



A lone woman sits in the rubble of her village following the VC terror attack on Dak Son where 252 Montagnards were killed by flame throwers and hand grenades.

days later to complete the huge airlift from Fort Campbell by giant C-141 Starlifters.

Just before Christmas the 11th Light Infantry Brigade completed its movement from Schofield Barracks, Hawaii, to join the Americal Division at Chu Lai. The 11th brought the total U.S. troop strength to more than that of the Korean War.

The Communists again showed their disdain for truces by violating both the Christmas and New Years truce periods. The Christmas truce was marred by 40 major incidents and the New Years by 63 major and 107 minor incidents.



ENEMY KILLED	
83,386	
HOI CHANH	
27,178	
VIETNAMESE ABDUCTED	
5,357	
VIETNAMESE CIVILIANS KILLED	
3,707	
ARVN CASUALTIES	
Killed	Wounded
12,716	29,448
FWMF CASUALTIES	
Killed	Wounded
1,105	2,318
U. S. MILITARY CASUALTIES	
Killed	Wounded
Army—6,514	Army—33,556
U.S.—9,353	U.S.—62,025

1967 CASUALTIES



Trailers are stacked high on the deck of a Sea Land transport ship that is ready to unload at Cam Ranh Bay.



Photo by Sp4 Ron Sehorn

Nation Building:

Since the division of Vietnam in 1954, the Communist government in Hanoi has sought to take over South Vietnam. Through terrorism, assassination, and military aggression, Hanoi and the Viet Cong in the South have tried to overthrow the government in Saigon.

In 1954, President Eisenhower, in a letter to South Vietnam's President Ngo Dinh Diem, promised the support of the American people in Vietnam's struggle against aggression. This pledge was renewed by President Kennedy, who sent in large numbers of American advisers for the ARVN forces.

Despite these efforts, the Communists continued to wage a successful war of subversion, and by mid-1965 had come dangerously close to achieving their objectives. In July of that year, President Johnson restated the pledges of his two predecessors and sent American combat units to assist the Army of the Republic of Vietnam.

The United States was not the only nation to respond to South Vietnam's call for help. The United States provides the bulk of military assistance, but Korea, Australia, Thailand, and New Zealand also have armed forces here, and no less than 40 nations of the free world have rendered vital nonmilitary aid in the struggle against aggression. This aid may be divided into five main categories:

- (1) Medical Aid
- (2) Educational and Vocational Aid
- (3) Technical Assistance Programs
- (4) Agricultural Aid Programs
- (5) Resettlement Programs

MEDICAL AID

The shortage of trained medical personnel has been a serious problem in the Republic of Vietnam. Currently 13 Free World governmental and private organizations are helping meet this need.

To bring medicine to remote areas of Vietnam, medical teams from New Zealand, Korea, the United Kingdom, the Philippines, Australia, the Republic of China, Germany, Japan, Spain, and the United States are stationed throughout the Republic. Here are a few examples:

* A 12-man Spanish medical team is now operating in a provincial hospital and in Go Cong.

* A Korean mobile medical unit works in the coastal city of Vung Tau.

* New Zealand has an 8-man surgical team at Qui Nhon.

* Philippine teams have operated in several provinces, including Tay Ninh Province.

* Quang Ngai clinic and Quang Ngai hospital both have Canadian doctors and Cuban refugee doctors on their staffs.

* The Republic of China has sent a 10-man medical team to work at the Phan Thiet hospital.



A Free World Effort

*The United States has medical teams serving in many of the provinces of Vietnam.

*Over 150 private physicians from the United States, on leave from their practices, have volunteered and served in Vietnam under a program sponsored by the American Medical Association.

*The German hospital ship "Helgoland" docks at several ports along the coast to provide medical services as a unique floating hospital.

Medical teams could not operate were it not for the existence of adequate medical supplies. By 1967, more than \$10,000,000 in vital medical supplies had been donated by 10 different nations. A few examples:

*Canada provided $\frac{1}{2}$ million doses of anti-polio vaccine for a massive immunization program being conducted by the Vietnamese Department of Public Health.

*In September, 1966, three tons of medical supplies were donated jointly by the Brazilian government and 14 private organizations.

These are only a few of the varied and extensive medical assistance being given to the people of Vietnam by nations of the free world. In a country engaged in war, good medical service for the civilian and military populations is essential. Thanks to the free world, Vietnam today is enjoying the highest standard of medical treatment in its history.

