

**TWENTY-THIRD SEMIANNUAL REPORT ON  
EDUCATIONAL EXCHANGE ACTIVITIES**

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**L E T T E R**

**FROM THE**

**CHAIRMAN, U.S. ADVISORY COMMISSION  
ON EDUCATIONAL EXCHANGE**

**TRANSMITTING**

**THE 23D SEMIANNUAL REPORT ON THE EDUCATIONAL  
EXCHANGE ACTIVITIES CONDUCTED UNDER THE UNITED  
STATES INFORMATION AND EDUCATIONAL EXCHANGE  
ACT OF 1948 (PUBLIC LAW 402, 80TH CONG.), FROM JULY 1  
THROUGH DECEMBER 31, 1959**



**APRIL 18, 1960.—Referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs  
and ordered to be printed**

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GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE**

**WASHINGTON : 1960**



## LETTER OF SUBMITTAL

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DEPARTMENT OF STATE,  
THE U.S. ADVISORY COMMISSION  
ON EDUCATIONAL EXCHANGE,  
*April 15, 1960:*

Hon. SAM RAYBURN,  
*Speaker of the House of Representatives.*

SIR: The U.S. Advisory Commission on Educational Exchange submits herewith its 23d semiannual report on the educational exchange activities conducted under the U.S. Information and Educational Exchange Act of 1948 (Public Law 402, 80th Cong.) from July 1 through December 31, 1959.

This report fulfills the requirements of section 603 of the above-mentioned act which states that this Commission shall transmit—

\* \* \* to the Congress a semiannual report of all programs and activities carried on under authority of this Act, including appraisals, where feasible, as to the effectiveness of the programs and such recommendations as shall have been made \* \* \* to the Secretary of State for effectuating the purpose and objectives of this Act and the action taken to carry out such recommendations.

The membership of the Commission is as follows:

Franklin David Murphy, chancellor, University of Kansas,  
Lawrence, Kans., Chairman;

Arthur H. Edens, president, Duke University, Durham, N.C.,  
Vice Chairman;

Laird Bell, lawyer, member of the firm of Bell, Boyd, Marshall  
& Lloyd, Chicago, Ill.;

Anna L. Rose Hawkes, dean emeritus, Mills College, and president  
of the American Association of University Women, Orleans, Vt.;

J. E. Wallace Sterling, president, Stanford University, Stanford,  
Calif.

A duplicate copy of this report is being furnished the Senate.

Very truly yours,

FRANKLIN D. MURPHY,  
*Chairman,*

*U.S. Advisory Commission on Educational Exchange.*

(Enclosure: Advisory Commission's 23d semiannual report to the Congress.)



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**TWENTY-THIRD SEMIANNUAL REPORT  
TO THE CONGRESS  
BY THE  
U.S. ADVISORY COMMISSION ON  
EDUCATIONAL EXCHANGE  
(JULY 1-DECEMBER 31, 1959)**

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# TWENTY-THIRD SEMIANNUAL REPORT TO THE CONGRESS BY THE U.S. ADVISORY COMMISSION ON EDUCATIONAL EXCHANGE

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## I. CHANGES IN MEMBERSHIP OF THE COMMISSION

Dr. Rufus H. Fitzgerald, chancellor emeritus of the University of Pittsburgh, submitted his resignation as member and Chairman of the Commission to the President to take effect on November 1, 1959. Dr. Fitzgerald is the third person to have served as Chairman since the Commission was first established in 1948; he has served in this capacity since his designation by the President February 1955. The text of his letter of resignation follows:

SEPTEMBER 25, 1959.

HON. DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER,  
*President of the United States,  
The White House, Washington, D.C.*

MY DEAR MR. PRESIDENT: I have had the privilege of serving since June 1954, by your appointment, as a member of the U.S. Advisory Commission on Educational Exchange. At your designation, I have also functioned for most of that period as the Commission's Chairman.

It is with regret that I now write to submit to you my resignation as a Commission member, to take effect on November 1, 1959, or earlier at your convenience. I will of course relinquish the chairmanship at such time as you may designate a successor.

I take this step in the belief that the precedent for a changeover in Commission members after two terms or the equivalent, which was established by the two previous Chairmen, is a desirable policy.

I am convinced that this program is one of the most important international programs—especially in terms of its small size and cost—that our Government undertakes.

We on the Commission have been most appreciative of your own interest in, and support of, the educational exchange program. In resigning my position on the Commission, may I express the sincere hope that you will support a request to the Congress for an expansion of this program to enable it to meet expanding needs throughout the world.

It has been an honor to serve our Government in this position.

Respectfully,

R. H. FITZGERALD,  
*Chairman  
(Chancellor Emeritus, the University of Pittsburgh).*

Dr. Fitzgerald's resignation was accepted by the President on October 7, 1959, in the following letter:

OCTOBER 7, 1959.

HON. RUFUS H. FITZGERALD,  
*Chancellor Emeritus, University of Pittsburgh,  
Pittsburgh, Pa.*

DEAR DR. FITZGERALD: Although I do so with regret, I am accepting your resignation as Chairman and member of the U.S. Advisory Commission on Educational Exchange, effective as tendered in your recent letter.

You have my thanks and my warm appreciation of your service throughout the past 5 years as a member and Chairman of the Commission. During your

tenure of office your sound judgment and vision have been of inestimable value in the work of the Commission and in the formulation of educational exchange policies. Your wholehearted support of this Government's educational exchange program has, I believe, contributed significantly to the increased effectiveness of this important activity.

Again, my thanks and best wishes to you.

Sincerely,

DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER.

In recognition of Dr. Fitzgerald's services to the Commission, its members at their meeting in Washington on October 7, 1959, adopted the following resolution:

#### RESOLUTION

On the regrettable occasion of the resignation of Dr. Rufus Fitzgerald as Chairman of the U.S. Advisory Commission on Educational Exchange, the Commission members wish to record their appreciation of his skilled presiding over the meetings of the Commission and of his quiet and effective promotion of the whole program of the international exchange of persons.

We wish further to express our affection for him as a person and our admiration of him as administrator and colleague.

Adopted this 7th day of October 1959.

FRANKLIN D. MURPHY,  
*Chairman.*

ANNA L. ROSE HAWKES,  
LAIRD BELL,  
HOLLIS EDENS,

*Members.*

On the same day, October 7, the President formally designated Dr. Franklin D. Murphy as Chairman of the Commission to succeed Dr. Fitzgerald. Dr. Murphy is chancellor of the University of Kansas. His present term on the Commission expires January 27, 1962.

On November 21, 1959, John Ewart Wallace Sterling, president of Stanford University, was appointed by the President to the Commission. Dr. Sterling's appointment was confirmed by the Senate on January 20, 1960. His present term will expire on January 27, 1962.

## II. APPRAISAL OF THE EDUCATIONAL EXCHANGE PROGRAM

At the Commission's 43d meeting on October 7, 1959, the Department requested its guidance as to—

1. Whether it was not timely that a thoroughgoing study and appraisal of the educational exchange program administered by the Department be conducted; and

2. If so, whether the Commission would agree to sponsoring such a study.

In considering the desirability of such an appraisal, the Commission was especially cognizant of (1) the extent to which the Nation as a whole is engaged in a period of reflection and self-analysis, especially in the fields of foreign relations and education; (2) the initiation of certain studies under private auspices, particularly that of the Committee on the University and World Affairs, which promise to be of related significance; (3) the intention of the International Cooperation Administration to conduct an appraisal of its participant training program; and (4) the legal responsibility of the Commission itself to make "appraisals \* \* \* as to the effectiveness of the several programs" authorized by Public Law 402, 80th Congress (Smith-Mundt Act).

