school classrooms between 1955 and 1963.

Advisory services continue to be provided to the two national universities at Saigon and Hue. The objective of such services has been to improve the administrative practices, organizational pattern, teaching effectiveness, and services of the universities. Assistance has been given in planning the new University of Saigon campus to be located sixteen kilometers from the city. Faculty libraries have been improved by the addition of books, journals, reference books and other research tools. Equipment to improve the teaching of science has been made available, and efforts are continuing to bring about centralization of

*University of Hue Faculty of Pedagogy.*
services such as libraries, personnel accounting, language laboratories, infirmaries and the like.

USOM/Education has attempted to upgrade teacher education through both preservice and in-service programs, recognizing that the basic key to the improvement of any educational system is teacher improvement. Vietnam's requirements in elementary teacher education are being met largely through a contract with Southern Illinois University. Four normal schools, an In-Service Center and a demonstration school have been built to educate elementary school teachers. A fifth normal school will be under construction during 1964, this latter one being designed especially for the tribal population in the highlands. Qualitative improvements in methods, curriculum, organization, administration, and special services have been made, and approximately 1200 qualified teachers are graduated each year. Since about 60% of the elementary school teachers must be classified as substandard, the In-Service Center has been designed to offer eight one-month sessions for 100 teachers and administrators per session.

The Education Division plans to improve secondary teacher education through the development of two modern colleges of education, each with an attached comprehensive high school for student teaching and for demonstration purposes. Teachers for the practical arts areas of business education, home economics and industrial arts will be trained here. The buildings are now ready, equipment is on hand and an advisory contract team has been assembled to initiate this program in September of 1964. The first phase of the program is being implemented by a contract team from Ohio University.

Specialized services provided by the Education Division to the public school system include improvement of testing methods and assistance in teaching of science and English. The traditional system of testing and evaluation of students uses the cumbersome and time-
the counterinsurgency program. In order to train people to service and maintain this equipment, the first courses in auto and diesel mechanics have been introduced in the vocational secondary schools located at Da Nang, Qui Nhon and Vinh Long. Three full-time American technicians have been located in these schools to work with and help local staffs in the training program.

At the Phu Tho Polytechnic School, located in Saigon, the Southern Illinois Teacher Training Contract has been extended to a 5-year assistance program. The first phase of the training program, which is a two-year teacher training class consisting of 43 students, has just been completed.

Approximately 5000 students are now being trained in these schools. France, Germany, Australia and New Zealand, as well as the US, are providing assistance.

To keep pace with the technical development at the secondary level, a new course in chemical technology has been added to the curriculum of the National College of Engineering. This demand was brought about by the critical need for technicians in the rubber industry and Vietnam's growing textile, plastics, cement and fertilizer industries. The first class entering a three-year program in this field of training has just begun.

An additional sixty million piasters have
been allocated to the Rural Trade and Agricultural School Program in order to establish a total of twenty such schools in the shortest possible time. Ten steel prefabricated shop buildings have been purchased from the US to supplement this program. These buildings have already arrived in Vietnam and are now being constructed on selected school sites. This program is expected to reach 5 to 6 thousand rural students being trained in the various basic skills of the trade program.

To assist in improving the agricultural economy of Vietnam, the curriculum of the College of Agriculture has been expanded to a 4-year training course. This move increases enrollment by 20% and brings total enrollment each year to about 420, with approximately 60 graduates each year.

From almost every institution to which USOM gives technical guidance, men and women are sent abroad to the US or to other countries for academic or special advanced training, in order to enable them to replace American technical advisors. The Education Division now has 187 participants studying abroad (see Table 3).
Table 3
SUMMARY OF THE FY 1964 PARTICIPANT PROGRAM

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>New Starts</th>
<th>US</th>
<th>3rd Country</th>
<th>Extensions</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Agriculture</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>77</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Public Safety</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Public Works</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>77</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Public Health</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Education</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>121</td>
<td>187</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Public Administration</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Communications Media</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Industry</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Labor</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grand Total</td>
<td>191</td>
<td>157</td>
<td>176</td>
<td>524</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
A heightened awareness has developed at all levels that the socio-political factors are equally as important as the economic and military factors in achieving peace and stability in Vietnam. Within the socio-political area, there lies a compelling requirement for the government to be able to communicate quickly and effectively with its people. Assisting the government of Vietnam to achieve this capability is the role of the USOM Communications Media Division, popularly known as ComMedia.