EDUCATIONAL AND VOCATIONAL AID

Key targets of Viet Cong assassins are the teachers of Vietnam. The enemy realizes that the destruction of the schools is necessary for the final subversion of society. To counter these atrocities, and to expand and improve the educational facilities of Vietnam, nations of the free world have been giving various forms of educational aid to South Vietnam:

*Over 1,400,000 textbooks have been provided for all school grades.

*Free World professors are now lecturing in the Republic, many of them on leave from their universities.





Photo by Sp5 Gordon Gahan

*Thousands of scholarships have been made available to deserving Vietnamese students for the purpose of study abroad.

*Australia, New Zealand and Germany are providing technical training aids to Vietnam. Machines and equipment for two technical schools, one at Dalat and one at Gia Dinh, were given by Germany.

Free world educational aid is aimed in several directions. It seeks to give to Vietnamese people technical training in order that they might manage their own specialized industries; it seeks to give Vietnamese students the opportunity to study abroad; and above all, it tries to expand educational opportunities for as many young people as possible. As the military provides security in hitherto insecure areas, it will be possible for the students of Vietnam to pursue their education without fear of Viet Cong terrorism. Free world assistance will provide them with the tools and facilities for a better tomorrow.

TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

There is no greater indication of the free world's belief in the future of South Vietnam than in the long range technical assistance projects now being undertaken in the Republic.

*South of Da Nang lies the An Hoa/Nong Son industrial complex where South Vietnam's only coal mine is being developed with the aid of French and German investment. Germany has provided machinery for the construction of chemical plants near this complex and has funded many millions of dollars in long-term capital investments. Such a project will not only create jobs for the people in the surrounding areas, but will also stimulate many other sectors of the economy and provide benefits far above the initial investment.

*The United States has given 48 locomotives and 225 freight cars for the Vietnamese national railway, an important contribution in the effort to reestablish communications with all parts of the nation.

*Australia constructed a 55-kilowatt radio station at Ban Me Thuot. This station helps bring the government's message to remote areas of the Central Highlands.

*At Thu Duc, the United States has completed a water purification plant which now services the entire Saigon area. For the first time, the Saigon/Cholon areas can enjoy the benefits of pure water.

With the improvements and maintenance of Vietnam's communications, it will be possible to keep the country united,



and prevent the Viet Cong from isolating portions of the countryside.

Industry, communications, power—these are the fields in which free world technical assistance is now being given. When the war is over, these projects will remain to help the Vietnamese people and economy.

AGRICULTURAL ASSISTANCE

Vietnam is one of the richest rice producing nations in all of Asia, and the development of agriculture is of prime concern. Many free world nations are seeking to further the development of cooperatives to promote agricultural development.

* The Republic of China has had an agricultural mission in Vietnam since 1959. Working through the Ministry of Agriculture and local farmers, the 74-man mission has been seeking to promote better crop development in the Hue, Phan Rang, Dalat, Bien Hoa and Long Xuyen areas.

* Australia has provided valuable material including an experimental dairy farm, irrigation equipment, farm tools, livestock and poultry breeding equipment, a milk plant, rice silos, and animal vaccine production equipment.

* Germany has provided \$4,000,000 in long-term investment for the importation of machines, tools and fertilizers.

* The largest contribution, in terms of money, has come from the United States, whose agricultural aid program by



1966 had totalled \$640,000,000.

RESETTLEMENT PROGRAMS

Today, an estimated seven percent of the Vietnamese population are refugees. The South Vietnamese government has been providing for these unfortunate people, but the magnitude of the problem demands much more. Free world governments and agencies are attempting to fill this need.

*Germany has provided \$6,000,000 for the construction of refugee centers and a refugee village for 2,000 people.

*Australia has donated milk, blankets, roofing materials and earth moving equipment for refugee resettlement.

On a more personal level, the drive to aid the refugees of Vietnam was felt in the Japanese city of Niigata. Hearing of the plight of the refugees of Song Be in Phuoc Long Province, the citizens of Niigata banded together and sent

2½ tons of blankets, clothing and home medicine kits. Soon after this generous donation was made, the mayor of Niigata came personally to Song Be, where he was greeted by the local population. It was a fitting demonstration of Asian brotherhood and free world solidarity in the face of Communist aggression.

NATION BUILDING

The military side of the war is emphasized day after day, on television and radio and in newspapers around the world, but frequently too little is said of the successful fight against poverty, ignorance, disease and fear. This aid, now being given by nations of the free world, is as vital in the struggle against aggression as is the military effort. The Republic of Vietnam, the United States, and nations of the free world are not waiting for the war to end in order to help the Vietnamese people. They are building a nation now.