The Commission therefore agreed that such a review should be made, and assumed the responsibility for its conduct and findings. The study to be so carried out in accordance with this decision will be concerned primarily with purposes and basic policies of the various educational exchange programs administered by the Department of State, and will seek to appraise these purposes and policies in the light of this country's involvement with the rest of the world during the next decade. The relationships of these programs to the other international programs of the U.S. Government and to comparable activities under private auspices—as well, of course, as the content of the programs—will be subject to careful review. Account will be taken of opinions and attitudes concerning the educational exchange program in both the governmental and private communities. A report embodying the findings of the study will be issued at its conclusion. This report will be submitted to the Congress by the Commission, in accordance with legislative requirement, and will be given widespread dissemination throughout the country.

### III. SURVEYS OF THE EDUCATIONAL, TECHNICAL, AND CULTURAL ACTIVITIES IN BURMA, CAMBODIA, THAILAND, AND VIETNAM

From time to time, the Commission has expressed its strong view that (1) there should be closer coordination of the international educational and cultural activities of the U.S. Government, and (2) that one of the most important aspects of such coordination, and perhaps the foundation for it, lies in the availability of accurate and up-to-date information concerning the various programs and projects undertaken. The Commission is gratified that the significance of greater exchange of information has been immediately recognized by Mr. Robert H. Thayer in his position as special assistant to the Secretary of State for the Coordination of International Educational and Cultural Relations. Among the evidences of this recognition has been a series of compilations summarizing, in the case of particular countries, information concerning the activities of various Government agencies in educational, technical, and cultural fields, and also incorporating selected information concerning private activities of the same sort. The first four such compilations, relating to activities in Burma, Cambodia, Thailand, and Vietnam, have been completed by the Bureau of International Cultural Relations and given circulation within the Government and to a limited extent outside it. It is the Commission's belief that such information deserves a wider audience, and that as many people as possible should be aware of the scope of the national effort in these programs. We are, therefore, reprinting as an appendix to this report the texts of these four studies.

# APPENDIX

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## A. BURMA

### SUMMARY

During the fiscal year 1959, educational and cultural activities involving Burma were conducted by 10 departments and agencies of the U.S. Government. The principal programs were those of the International Educational Exchange Service of the Department of State (IES) and the U.S. Information Agency (USIA or, when referring to oversea posts, USIS). The program of the International Cooperation Administration (ICA) was one of economic development rather than technical assistance, hence relatively little training of Burmese citizens was involved.

Under the IES program, 54 Burmese came to the United States and 16 Americans went to Burma; 11 Burmese students received grants to continue their studies in the United States for a second year. In addition, 45 Burmese nurses received grants for study in Burma. The estimated 1959 budget as of June 30, 1959, was \$407,097, including the equivalent of \$200,000 in foreign currency for operation of the program authorized by the Fulbright Act. Emphasis was placed on English-language teaching, the training of teachers and scientists, and providing leading Burmese citizens with firsthand experience in the United States.

USIA conducted a great variety of educational and cultural activities in Burma. A large part of these activities were carried on through its three information centers with their libraries, exhibits, and cultural programs and through support for English-language teaching at the binational center in Rangoon. The 1959 budget for support of information and binational centers was \$77,677.

ICA's training activities in Burma were conducted principally through contracts with a private research foundation, financed out of loan assistance. One ICA-employed technician and five contract personnel were in Burma during 1959; three Burmese arrived in the United States for training. Principal emphasis was on science and technology.

The principal United Nations activity in Burma is the expanded program of technical assistance, in which a number of United Nations specialized agencies participate. Under this program some 70 experts, including 3 Americans, were expected to be in Burma for varying lengths of time during the calendar year 1959 and fellowships were provided for 25 Burmese citizens, about half of whom came to the United States for study or training. Emphasis was placed on industrial development, agriculture, science and technology, and health. The budget for the year was \$811,048.

Canada, New Zealand, and the United Kingdom conducted bilateral technical assistance programs, as members of the Colombo Plan Council for Technical Cooperation in South and Southeast Asia. Eleven experts from these countries were in Burma as of June 30, 1959, providing training in agriculture, architecture, industry, medicine, science, and vocational education. A total of 193 Burmese received training in Colombo plan countries in 1959.

Unless otherwise indicated, all activities described in the following survey took place during the fiscal year 1959.

Material on nongovernmental activities in annex B was drawn primarily from the following published sources: "The Ford Foundation Program in Burma, 1953-58," Ford Foundation, January 1959; "The Ford Foundation Annual Report, 1958"; 39th annual report, Institute of International Education; 1958 and 1959 quarterly reports of the Rockefeller Foundation; quarterly program bulletin of the Asia Foundation; "American Institutions and Organizations Interested in Asia; A Reference Directory," edited by Ward Morehouse, Conference on Asian Affairs, Inc., 1957; and "The International Programs of American Universities,"

Institute of Research on Overseas Programs, Michigan State University, October 1958. No attempt was made to elicit further information on the programs referred to nor to determine whether other programs exist, since this survey is basically concerned with Government-supported activities.

## I. SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

### PEACEFUL USES OF ATOMIC ENERGY

#### *U.S. Government*

Work began in 1959 on the establishment at the Union of Burma Applied Research Institute (see below) of a radioisotope center which will receive assistance from the Armour Research Foundation of the Illinois Institute of Technology, under an ICA-sponsored contract financed by loan assistance. The ARF team of consultants, whose responsibilities will include the training of Burmese scientists in research and development, is scheduled to arrive in Burma early in 1960.

Two Burmese scientists came to the United States under ICA sponsorship for training at the Argonne National Laboratory; a third received an IES grant for university study.

The Atomic Energy Commission provided technical assistance to Burma in connection with three monitoring stations which participate in a program of collection and analysis of fallout samples, conducted by AEC's Health and Safety Laboratory. The AEC also regularly supplies technical documents to the Applied Research Institute and receives similar material in return.

#### *International organizations*

The International Atomic Energy Agency sponsored the training of a Burmese scientist at an American university.

### ASSISTANCE TO APPLIED RESEARCH INSTITUTE

Under an ICA-sponsored contract between the Burmese Government and the Armour Research Foundation, ARF continued its assistance to the Union of Burma Applied Research Institute. Five U.S. technical and scientific specialists were in Burma in 1959; research equipment and library materials have been supplied, and an intensive training program is being carried out, both at the institute and through scholarships for training abroad supplied by the Burma State scholar program, UNESCO, UNTAO, the Colombo plan, and private American foundations. In all, 16 Burmese received advanced training in the United States in 1959 and returned to positions at the institute.

UNESCO continued its assistance to the institute's scientific instrument center, which it helped to establish in 1956, by providing four experts, including an American electronics specialist, and two fellowships, one for training in library science and one for electronics training; both fellowship recipients came to the United States for training.

### MEDICINE AND PUBLIC HEALTH

#### *U. S. Government*

Twelve premedical students studied in the United States under the IES program; in addition, 45 Burmese nurses received IES grants to attend the Nankham Nurses and Midwifery School.