During the period under review, ComMedia, in collaboration with the Ministry of Information, largely completed the long and difficult task of providing the basic physical structure for such a mass communications capability. In the same period, in concert with other arms of the US Mission in Vietnam, it embarked on a new phase of the effort. This was the effective utilization of this capability at the national, provincial, village and hamlet level.

In addition to its role in providing technical assistance and material support to the mass communications facilities of the GVN, ComMedia early in 1964 joined with the United States Information Service, and other interested US civil and military advisory elements, in a combined effort with similar agencies of the new Vietnam government, to seek coordinated and improved informational and psychological operations on a national scale. This unique grouping of US advisory services and GVN operational agencies was established at the national level and at the end of the period under review (June 30, 1964), was in the process of being established at the provincial level as well.

It is anticipated that this coordinated and integrated approach to the elusive problem of communications and rapport between a government and its people will, in coming months and years, add considerable significance to the report on the following pages of the progress in the past two years in the field of communications media improvement.
EXISTING COVERAGE:

- PRIMARY: 6 M
- SECONDARY: 2 M

PROJECTED COVERAGE:

- PRIMARY: 1 M
- SECONDARY: 1 M

SERVED NIGHT TIME AND SHORTWAVE: 2 M

TOTAL POPULATION: 14 M
Radio Broadcasting

Radio for mass communication is an extremely important medium in Vietnam at both the national and the provincial levels. Considerable GVN/US effort has been directed toward up-grading all aspects of Radio Vietnam. Daylight coverage is presently effective in over 75% of populated areas and nighttime coverage is estimated at 90% of these areas. USOM advisors are working with Radio Vietnam in the development and coordination of programming.
between Radio Saigon and other network stations relayed through military systems.

Radio Hue has remained a key broadcasting facility to counter Communist propaganda from the North. The medium-wave transmissions from the 20 KW transmitter, raised to an effective 80 KW through a directional antenna, provide consistent day and night broadcasting coverage along the coastal areas south of Hanoi. A major staff study prepared by ComMedia to determine the most effective utilization of Radio Hue as a propaganda broadcasting station has resulted in the establishment of the Voice of Free Vietnam as a separate programming activity for this purpose.

The National Radio Project, as originally conceived, was completed in December, 1963. The network continues, however, to receive limited material assistance. In 1964 a marked increase in advisory services was initiated, particularly in the fields of programming and studio operations.

In 1964, USOM sponsored the introduction of 25 provincial radio broadcast units, currently being installed in the Delta and other critical areas. The low-power standard broadcast transmitter is designed to transmit locally originated programs dealing with provincial affairs. The first of these provincial radio sets was installed in Kien Hoa province during June, 1964. In support of this project, one thousand small radio receivers are to be sold in the listening area of each transmitter and the funds used to support operating costs of the station. Another 100,000 low-cost radios were programmed in FY 1964 for sale throughout the countryside by the government's rural cooperatives organization.
Supplementing the radios, the Ministry of Information has procured additional Tri-Lambretta audio-visual units, increasing its mobile fleet to 184 Tri-Lambrettas, 45 Jeep units and 20 audio-visual equipped boats for reaching canal and riverside villages. Each unit is supplied with a movie projector, a portable generator, a tape recorder, a radio receiver, two loudspeakers, a movie screen, films and tapes. Audio-visual units have reached an audience of more than five million in remote villages and hamlets, according to Ministry of Information reports. However, security conditions continue to restrict their effectiveness.

Mimeographed newspapers continue to furnish local news to the villagers. Two hundred newspaper centers have been established, each with its own radio, mimeograph
The Kien Hoa Radio Station, first of 25 new provincial stations, was inaugurated on June 24, 1964.

New equipment is put into use in the control room at the Kien Hoa station.
machine, and motorbike for distribution. Inadequate supply of paper and other materials and their untimely distribution continue to limit the effectiveness of these centers, however.

**Motion Pictures**

With the arrival of three 35 mm/16 mm developing machines in mid-1963, and new recording and mixing console late in the year, the majority of previously contemplated procurement for the National Motion Picture Center was completed. Together with the new equipment, a program of classroom and on-the-job training in camera and direction techniques, editing and script writing was carried out. By the year's end the Center had been developed into a viable professional film organization capable of fulfilling the foreseeable demands for national films to be distributed to theaters in urban centers, through provincial outlets in villages and hamlets, and to Vietnamese embassies and information offices overseas.

