Technical assistance, calico, sewing machines, mats, rice, blankets, milk, corned beef, asbestos sheets, jeeps, trucks, radios, paddy, needles, cotton yarn, hats, vaccines, medicaments, agricultural tools etc...

Construction materials.
Old woman refugee. They came by the thousands, old and young alike, fleeing from the terror of the Reds.

All but four of these have been completed. About 2,500,000 disaster victims have been reached through the Community Development Programs to date.

6.20 - Low-Cost Housing

This experimental program has been carried on in Vietnam only, where 1998 living units for low income people have been furnished in Saigon and 700 units divided between the centers of BACNINH, HANOI, HAIPHONG, and HADONG. There were no Low Cost Housing Projects during FY '54.

A total of 49 villages consisting of from 100 to 500 paillotes each and sheltering from 500 to 2000 people, have been constructed under the Relief and Rehabilitation and General Community Development Projects to date. Fifteen of these were completed in FY '54.

In addition to the above, some housing has been furnished under a project in the Agricultural chapter for the resettlement of refugee farmers on abandoned land.

6.30 - Relief and Rehabilitation

Designed to provide emergency relief to refugees, this program has furnished rice, cloth, milk, etc., distributed by special teams. These Relief & Rehabilitation Teams (formerly called shock teams)
go to villages in areas which have been subjected to Viet Minh attacks. After the refugees and displaced persons have been screened and cleared by the military, the teams issue "ration" cards. Refugees and displaced persons then receive cholera inoculations and trachoma and smallpox preventives, after which, according to need, they receive rice, blankets, sleeping mats, clothing etc. Team members also screen these people for skills in order to return them to useful endeavor and make them self-supporting. In many cases, newly liberated villages, and villages which have been destroyed by military action, are subject to being re-attacked by the Viet Minh or by the Franco-Vietnamese forces. This insecurity, plus the loss of territory by the Franco-Vietnamese forces in recent months, makes the work of the teams very difficult.

Approximately 36,000 sheets of fibro-cement corrugated roofing were received; 12,342 of which were trans-shipped immediately to NVN for use in resettling families displaced because of their proximity to military and air bases.

These Vietnamese are busy in a prefab paillot factory. This work greatly expedited the task of rehabilitation.
Because of the unavailability of thatch roofing, and the urgent need for material to provide shelter, it was decided to purchase 50,000 sheets of fire resistant pressed paper roofing on the local market.

It was also agreed to purchase 250,000 meters of cotton calico cloth and 50,000 straw mats from the local economy.

A REFUGEE VILLAGE IN NORTH VIETNAM

Khoai Lac, just about twenty miles northeast of Haiphong in Quang-Yen Province, North Vietnam, is a new village which came into being through the physical and economic support of the Vietnamese Government and the American Economic Aid Mission under its Relief and Rehabilitation Program.

Over a hundred families who had to flee from the homes of their ancestors because of the Communist-led Viet Minh, are now living in a well planned village in well spaced houses which they built themselves and now own.

In March 1952, the American Economic Aid Mission signed a project making available the sum of 500,000 piasters (about the cost of a first-class house in America) to buy the materials to construct Khoai Lac, and supplied two sanitary wells with pumps, and adequate pit privies. The French and Vietnamese army evacuated the beleaguered families to their new homes. Khoai Lac is one of nine villages which will be built in North Vietnam where the need for security is greatest. In all, twenty million piasters are available within a National Vietnamese Government program for projects such as Khoai Lac.

With the plans for the village, the houses, a school and a dispensary supplied by the Department of Public Works, the villagers built their own houses under the supervision of social workers.

In such villages, refugees and displaced persons throughout Vietnam will be protected from the enemy, and their whole standard of living and health will be raised considerably.
Local militia protecting refugees during distribution of cloth.

Emergency relief supplies being unloaded for refugees.

Vice President Nixon distributes relief goods to refugees while Ambassador Heath looks on approvingly.
This is Assembly in a Vietnamese School. Since most schools have no auditorium
general meetings are held in the yard.

7.00 - EDUCATION

The perpetuation and improvement of its cultural heritage is a
major responsibility of any society. For nations and states in transition, the problems of education become increasingly complex. The perpet­
uation of their pasts, glorious as they may be, is not enough.

In this modern day diverse peoples are thrown more and more into competition, conflict and necessary adjustment. Thus, it is plain that any nation not vigorously training its populace to perform tasks of citi­zanship and economic development, becomes a fertile field for the enemies of freedom.

The kind of education, its efficacy in piloting peoples toward higher levels of living, or the manner in which the required new know­ledge of skills and citizenship is used, may finally determine whether
free men can survive. The Associated States and their problems of education have to be viewed in this framework. In the Associated States, one of the greatest needs is for trained and educated men and women to help develop a population able to govern themselves.