#### *International organizations*

A Burmese entomologist (in calendar year 1958) was awarded a fellowship by the World Health Organization for training in the United States. In all, WHO awarded 36 fellowships under both its regular program and the expanded program of technical assistance; 19 WHO experts were in Burma during calendar year 1958.

### OTHER FIELDS

#### *U.S. Government*

IES awarded grants for university study in the United States to 10 Burmese engineering students and to 13 in other scientific and technological fields. One Burmese student took courses in home economics.

Under a project financed by the Government of Burma and arranged by IES, a Burmese citizen was given inservice training in geophysics by the Geological Survey of the U.S. Department of the Interior.

A Burmese scientist received training in the United States under a program jointly sponsored by ICA and the National Academy of Sciences—National Research Council.

Two American dairy experts, a former milk-association executive and a dairy-plant operator, visited Burma during a tour of several Asian countries to arrange for research leading to new ways of adapting U.S. dairy products to the tastes of the Burmese. Their trip, cosponsored by the Dairy Society International and the U.S. Department of Agriculture, was financed in part by Public Law 480 funds accruing from sales of U.S. farm products abroad.<sup>1</sup>

Eight libraries in Burma participated in the ICA-sponsored program under which the U.S. Book Exchange sends U.S. technical and scientific publications to libraries overseas.<sup>2</sup> A total of 701 items were provided to Burma in 1959; 8 were received in exchange.

USIS Rangoon cooperated with the Burma Science Association in sponsoring an exhibit entitled "Space Unlimited" at the Engineering College Auditorium of Rangoon University and also supported the translation into Burmese of two books on scientific subjects, "Exploration of Space" and "Atoms at Your Service."

#### *International organizations*

As part of a project in industrial development, the U.N. Technical Assistance Organization assigned a U.S. industrial economist to advise the Burmese Industrial Development Corporation, and a mechanical engineer, also an American, to assist the Government's engineering industry project board. In all, 10 UNTAO experts worked on the economic development project and 6 assisted in the development of Burma's natural resources; 3 fellowships were awarded in these fields.

Under the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, three Burmese received training at U.S. land-grant colleges, arranged by the U.S. Department of Agriculture.<sup>3</sup> FAO awarded a total of 11 fellowships and provided 18 experts in various aspects of agriculture.

In addition to assisting the Applied Research Institute, UNESCO provided three professors for the Geophysics Laboratory of the University of Rangoon.

## II. SOCIAL SCIENCES

### EDUCATION

#### *U.S. Government*

Seven Burmese teachers received 6 months' training in the United States under the IES program. Two were in the field of secondary education, three in elementary education, and two in administrative and supervisory work. Their programs were administered by the U.S. Office of Education, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare. One Burmese student studied education at an American university. An American teacher of commercial subjects was assigned to a state high school in Mandalay.

USIS exhibits included one on education in the United States, which was displayed at six locations in Burma.

The Office of Education, in its program of continuing assistance to educational institutions in interpreting credentials earned abroad by both foreign and American students, responded to requests for the interpretation of credentials of six Burmese students coming to the United States.

#### *International organizations*

Under a vocational education project of the International Labor Organization, three experts were assigned to Burma during 1959, including an American technical education specialist.

A UNESCO fellow received training in textbook production in the United States.

### GOVERNMENT, POLITICAL SCIENCE, INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

#### *U.S. Government*

Under the IES leader program, the Secretary and the Assistant Secretary of the Ministry of Democratization, a town planner, and the health officer of Mandalay municipality visited the United States to observe governmental practices at local, State, and Federal levels. A Burmese student received a grant to undertake courses in international relations at an American university, and an American made a study of the Government of Burma at the University of Rangoon.

<sup>1</sup> Public Law 480, sec. 104(a) authorizes the use of foreign currencies accruing under the act "to help develop new markets for U.S. agricultural commodities on a mutually benefiting basis."

<sup>2</sup> ICA funds cover the cost of handling and shipment to member libraries; the latter pay transportation charges on shipments sent to the U.S. Book Exchange in return.

<sup>3</sup> Similar training was arranged for 7 other Burmese nationals, financed either by other United Nations agencies or their own government, or from private funds.

## PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION

*U.S. Government*

An ICA technician in the field of public safety was assigned to Burma as an adviser to the Government.

*International organizations*

Under the U.N. Technical Assistance Organization, four Burmese received training in the United States, two in town planning and one each in general public administration and census statistics. Two UNTAO experts were assigned to Burma.

## SOCIAL WELFARE AND SOCIOLOGY

*U.S. Government*

Under the IES program, two American professors taught courses at the University of Rangoon; one in sociology and the other in the field of social work. A member of the executive committee of the Welfare Society of Burma spent 2 months observing social welfare operation in the United States. A Burmese student spent a year in an American university studying social work; an American student made a study of modern Burmese society at the University of Rangoon.

*International organizations*

Under the U.N. Technical Assistance Organization, two Burmese social workers studied social welfare in the Social Security Administration (U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare) in 1959. Their training was part of a continuing program which began in 1954 when the United Nations enabled a member of the Burmese National Planning Commission to come to the United States for training.

## VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION

*International organizations*

Dr. Howard A. Rusk, chairman of the department of physical medicine and rehabilitation, New York University-Bellevue Medical Center, visited Burma in November 1958 in the course of a tour of Far Eastern countries as a United Nations consultant. Under a UNTAO program, three prosthetics workshops have been established in Burma (at Thamaing, Mingaladon, and Maymyo); in 1959 more than 60 Burmese technicians received training under the supervision of a UNTAO prosthetics technician.

## MASS MEDIA

*U.S. Government*

The news reader for the Burmese Broadcasting Service and an announcer for the service came to the United States on IES leader grants to observe communications systems. Under the IES specialist program, a producer from the broadcasting service joined a group of specialists from various countries for a program of specialized study of American radio and television practices under the aegis of the University of Southern California.

IES presented subscriptions to American periodicals to 43 Burmese who had returned to their homeland after visiting the United States under the exchange program.

USIA, under its foreign employee training program, arranged training in the United States for a Burmese employee in the press section of USIS Rangoon. Another Burmese received training in radio communication by means of a correspondence course. USIS supplied the Burmese Broadcasting Service with a variety of transcriptions, principally of musical programs.

Major USIS periodicals included an illustrated Burmese-language monthly magazine, "Dawn," which is sold in 30,000 copies; a monthly pictorial magazine in the Burmese language, "Free World," with a circulation of 50,000; a biweekly Chinese-language news magazine, "World Today," with a circulation of 1,500; and "Young Citizen," a quarterly magazine in the Burmese language with a circulation of 6,700. In addition, more than 40 pamphlets, including several on aspects of life in America, were published. Five motion pictures were produced locally, two of them, in cooperation with ICA, dealing with agricultural subjects. The film libraries of information centers in Burma included a total of 2,264 titles, 1,275 of which were in English; some 6,000 film showings were held during the year, with a total attendance of approximately 6 million persons.

## III. HUMANITIES

## ENGLISH LANGUAGE TEACHING

*U.S. Government*

Continuing IES projects started in previous years, two American professors and five teachers were engaged in the teaching of English during 1959. One of the American professors, in addition to training teachers at a state training college in Rangoon, also prepared a curriculum for a 2-year English course at this institution, which has been adopted. In collaboration with a Burmese professor, she also prepared a book for use in training, entitled "A Teacher's Guide for Teaching of English as a Foreign Language in Burma." The other professor taught English at University College in Mandalay. The five secondary school teachers were located in schools in Taunggi, Falam, Myitkyina, Loikaw, and Tiddim; all remained for a second year.