One of the most significant achievements at the Motion Picture Center was the production of a weekly newsreel (Thoi Su Viet Nam). Produced during the past eight years by USIS, the newsreel was, beginning in March of 1963, issued by the Center in alternate weeks with USIS. By July, 1963, the Center had taken over full responsibility for the reel. The growing pains to be expected in an undertaking of this magnitude were felt at the outset, but within a few months the newsreel became a routine part of the Center's production schedule.
Technicians at the National Motion Picture Center prepare to film an address by Mr. Nguyễn Xuân Ơn, Vice-Premier of Vietnam.

With the outbreak of the Buddhist crisis in May, 1963, the Center was confronted with the painful necessity of conforming to arbitrary Government directives. When a Buddhist demonstration story was stricken from the reel on Palace orders, the Center was persuaded by the USOM advisors to continue to film riots, repressions, etc., often at some personal hazard, to ensure that the film archives on the summer of 1963 would be complete. Further, the advisors persistently urged objectivity, fairness and a minimum of propaganda in the reels issued during this crucial period. As a result, the Center escaped unscathed in the widespread destruction of the November 1963 coup (in sharp contrast to the Vietnam Press Agency, for example) and the film archives produced in the preceding months proved an invaluable documentary source.

Films were also produced by the Center on such themes as the role of the strategic hamlet in counterinsurgency, the Chieu Hoi campaign, rural education, environmental sanitation, rehabilitation of wounded war veterans, corrective training of juvenile delinquents, and labor relations in Vietnamese industry. Eight brief how-to-do-it films were made in cooperation with the USOM Education Division for the Educational Materials Center.

The most recent new program of the Center is involved with a series of dramatic films to spread the message of the pacification program. In this connection three scripts have been prepared with considerable advisory assistance, and the first of the films was scheduled for release in July 1964. These films, and others promoting Government programs by
means of similar dramatic techniques, will be shown in theaters all over Vietnam, and simultaneously through Ministry of Information 16mm mobile outlets in the provinces.

The groundwork has thus been laid for the final stage in the Center's development: the creation of a broad-based motion picture service for all Government information needs, and a gradual commercialization leading to economic self-sufficiency.

Printing and Graphic Arts

Communications Media continues to provide assistance to the National Printing Plant. Delivery of an additional one-color Harris offset press was completed early in 1964, and a similar second unit was in procurement. Because of the greatly increased demand on this facility, full-time advisory services were scheduled in early 1964.
In the field of graphic arts, ComMedia support assistance increased sharply during 1963-64. Art, layout, photographic and reproduction services were provided to various GVN Ministries, MAAG, USIS, the US Embassy and all USOM offices. To meet the greatly increased demand resulting from an expanded overall USOM operation, as well as the USOM contributions to the US inter-agency Field Services -Center, two additional offset reproduction units and related supplies and equipment were programmed in early 1964.
Protecting the health of the public, preventing the spread of dangerous diseases, and saving lives are among the prime objectives of the USOM Public Health Division.

Some of these objectives are met by civilian American surgical teams working in Vietnam's provincial hospitals. In Can Tho, located deep in Delta land south of Saigon, the surgical team is well known and respected for miles around. Casualties of Viet Cong attacks arrive at the Can Tho Surgical Suite by helicopter, ambulance, three-wheeled Lambretta, donkey cart, or suspended in a hammock carried on the shoulders of two friends.

Each team is composed of two or three surgeons, an anesthesiologist or nurse anesthetist, an operating room nurse, two surgical ward nurses and a medical technician. In Da Nang and Nha Trang the teams report, in addition to their share of battle casualties, many unusual surgical procedures such as resections due to typhoid perforation of the intestine. Many difficult cases are cared for by these teams working with their Vietnamese counterparts. During the last 18 months over 3000 major surgical procedures have been performed by the three American surgical teams. Every sick or wounded villager aided in the provincial hospital by American and Vietnamese medical teams is a source of positive propaganda regarding the concern of the Vietnamese Government for rural folk and the willingness of American people to support them in the present struggle.