The Education Programs consist of:

1. vocational education,
2. professional education,
3. technical education,
4. adult education,
5. community schools, and
6. school construction (repair and reconstruction of war damaged or destroyed schools).

These projects, primarily investments in the capacities of people, the underdeveloped human resources, give priority to that type of education necessary for increased productivity and political cohesion.
Manuals, text-books, stationery maps, physic, natural and chemistry lab equipment, technical instruments, presses, typewriters, steno-typers, steno machines, calculators, refrigeration room, generators, microscopes, trucks, jeeps, metallic beds, blankets, technical assistance.

US $ 439,700.
IC $ 112,973,000.

Authorized program in approved projects 100%
Educational publications printed by American Aid.

Recitation time in a Laotian primary school. STEM has provided chart in the background.

Physical education is stressed in all schools in the Associated States.
Homemaking education is being promoted in the school of Laos. Here a group of girls using STEM provided sewing machines.

7.20 - Professional Education

These projects are focused on training in specialities. For example, the development of the National Normal School in Vietnam, the Public Works and Maritime School, Radio Electricity School and assistance to the Cambodian government's accelerated training for placement of 1,200 elementary school teachers, are projects sponsored under the category of professional education. Thus there has been an increase in the training of teachers and specialists needed to maintain services required of governments in these specialities.

Art student in class at the National School of Applied Arts, Hanoi. STEM has provided some instructional equipment for this school which makes a vital contribution to the activation of national culture and provides training for arts and cottage industries.

Students in the School for the Blind in Hanoi weave wire baskets. This school aims at making the blind self-supporting as well as providing academic training by the Braille system through STEM provided equipment.
Students at the Hai-Phong Industry School studying an automobile ignition system. Technical education is a field receiving considerable attention because of its possible contribution in industrialization of many enterprises in the Associated States. STEM is providing instructional equipment and technical assistance in the expansion of the program.
7.30 - Technical Education

The economy of the Associated States is basically agricultural, yet they were fighting a mechanized war and accordingly had to acquire hurriedly the machinery and advanced technology of the industrialized world. The role of assistance to the Hanoi Technical Industrial School, the Haiphong Industrial School, the Apprenticeship Center and College Technique at Saigon, shop schools in the PMS region is obvious. Not only have these established schools been better equipped and expanded but it is particularly noteworthy that additional training facilities -- two in Laos and one in Central Vietnam are being developed. The College Technique at Phnom Penh in Cambodia is also in process of being reorganized.

7.40 - Adult Education

A national center for the training of basic education leaders is developing in Cambodia. A rural village program around Phnom Penh has already begun. In Vietnam, projects in popular education have increased by one million the number of persons able to do simple reading, writing, calculation while acquiring practical notions of health, citizenship, agriculture. Currently in spite of insecurity and the requirements of the war situation, 3,375 classes enrolling 90,000 to 100,000 people are operating: 2,457 classes in North Vietnam; 358 in Central Vietnam and 560 classes in South Vietnam. Not included in the above is the program of the Popular Franco-Vietnamese University, an adult education effort providing night classes for the upgrading of 1,600 lower-level government and business workers at Saigon.

The project for opening 105 rural education centers in Laos is nearing realization, with 30 basic educators already having been trained and placed in outlying laotian rural villages. Seventy-five additional persons are following a course in general principles of community teaching, including a one-month period in a hospital where they learn first aid, health education and related subjects, followed by training in youth acti-
vities and organization. These leaders are being established in areas lacking educational facilities or social services. It is intended that they, working with the people under the concept of rural education centers which the villagers are to construct, will be the forerunners of elementary education, health services and extension services to the rural population.

7.50 - Community Schools

Projects in this category are focused upon assisting the educational system to become a vehicle for improvement of community life. Laboratory equipment in physics, chemistry and natural sciences for secondary schools, projects for vitalizing education through the use of visual aids, along with major projects in Laos and Cambodia putting thousands of books in the hands of elementary school children, have helped toward the realization of this aim. Moreover, projects for the development of three pilot community schools are now being implemented in Vietnam. They seek to demonstrate the possibility of community living through school programs which put education to work on problems of food, clothing and shelter.

7.60 - School Construction

As a recognition of the importance of satisfying the increasing clamor for educational opportunities by the masses, and as a means for the governments to gain and maintain popular support, a project for the reconstruction and replacement of war destroyed and damaged schools was recently undertaken in connection with and in support of the national government’s effort at pacification. The project encourages villagers to contribute in labor, or in kind, to the reconstruction of their schools.

Of 772 existing schools, in North Vietnam 83 were destroyed and

Learning to write is a difficult matter when you are only six. It is even more difficult when it must be done with pen and ink as in all schools in the Associated States.

Story telling to create an interest in the lesson is an approved method always. The instructional materials on the desks are STEM provided.