USIA supported four American staff members and supplied teaching materials to the Burma-America Institute, a binational center at Rangoon. During 1959, the center's English language courses were attended by 375 students; in addition, a staff member began English classes on the campus of Rangoon University, with an enrollment of 86. Weekly seminars for Burmese teachers of English attracted an average attendance of 65. The U.S. Information Center at Mandalay sponsored 2 English-teaching seminars, with 220 in attendance.

## BURMESE LANGUAGE

*U.S. Government*

An American research scholar went to Burma under the IES program to prepare a Burmese-English dictionary.

Under a contract concluded in June 1959 with the U.S. Office of Education, Yale University's Southeast Asian Center is expanding its program of Burmese language and area studies with funds authorized by the National Defense Education Act.

## RELIGION

*U.S. Government*

An American specialist, under the IES program, lectured in Burma on religion in the United States and the need for interfaith understanding; a Burmese student studied comparative religion in the United States.

## LIBRARIES

*U.S. Government*

An American professor, under the IES program, instituted the study of library science at the University of Rangoon; he also acted as a consultant to the Defense Services Historical Research Institute, the Library of the Burma Foreign Office, Loikaw State High School, and the Burma National Library. Mainly through his initiative and advice, the Burma Library Association, the country's first professional association for librarians, was founded.

USIA libraries at Rangoon, Mandalay, and Moulmein contained a total of 50,023 books in English and 1,073 in other languages as of June 1959. In all, book circulation during 1959 totaled 215,522 and library attendance 455,225. USIA supplied some 7,000 volumes to the 3 libraries during the year.

The Library of Congress sent 55 publications to exchange partners in Burma and received approximately 2,000 books and periodicals, some as gifts and some as exchange items. In addition, the International Exchange Service of the Smithsonian Institution, at the request of the Library of Congress, sent 8,853 official U.S. publications to the Government Book Depot at Rangoon and also transmitted 921 packages of books and documents addressed to Burmese institutions by learned societies, organizations, institutions, and individuals in the United States.

*International organizations*

UNESCO, under its program of participation in the activities of member states, awarded a fellowship to a Burmese for library training in the United States.

## IV. CREATIVE ARTS AND ENTERTAINMENT

*U.S. Government*

Under the IES leader program, the principal of the State School of Fine Arts, the Assistant Secretary of the Ministry of Union Culture, a writer, three directors of dance groups, and a senior cultural officer each spent 2 months in the United



States. A Burmese artist studied painting in an American university, and an American photographer went to Burma to give a series of illustrated lectures on American life.

The Jack Teagarden Sextet performed at both Mandalay and Moulmein and the Golden Gate Quartet at Mandalay during 1959 under the President's special international program for cultural presentations, administered by the Department of State. The 13th Air Force Band also performed at both Moulmein and Mandalay.

Some 55 "live" musical programs and nearly 1,000 recorded concerts were held at the 3 USIA information centers. In all, the centers' record libraries totaled 3,800 recordings, which are available for loan purposes.

The Traveling Exhibitions Service of the Smithsonian Institution arranged for exhibits of Burmese embroideries and of children's paintings from southeast Asia (including Burma) at U.S. museums.

#### *International organizations*

UNESCO, under its program of participation in the activities of member states, provided Burma with two architects; one an expert in library design and one in museum design. A UNESCO fellow studied art reproduction in the United States.

## ANNEX A

## Exchange of persons financed by U.S. Government agencies, 1959

[T=U.S. citizens in Burma. F=Burmese citizens to the United States]

	Science and technology								Social sciences								Humanities								Creative arts		Total					
	Atomic energy		Engineering		Health and medicine		Other		Education		Political science and government		Public administration		Sociology and social welfare		Mass media		English language		Burmese language		Religion						Library science		Liberal arts	
	T	F	T	F	T	F	T	F	T	F	T	F	T	F	T	F	T	F	T	F	T	F	T	F					T	F	T	F
College and university study.....		3		10		12		14		1	1			1	1																	
Teaching and teacher training.....									1	1									9													
University lecturing.....																			2													
Research.....								1													1											
Observation and consultation.....													4																			
Interchange of other special personnel for lecturing, consultation, advisory and technical services.....							7							1																		
Total.....		3		10		12	7	13	1	8	1	5	1		3	2		3	11		1			1	1	1		1	1	8	28	69
Cultural and sports attractions (number of groups).....																											3			3		

## ANNEX B

PRINCIPAL ACTIVITIES OF U.S. NONGOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS IN BURMA  
FOUNDATIONS

The *Ford Foundation*, which has aided educational and economic development in Burma since 1953, made grants in calendar year 1958 totaling \$2,024,000. Projects supported by these funds and by grants made in previous years include the following:

*Agricultural and rural development*

A team of five American agricultural specialists taught at the State Agricultural Institute, Pyinmana, through fiscal year 1959; buildings and equipment have been provided. Under a program conducted by the National 4-H Club Foundation of America, 38 Burmese have visited the United States and 6 American farm youths have gone to Burma.

*Industrial and business development*

Fourteen Burmese leaders have received fellowships to attend an annual seminar in advanced management, conducted in the Philippines by faculty members from the Harvard University Graduate School of Business Administration. Two advisers from the Stanford Research Institute have assisted the Burmese Government to stimulate the development of small private industries.

*Education and vocational training*

An American professor of philosophy is teaching at the International Institute of Advanced Buddhistic Studies, which also has been provided with books, fellowships for oversea training for two Burmese librarians, and fellowships for research scholars. American vocational instructors are assisting the Government Technical Institute and the Rangoon Technical High School and advising the Burmese Director of Technical Education. Three American professors are assigned to the commerce department of the University of Rangoon; four Burmese faculty members have received advanced training in the United States. Three American science professors are teaching and helping to develop curricula at the University of Mandalay under a 1958 grant which also provides for fellowships and equipment. A 1958 grant provides for oversea training for young career officers of the Burmese Ministry of Education; the first two participants arrived in the United States during fiscal year 1959. An American agricultural education specialist is assisting the Ministry of Education to develop curricula for agricultural instruction in Burmese schools.

*Educational publications*

The publishing activities of the Burma Translation Society have been extended with assistance from a team of American specialists in publishing, marketing, layout design, and research. Early in 1959, aided by the Ford Foundation and an American publishing firm, the society published a Burmese-language edition of a special supplement on Burmese culture which had appeared the previous year in the *Atlantic Monthly*.

*Public administration*

Two projects completed in 1959 provided the services of five American experts; one to advise the Burmese Government on local government organization and four to assist Burmese Government agencies in instituting improved accounting systems. A 1958 grant to Burma's Institute of Public Administration and Management, which provides inservice training for civil servants, enables government officers to receive training abroad and also supports the services of an American adviser. Five Burmese Government economists, during fiscal year 1959, began advanced study in the United States in economic development planning.

*Social and legal research*

A new library is being established for the faculty of social sciences of the University of Rangoon; a librarian from an American college is in Burma and the American Library Association is providing books, equipment, and three fellowships for oversea training in library science. An American legal scholar is assisting the Burma Law Institute in the development of research in criminal law and its administration.