Despite the constant struggle with security, visits to over 1,200,000 homes have been made every six months by thousands of malaria workers in a large-scale attempt to interrupt the transmission of malaria. By spraying DDT on the inside of all dwellings every six months this objective can be realized. In fact, after five years of DDT spraying the malaria index for certain areas has dropped from 7.2% to less than 1%. In the coastal areas, containing 25% of the population, spraying operations have now been superseded by the surveillance activities which represent the final phase of the accepted malaria eradication pattern. The surveillance phase requires monthly visits to
American civilian surgical teams provide a needed and welcomed service for the Vietnamese people during a time of great stress.

Helicopters are often used to air evacuate wounded civilians to American surgical team sites.
each home to search for fever cases and take blood slides to examine for malaria parasites. Blood slides are also taken on all fever cases at village and district health stations and schools. These are sent to a regional laboratory for examination.

Six USOM regional malaria advisors stationed in the provinces give on-the-spot technical consultation and supervision for all aspects of the Malaria Eradication Program. In addition, three International Voluntary Services workers serve as regional health education assistants.

The cholera epidemic in the early months of 1964 presented a public health challenge of the first order. Over 15,000 cases and 700 deaths occurred between January and May, 1964. Only prompt action taken by the Viet-Nam Ministry of Health, with energetic US support, prevented the epidemic from spreading further and from causing more deaths. All previous cholera epidemics in Vietnam had had death rates ranging from 50-85%. A lifesaving factor in the 1964 cholera epidemic was the quick US reaction in the importation of over $1,800,000 worth of intravenous fluids and vaccines.

*Prompt emergency care is given a civilian, wounded in a Viet Cong encounter, by a member of an American surgical team.*
The rapid replacement of vital body fluids is now the recognized treatment for cholera. Fluid loss from cholera patients is so massive that death may occur within 12 hours after the onset of the disease, if fluids are not replaced. Captain Robert A. Phillips of the Navy Medical Research Unit, Taiwan, spearheaded the promotion of the new technique in cholera treatment. Working with USOM technicians, Captain Phillips and members of his team established a demonstration treatment center in Saigon. Here thousands of patients were treated and hundreds of Vietnamese medical personnel were instructed in the new cholera treatment method. Emergency treatment kits were assembled by USOM and the Ministry of Health and airlifted to all provinces hit by the epidemic.
Anxious families crowd the entry of the cholera wards awaiting news of their loved ones.

Demonstration emergency cholera treatment center in Saigon.
Health education of the public was an important element in controlling the cholera epidemic.

A national «clean up campaign» was launched by the Ministry of Health with the support of seven other ministries. Heroic efforts were made throughout the country to teach people how to limit the spread of cholera. Since cholera is spread in the fecal matter of infected persons, extreme care was urged in treatment of water and proper handling of food stuffs. Immunization campaigns against cholera in Saigon and many provinces reached as high as 85-95% of the total population of the area.

An outbreak of bubonic plague in Saigon and Nha Trang was promptly attacked by USOM advisors and Ministry of Health technicians. Because plague is spread by infected fleas carried by rats, the involved areas were dusted with DDT powder. Contacts of known cases were treated with a prophylactic dose of sulfa drug. People surrounding the plague areas were immunized and a «Cordon Sanitaire» established. A USOM entomologist helped Vietnamese counterparts demonstrate methods of trapping rats in plague areas for the purpose of examining and typing vectors of the plague. This was important for planning to control the epidemic. As a result of these activities, the outbreak was limited to 119 cases and 17 deaths.

Health care for the villagers has nearly doubled in the past 18 months. The number of village health workers has risen from 5,000 to 8,000 during this period. These dedicated workers, who receive their training at provincial hospitals, give simple first aid and dispense 13 basic medicines. These drugs include such items as aspirin, chloroquine, aureomycin ointment, sulfa and piperazine (see Table 4).

The next level of medical care is the district. Here nurses, district health workers, and sanitary agents provide both medical care and preventive medicine programs. From the district dispensaries patients may be referred to the provincial hospital, where they receive more complete medical and surgical care.

Mobile health clinics have added a new dimension to health services for the people of Vietnam. In a trial program, six completely equipped and staffed medical mobile clinics
TABLE 4

CONTENTS AND COST OF BASIC KIT USED BY NEARLY 8,000 VILLAGE HEALTH WORKERS IN VIETNAM

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Amount</th>
<th>Name of Medicine</th>
<th>Purpose</th>
<th>Cost</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1,000 pills</td>
<td>Sulfathiazole</td>
<td>Skin, ear, throat and lung infections</td>
<td>3.45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4,000</td>
<td>Chloroquine</td>
<td>Malaria</td>
<td>18.92</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2,000</td>
<td>Vitamin B and Iron</td>
<td>Anemia and Fatigue</td>
<td>2.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4,000</td>
<td>Aspirin</td>
<td>Aches, pains, fever</td>
<td>3.40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30 tubes</td>
<td>Aureomycin Ointment</td>
<td>Eye infections</td>
<td>4.20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 pints</td>
<td>Benzyl Benzate</td>
<td>Scabies</td>
<td>3.36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1,000 pills</td>
<td>Piperazine Tartrate</td>
<td>Intestinal Worms</td>
<td>1.65</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2,000</td>
<td>Brown’s Mixture</td>
<td>Cough</td>
<td>2.32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>300 tablets</td>
<td>Potassium Permanganate</td>
<td>Disinfectant</td>
<td>.29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 pounds</td>
<td>DDT or Lindane dusting powder</td>
<td>Lice or fleas</td>
<td>.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1,000 pills</td>
<td>Bismuth and morphine tablets</td>
<td>Diarrhea</td>
<td>2.83</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 pounds</td>
<td>Petrolatum</td>
<td>Keep bandage from sticking</td>
<td>.62</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Sulfadiazine ointment</td>
<td>Skin infections</td>
<td>1.38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12 rolls</td>
<td>Gauze bandages</td>
<td></td>
<td>1.16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Adhesive plaster</td>
<td></td>
<td>.43</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 pair</td>
<td>Scissors</td>
<td></td>
<td>1.87</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Thermometers</td>
<td></td>
<td>.76</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 kgs</td>
<td>Gauze sponges</td>
<td></td>
<td>1.06</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Wooden case with hinges and lock</td>
<td></td>
<td>3.57</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total cost $55.61

were located in different areas. Here a higher level of modern medical care was introduced to the people, who, after treatment and consultation, were encouraged to seek further care at established government health facilities. The mobile units are thus acting as a catalyst to encourage the people to seek and accept better medical care.

The quality of medical care depends to a great extent on the training of nurses. The USOM nursing advisors, working in two nursing schools (Hue and Saigon), have up-graded training to a three-year program, based on US patterns. Eighty percent of the Vietnamese nursing instructors have received training in the United States. The nursing
A USOM technician explains the basic idea of disease transmission to a group of sanitary agents in the field.

A mobile clinic of the Ministry of Health reaches out a helping hand to remote areas having no regular medical facilities.
advisors work with the nursing instructors on the job to improve their teaching and nursing methods. The multiplying effects of US education for the nursing instructors is impressive. Many graduates of the Saigon and Hue schools go on to provincial hospitals and instruct in the one-year assistant nurses program.

Regional USOM hospital nursing advisors, living in the provinces, have introduced a personalized provincial hospital advisory service. Working directly with hospital staffs, they assist in establishing acceptable surgical suites and pre- and post-operative facilities. Follow-up training of graduate nurses working in the provinces is given by these nursing advisors.

A USOM hospital nursing advisor works with a Vietnamese nursing instructor and student as they prepare a surgical dressing table.

A Vietnamese nursing instructor carefully changes a dressing as a USOM technician and student observe the technique.
Development of medical education, although long-term in nature, has had a number of immediate beneficial returns. For example, USOM medical educators working with Vietnamese counterparts have established a number of special clinic services, such as skin, ear, nose and throat clinics. They also advise and provide specialized medical service to the University and Ministry of Health facilities. The staff has reorganized the University of Saigon Dental Faculty and curriculum, established a thoracic surgery service for a major hospital, established an endoscopic clinic for removal of foreign bodies in the lung, and helped to establish a modern dermatology clinic.

The establishment of evening classes for young Vietnamese physicians and 5th and 6th year medical students interested in taking the Educational Council for Foreign Medical Graduates examination has been an extremely popular and rewarding program. This has been planned and executed by USOM medical educators, utilizing a number of US civilian and military medical personnel available in Vietnam.

A USOM medical education advisor discusses an unusual skin injection with a Vietnamese physician.