The *Rockefeller Foundation* in 1958 financed the purchase of a \$5,000 collection of basic books in international relations for the Burmese Foreign Office. Its past

activities include the provision of training in the United States for Burmese therapists, who now staff vocational rehabilitation centers in Burma. (For United Nations program in this field, see Social sciences.)

The *Asia Foundation* gives continuing support to a social welfare program under which Buddhist monks provide vocational education to Burmese orphans. It is currently assisting the University of Rangoon to establish an international relations training program, which will include services of American and European guest professors, and also to develop a student counseling program and a student center.

The *Hazen Foundation* gives one fellowship a year for graduate study in the United States, for persons preparing for careers in higher education.

The *Hattie M. Strong Foundation* fellowship program provided a grant for an American graduate student to undertake research in Burma in 1958.

#### UNIVERSITIES

The Rangoon Center of the School of Advanced International Studies, Johns Hopkins University, established in 1954, is suspended; so far as is known, no decision has yet been made as to its reopening.

The Burma-Bucknell Weekend, annual project of students at Bucknell, brings together American and Burmese students and Government representatives for lectures, seminars, and social events; Bucknell students provide four scholarships for Rangoon University students.

#### YOUTH PROGRAMS

The New York Herald Tribune Forum for High Schools brings one Burmese to the United States for 3 months.

#### MEDICAL GROUPS

The China Medical Board of New York, Inc., supports programs to develop medical training in Far Eastern countries including Burma; the program involves exchange of persons, providing equipment, and improving libraries. (Extent of current activity in Burma not known.)

Research Corp. (through the Williams-Waterman Fund for Combat of Dietary Diseases) provides funds for Burmese personnel to study nutrition in the United States.

#### CHURCH-AFFILIATED WELFARE ORGANIZATIONS

At least 15 of these groups are believed to be active in Burma, principally in the fields of education and medicine.

#### SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNICAL ORGANIZATIONS

Approximately six are currently active. Particularly significant, in light of the newly undertaken U.S.-supported program in atomic energy, is the program of the Fund for Peaceful Atomic Development, which provides consultant services to the Union of Burma Atomic Energy Center.

#### ORGANIZATIONS PROMOTING INTERCULTURAL UNDERSTANDING IN THE UNITED STATES

Approximately 20, including universities offering language and area studies, museums specializing in the art and anthropology of the area, and scholarly organizations encouraging research, promote interest in the culture of southeast Asia.

#### BUSINESS FIRMS

As of 1957, none was known to be engaged in educational or training activities. Pan American World Airways and Standard-Vacuum Oil each had a representative in Burma at that time.

NOTE.—Since the foregoing summary was compiled, information has been received on the following additional assistance given by the Asia Foundation to institutions and organizations:

Burma Armed Forces Resettlement Board: Partial cost of the services of a field crop specialist for assistance in farming areas set aside for retiring enlisted men;

Burma Council on World Affairs: Services of a full-time research secretary to work with members in gathering materials for several papers (in collaboration with New York University);

Burma Lawyers Association: Assistance in creating a union catalog for Rangoon's four major law libraries;

Burma Science Association: Funds for 18 scholarships for secondary-school science students and for a system of prize awards for outstanding students;

Cooperative training schools (Shan States): Instructors and scholarships for three training courses and funds for two seminars on cooperative education;

Department of Cooperatives: Audiovisual van to engage in a rural education cooperatives program;

Union of Burma Applied Research Institute: Equipment for a microfilming and enlarging laboratory;

Union of Burma School of Social Work: Funds toward the initial financing of this new institution.

Union of Burma Teachers' Union: Funds for the development of its journal, expenses of a full-time secretariat, and travel grants enabling two officers to observe the National Education Association of the United States and the Philippine Public School Teachers Association respectively;

University of Rangoon: Services of a printer-technician to assist in installing a university press donated by the foundation;

Youth groups: Equipment, travel, and study grants, and other assistance to the National Council of Boy Scouts, YMCA, and YWCA.

The Asia Foundation also financed the translation, publication, and distribution of a science book for primary schoolteachers, written in English by a UNESCO consultant to the Burma Ministry of Education.

## B. CAMBODIA

### SUMMARY

During the fiscal year 1959, educational and cultural activities involving Cambodia were conducted by six departments and agencies of the U.S. Government. The principal programs were those of the International Cooperation Administration (ICA), the International Educational Exchange Service of the Department of State (IES), the U.S. Information Agency (USIA, referred to overseas as USIS), and the Department of Defense.

Under the ICA program, 64 Cambodians received training in the United States and about 200 went to other countries; 337 American technicians were assigned to projects in Cambodia. (The latter figure includes 243 contract technicians employed on the Khmer-American Friendship Highway project.) The principal fields emphasized by ICA were transportation, agriculture, education, health, and public safety. The total cost of project assistance under the technical cooperation program for 1959 was \$2,428,000; in addition, \$3,210,000 in defense support funds and \$130,000 in special assistance were obligated. The following table shows the major cost components:

[In thousands of dollars]

	Total	Defense support and special assistance	Technical cooperation
Technicians .....	\$1,128	\$190	\$938
Participants .....	395	40	355
Contract services <sup>1</sup> .....	2,785	2,306	479
Commodities .....	1,455	804	651
Other costs .....	5		5
<b>Total project assistance .....</b>	<b>5,768</b>	<b>3,340</b>	<b>2,428</b>

<sup>1</sup> Includes technicians, participants, and commodities under all types of contracts

<sup>2</sup> Includes \$362,000 in prior-year funds.

Under the IES program, 29 Cambodians came to the United States, 8 Cambodian students continued their studies at American universities for a second year, and 13 Americans went to Cambodia. Emphasis was placed on English-

language teaching, the training of teachers and scientists, and providing leading Cambodian citizens with firsthand experience in the United States. A total of \$257,322 was obligated for the fiscal year 1959 program.

USIA conducts a variety of educational and cultural activities in Cambodia. A large part of these activities are carried on through two information centers at Phnom Penh and Battambang, with their libraries, exhibits, and cultural programs, and through support for English language teaching at seven Khmer-American cultural centers.<sup>4</sup> The 1959 budget for support of the information centers and related programs was \$27,605.

Under the military assistance program, the Department of Defense assigned 58 military personnel to the Military Assistance Advisory Group (MAAG) in Cambodia.

The principal United Nations activity in Cambodia is the expanded program of technical assistance, in which a number of United Nations specialized agencies participate. Under this program some 26 experts were assigned to Cambodia for varying lengths of time during the calendar year 1959 and fellowships were provided for 10 Cambodians to go to other countries for study or training. Emphasis was placed on health, agriculture, and public administration. The budget for the year was \$294,807.

Australia, Japan, and the United Kingdom conducted bilateral technical assistance programs, as members of the Colombo Plan Council for Technical Cooperation in South and Southeast Asia. Seven experts from these countries were in Cambodia as of June 30, 1959; they included three English-language teachers, three agricultural specialists, and an adviser on maintenance of mechanical equipment. A total of 10 Cambodians received training in Colombo plan countries in 1959.

Material on nongovernmental activities in annex B was drawn primarily from published sources. It includes examples of the work of the principal organizations known to be interested in Cambodia and is intended to be illustrative rather than exhaustive, since this survey is basically concerned with Government-supported activities.

Unless otherwise indicated, all activities described took place during the fiscal year 1959.

## I. SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

### AGRICULTURE

#### *U.S. Government*

ICA assisted the Cambodian Government through eight agricultural projects: development of agricultural extension, development of agricultural education, development of irrigation and drainage systems, agronomy development, livestock improvement and disease control, development of cooperatives and production credit, forestry resources development, and fisheries conservation. In all, 19 ICA technicians were assigned to these projects in 1959; 18 Cambodians received training in the United States and approximately 100 went to other Asian countries for training periods of varying lengths. Inservice training in Cambodia was provided as part of most of the projects. (For assistance to the National Training Center for Community Educators at Tonle Bati, which includes agricultural training, see Education.)

Under the IES program, a Cambodian student of forestry came to the United States for university training.

Among exhibits arranged by USIS was one entitled "The U.S. Farmer."

#### *International organizations*

The Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations provided experts in poultry care, forest inventories, and agricultural statistics; a regional adviser on animal-disease problems visited Cambodia on a short-term basis. An FAO agricultural extension specialist conducted training in extension work at the National Training Center at Tonle Bati.

### INDUSTRY

#### *U.S. Government*

Under an ICA project to assist the silversmith and goldsmith trades in developing new techniques and improved standards, thus increasing the commercial value of metalcraft products, an American technician demonstrated metalworking

<sup>4</sup> The cultural centers, located at Siemreap, Battambang, Prey Veng, Kompong Thom, Kompong Cham, Svay Rieng, and Kampot, were built by ICA and equipped by USIS; USIA contributes to the salaries of their directors.

crafts at the School of Fine Arts and with individual craftsmen. He also compiled an instruction manual for the making of silverware and jewelry and demonstrated testing systems for determining gold and silver alloy content to assist in the implementation of a law standardizing the content of gold and silver products (passed by the Parliament partly as a result of his efforts).

In order to stimulate industrial development in Cambodia, ICA is assisting to develop a Cambodian Government bank, organized to make loans to small industries. An American industrial development adviser in 1959 helped to establish loan procedures; he also accompanied three officials of the bank on a study trip to the Philippines, Japan, and Hong Kong to inspect similar development loan facilities.

ICA is providing technical assistance in the establishment of a building materials testing laboratory being constructed by the Cambodian Government and is training a Ministry of Public Works technician to operate it. One American specialist was assigned to this project in 1959.

(For projects in vocational industrial training and rural development, see Education.)

The counselor to the Ministry of Plan, who attended the Colombo Plan Conference in Seattle, received an IES grant to enable him to travel in the United States for the purpose of visiting economic development projects. A Cambodian student received a grant to study business administration at an American university.

#### MEDICINE AND PUBLIC HEALTH

##### *U.S. Government*

To help solve the health problem resulting from lack of potable water for cities, villages, and rural areas, ICA is providing well-drilling rigs and American technicians to demonstrate their use. During 1959, nearly 300 wells were dug by Cambodians who had received instruction from the 6 Cambodian well-digging crews trained by the 3-man American team or from the American experts.

Under a pilot project in rural public health practices, an ICA public health nurse went to Cambodia in 1959 and equipment needed for demonstrations was provided. Three ICA public health technicians were assigned to a project in medical and health training; 7 Cambodians came to the United States for training and 25 went to other countries. (These two projects were consolidated in fiscal year 1960; emphasis henceforth will be on assisting the Cambodian Government to train its own public health personnel at the Takhmau Health Training Center, in cooperation with the World Health Organization; see below.)

ICA continued to supply equipment and financial support to the malaria eradication campaign conducted by the Cambodian Government and the World Health Organization; plans were made for a participant-training project to begin in 1960.

##### *International organizations*

The World Health Organization provided the services of a four-man malaria-control team and two public-health experts. Three WHO consultants were assigned to the Royal School of Medicine at Phnom Penh; 10 undergraduate students at the school were awarded full scholarships. Four experts in nursing education continued to assist the school of nursing at Phnom Penh, established in 1957 with assistance from ICA, the Asia Foundation, and UNICEF.

A public health officer and a nurse midwife were assigned to the Rural Health Center at Takhmau, which WHO has assisted since 1957 in cooperation with the Cambodian Government; the center is being used to develop model public health services in Kandal Province and to provide field training for health-officer students. Plans were made in 1959 to enlarge the training program with assistance from ICA.

The nurse midwife at Takhmau also gave assistance to the National Training Center at Tonle Bati.

#### TRANSPORTATION

##### *U.S. Government*

The Khmer-American Friendship Highway, linking Phnom Penh with the seaport of Sihanoukville, was completed in 1959 by an American engineering firm, under contract to ICA; equipment used in its construction was turned over to the Ministry of Public Works, thus providing it with a modern road-construction plant as well as a number of trained road-construction personnel. An American sculptor visiting Cambodia under the IES program helped to model a monument commemorating the highway's completion; USIS prepared an exhibit and a special edition of the magazine "Free World" to mark the occasion.

To assist the Ministry of Public Works in the maintenance of the Friendship Highway and other existing roads, expand the highway system, and develop an

effective highway department, an ICA highway engineer and an equipment maintenance specialist provided inservice training in Cambodia and three Cambodians went to other countries for training.

ICA provided a marine engineer to assist the Cambodian Office of Dredging in projects involving navigational improvement and the filling of submarginal lands; two Cambodians went to other countries for training.

#### *International organizations*

The International Civil Aviation Organization provided an expert in aeronautical communications.

#### OTHER SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNICAL FIELDS

##### *U.S. Government*

Under the IES program, six Cambodian students came to the United States for training in scientific subjects; one studied chemistry, one mineralogy, and four engineering.

Among exhibits displayed at USIS information centers was "Space Unlimited."

The International Exchange Service of the Smithsonian Institution transmitted a total of 551 pounds of books and documents addressed to institutions in Cambodia, Laos, and Vietnam by learned societies, organizations, institutions, and individuals in the United States.

The U.S. Book Exchange, under a program financed by ICA, sent a total of 102 scientific and technical publications to the Rural Teachers Education Center, Kompong Kantuot, and to the Buddhist Institute, Phnom Penh, a combined library and publishing house specializing in Buddhist publications.

##### *International organizations*

UNESCO, in calendar year 1959, provided laboratory equipment under its program of participation in activities of member states.

## II. SOCIAL SCIENCES

### EDUCATION

##### *U.S. Government*

Under a continuing project to assist the Ministry of Education's comprehensive program for the education of rural children, youth, and adults, ICA assigned 15 technicians to a variety of activities and provided training for 15 Cambodians in the United States and for 43 in other countries. The program includes the development of the Rural Teachers Education Center at Kompong Kantuot, under a contract arrangement with the Unitarian Service Committee. Four teachers from the center received 3 months' training in Hawaii in teaching methods and subject matter during 1959; construction continued on both classroom and dormitory facilities at the center and on elementary schools to provide practice teaching facilities. In the field of secondary education, ICA and the Cambodian Government both contributed funds for the construction of model secondary schools; besides providing training in the United States, ICA arranged summer courses in Cambodia in the teaching of science, industrial arts, business education, and home economics. Field trips and consultation with Ministry officials and local school personnel continued.

ICA technicians worked with Cambodian writers engaged in producing training manuals for teachers and textbooks; one American adviser in 1959 collaborated with a Cambodian in writing a beginning health book, 75,000 copies of which have been distributed.

As part of a program to guide rural people in raising their economic status and general living conditions, ICA is assisting in the development and expansion of the National Training Center for Community Educators at Tonle Bati. Four dormitories were completed in 1959; a program of short courses for training village leaders in agriculture and a summer refresher course for provincial directors and community educators were conducted. Nine community educators went to Japan to study rural agricultural methods. As of 1959, community education projects had been introduced in 14 provinces in the fields of home improvement, sanitation, agriculture, and home industry.

Through assistance to the National School of Arts and Trades in Phnom Penh, ICA is helping the Cambodian Government to meet the country's increasing demand for consumer goods and the need for personnel trained to service and operate mechanical equipment. An ICA adviser in 1959 continued to assist the



staff of the school in expanding its technical education program and in developing training courses to carry out the program; he also worked with the staff to produce training manuals, in the Cambodian language, for the use of woodworking and metal tools. Two teachers received training in the United States and 12 in other countries. Assistance also is being given in the construction and equipping of classrooms, laboratories, and other buildings.

To assist the Cambodian Government in establishing an arts and crafts program in the country's schools, ICA in 1959 assigned an American adviser to give basic training in arts and crafts, art education, and English to two Cambodian counterparts.

Under the IES program, a secondary-school instructor of agriculture and practical arts came to the United States for university courses in vocational education; another Cambodian teacher studied the teaching of language arts at an American university. (See also English-language teaching.)

#### *International organizations*

Two UNESCO experts in fundamental education and one in audiovisual aids continued to assist in the development of the National Training Center at Tonle Bati. Under its program of participation in activities of member states, UNESCO provided audiovisual equipment and enabled a Cambodian to receive overseas training in adult education. A UNESCO expert in primary education advised the Government in revising curriculums and improving teacher training.

#### GOVERNMENT, POLITICAL SCIENCE, LAW

##### *U.S. Government*

Under the IES program, a group including six legislators, headed by the President and Vice President of the National Assembly, and a member of the Council of the King, toured the United States. Other Government officials visiting this country under the leader program included a Supreme Court Justice, the Advocate General at the Ministry of Justice, the Chief of Cabinet in the Office of the President of the Council of Ministers, and the Inspector of Farms and Manual Art Stations in the Ministry of Work and Social Action. An American law professor lectured at the School of Law and the Royal School of Administration in Phnom Penh; a Cambodian took political science courses at an American university.

#### MASS MEDIA

##### *U.S. Government*

Major periodicals distributed by USIS in fiscal year 1959 included the monthly magazine, "Free World," now defunct, published in Cambodian (67,000 copies), Chinese (1,000 copies), and English (50 copies); "Kalvanamit," a quarterly magazine in the Cambodian language with a circulation of 15,000; "Information et Documents," a French-language bimonthly with a circulation of 500; and several Chinese-language publications with a total monthly circulation of 45,000. In addition, nine pamphlets were prepared, including two dealing with ICA projects in Cambodia. The motion-picture section of USIS produced 13 films, 9 of which dealt with ICA projects. The film libraries of the information centers at Phnom Penh and Battambang included a total of 433 titles as of June 30, 1959; 186 of these were in English. Some 3,000 film showings were held during the year; with a total attendance of over 5 million. In addition to film showings at information centers, residents of rural areas were enabled to see shows produced by 13 mobile film units, 11 operating out of Phnom Penh and 2 out of Battambang. USIS regularly lends both films and projectors to Cambodian Government officers, educational institutions, and religious organizations.

A Cambodian employee of the USIS press section received training in the United States under USIA's foreign employee training program.

Under an ICA project to assist the Cambodian Government to improve its facilities for instructing and informing the people through radio, motion pictures, and publications, five American technicians were assigned to Cambodia during 1959, the final year of the project. Training was provided for one Cambodian in the United States and for seven in other countries.

Under the IES program, the Director of Information at the Ministry of Information toured the United States, where he visited a number of newspaper plants. IES presented subscriptions to American periodicals to 23 Cambodians who had returned to their homeland after visiting the United States under the exchange program.

## PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION

*U.S. Government*

Two ICA public administration advisers provided technical assistance to Cambodian officials in improving the administration of the national budget and developing an improved accounting and financial reporting system. One Cambodian received training in the United States in economic policy and national treasury management; a group of seven others, with the cooperation of the French Economic Mission, took an observational tour to the United States, France, and India.

Under a project of assistance to the Cambodian civil police authorities in strengthening their forces, increasing operating efficiency, and improving administrative control, ICA provided 9 American advisers and arranged for training of 22 Cambodians, 12 in the United States and 10 in other countries.

*International organizations*

The U.N. Technical Assistance Organization continued a project to improve the Government's statistical services by assigning experts in statistical training and in demographic statistics; equipment used on the project was supplied by ICA. UNTAO experts in credit institutions and foreign exchange advised the National Bank and the National Office of Foreign Exchange. An economic statistician assisted the Government's Directorate of Planning and Development.

## III. HUMANITIES

## ENGLISH LANGUAGE TEACHING

*U.S. Government*

Under a program to provide English-language training to Cambodian teachers, ICA established a language laboratory consisting of 20 training booths at the National Pedagogical Institute and a 10-booth laboratory at the Rural Teachers Education Center, Kompong Kantuot; preparations were made for installing a third laboratory in the Bureau of Technical Services of the Ministry of Education. An ICA teacher-training adviser, in addition to establishing the laboratories, provided instruction at the Pedagogical Institute's laboratory, where seven student-teachers completed a 2-year course in methods of teaching English as a second language including use of machines and tape recordings.

Eight American teachers of English, under the IES program, taught at schools in Phnom Penh, including the National School of Arts and Trades (see Education), and in provincial cities.

USIS provided teaching materials for English classes conducted at the seven cultural centers (see Summary); enrollment in the 22 classes at USIS Phnom Penh and Battambang totaled approximately 500. In addition, under its presentation program USIS distributed a number of Cambodian-English and French-English dictionaries.

The U.S. Army had provided 20 language-training laboratories, and the Air Force 18 laboratories, for use by the Cambodian Armed Forces.

## LIBRARIES

*U.S. Government*

The chief librarian of USIS Phnom Penh came to the United States on an IES grant to receive a year's inservice training in library science at a Pennsylvania public library; at the library's request, her grant was extended an additional 6 months. She will resume her responsibilities with USIS on returning to Cambodia but in addition will serve as consultant to the Cambodian National Library and the libraries of the Buddhist Institute, the Royal Medical School, and the Royal School of Administration.

USIS libraries at Phnom Penh and Battambang, as of June 1959, contained a total of 6,521 books, of which 4,794 were in English. Book circulation totaled 13,213 and annual library attendance was 216,372. USIA supplied the libraries with 1,305 volumes during the year.

The Library of Congress exchanges books and other materials with libraries in Cambodia. Among items received during 1959 were several maps and town plans, contributed by the Geographic Service of the Cambodian Armed Forces.

## RELIGION

Under the IES program, an American specialist in comparative religion visited several Far Eastern countries, including Cambodia, where he lectured to audiences totaling about 2,000 Buddhists, laymen as well as clergy, and paid calls on leading figures of the Buddhist movement.

## IV. CREATIVE ARTS, ENTERTAINMENT, AND SPORTS

*U.S. Government*

Under the IES leader program, the president of the Cambodian Writers Association, who is also a prominent jurist, visited the United States; he has since written a book about his experiences. The director of the National School of Music and Theater also visited the United States on an IES grant. A Cambodian student took courses in architecture at an American university.

An American sculptor, under the IES program, visited Cambodia during a tour of the Far East and gave demonstrations in classes at four schools; while in the country he helped to model a commemorative monument. (See Transportation.) Another American specialist, a photographer, gave illustrated lectures on the United States.

An American field and track specialist spent several months in Cambodia under the IES program; he helped to prepare Cambodian athletes for international competitions, coached at several schools, aided army athletes in track and field techniques, and appeared at a clinic of Cambodian coaches.

Under the President's special international program for cultural presentations administered by the Department of State, the Jack Teagarden Sextet gave four public performances, one before the royal family.

The USIS libraries at Phnom Penh and Battambang continued their regular concerts of recorded music, and the former presented a series of lectures.

The monuments at Angkor Wat were the subject of two exhibits circulated to museums in the United States by the Traveling Exhibitions Service of the Smithsonian Institution. One was a collection of 100 photographs by a Chinese photographer; the other, a group of stone rubbings taken from the reliefs decorating a funerary temple. (For ICA project involving the School of Fine Arts, see Industry.)

ANNEX A

Exchange of persons financed by U.S. Government agencies, 1959<sup>1</sup>

[T=U.S. citizens in Cambodia. F=Cambodian citizens to the United States]

	Science and technology										Social sciences								Humanities						Creative arts		Total	
	Agriculture		Industry		Medicine and public health		Transportation		Other		Education		Government, political science, and law		Mass media		Public administration		English language		Library science		Religion		Entertainment and sports			
	T	F	T	F	T	F	T	F	T	F	T	F	T	F	T	F	T	F	T	F	T	F	T	F	T	F	T	F
College and university study.....		11		1		3				6		5		1				1		1						1		30
Teaching and teacher training.....												14								9						9		14
Inservice or other nonacademic training.....		5				4										1		12				1						25
Observation and consultation.....		3		1												1										1		25
Interchange of other special personnel for lecturing, consultation, etc.	19		18		7		246		2		16		1		4		11					1			3	1	328	1
<b>Total.....</b>	19	19	18	2	7	7	246		2	6	16	19	1	13	4	2	11	20	9	1		1	1		3	3	337	93
Cultural attractions (number of groups).....																									1			

<sup>1</sup> Excludes military personnel.

## ANNEX B

## PRINCIPAL ACTIVITIES OF U.S. NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS

## FOUNDATIONS

The *Asia Foundation* provided partial and full assistance to students for study in the United States, financed a national literary contest for secondary school students and the publication of a Cambodian law book, and assisted the following Cambodian institutions:

- Buddhist Institute: Funds for publication of two volumes in a series on Cambodian folklore; training in the United States for a Cambodian grantee who will become Editor-Translator of the Institute;
- Buddhist Lycee Preah Suramarit: Services of an American teacher of English and training in the United States for a Buddhist teacher trainee;
- Vocational training institution of the Cambodian Chamber of Commerce: Funds for teacher salaries, textbooks, and equipment;
- Children's Aid Society: Training (including 1 year in the United States) for the director of its center in Phnom Penh;
- Kompong Cham Educational Development Association: Funds for construction of the city's first public library;
- Lycee Preah Sihanouk: Funds for laboratory equipment;
- Lycee Sisowath: Funds to dramatic and music clubs for musical instruments and other equipment;
- Ministry of Education: Salaries of teachers for free adult education classes; also, funds for the purchase of tape recording equipment for the audio-visual center in the Ministry's Bureau of Technical Services and musical instruments for a program of recording Cambodian music for distribution in the school system;
- National Pedagogical Institute: Funds for laboratory equipment;
- National School of Arts and Trades: Supplies and scientific equipment for the training of Cambodian laboratory technicians;
- National School of Music and Theater: Equipment;
- Office of Buddhist Education: Station wagon to aid its contacts with elementary Pali schools;
- World Buddhist Association: Scholarship funds for oversea training of prospective teachers for the Buddhist Lycee and University.

The *Ford Foundation* in 1958 awarded a fellowship to an American student of anthropology, enabling him to go to Cambodia to make a study of a Khmer village.

## UNIVERSITIES

No American universities are known to have programs involving exchanges of personnel with Cambodia. At least 11 include Cambodia among countries studied in their southeast Asia area programs; 1—Georgetown University's Institute of Languages and Linguistics—offers training in the Cambodian language.

## YOUTH PROGRAMS

The American Field Service brought five Cambodian high school students to the United States in 1959. Another student came under the sponsorship of the New York Herald Tribune Youth Forum.

## MEDICAL GROUPS

Medical International Cooperation (Medico), a branch of the International Rescue Committee, supports a three-man medical team which in fiscal year 1959 began a project to develop a medical center at Kratie, in eastern Cambodia. In addition to providing medical treatment, the team is training Cambodian students.

## CHURCH-AFFILIATED WELFARE ORGANIZATIONS

Approximately a dozen of these groups are active in Cambodia, principally in the fields of education and medicine.

## SCIENTIFIC ORGANIZATIONS

Harvard University's Arnold Arboretum and the Pacific Science Board of the National Academy of Sciences-National Research Council conduct exchanges of scientific information with Cambodia.

## MUSEUMS

Approximately six American museums systematically collect and exhibit examples of the art and anthropology of southeast Asian countries including Cambodia.

## C. THAILAND

## SUMMARY

During the fiscal year 1959, educational and cultural activities involving Thailand were conducted by 12 departments and agencies of the U.S. Government. The programs of greatest magnitude were those of the International Cooperation Administration (ICA), the the International Educational Exchange Service of the Department of State (IES), the U.S. Information Agency (USIA), and the Department of Defense.

Under the ICA program, 289 Thai citizens arrived in the United States for training in connection with projects conducted both directly by ICA and by universities under ICA-sponsored contracts with institutions in Thailand; approximately 100 went to other countries for training. A total of 106 U.S.-employed advisers worked in Thailand and approximately 300 were employed under contracts with universities and business firms. The total obligated for project assistance under the technical cooperation program for 1959 was \$4 million; under the defense-support program, \$4,400,000. The following table shows obligations for the major cost components estimated as of June 30, 1959:

[In thousands of dollars]

	Total	Defense support	Technical cooperation
Technicians.....	\$1,695	\$305	\$1,380
Participants.....	1,100	100	1,000
Contractual services <sup>1</sup> .....	2,970	1,850	1,120
Supplies and equipment.....	2,645	2,145	500
Total project.....	8,400	4,400	4,000

<sup>1</sup> Includes technicians, participants, and supplies and equipment under all types of contracts.

Unless otherwise indicated, all activities described took place during the fiscal year 1959.

USIA conducts a great variety of educational and cultural activities in Thailand. A large part of these activities are carried on through its four information centers with their libraries, seminars and lecture series, and through support for an extensive English-teaching program at the binational center in Bangkok. About \$115,000 was budgeted for the information and binational centers.

*Southeast Asia Treaty Organization*

The cultural activities of SEATO include research fellowships, undergraduate scholarships, professorships, and traveling lectureships. During 1959, two Americans visited Thailand under this program, and one Thai citizen came to the United States. SEATO appropriated \$108,000 for the foregoing activities during the fiscal year 1959. The United States contributes to this multilateral program and supports the aims of SEATO through its bilateral programs as well.

*United Nations*

The principal U.N. activity in Thailand is the expanded program of technical assistance, in which a number of U.N. specialized agencies participate. Under this program some 57 U.N. experts, including 2 U.S. citizens, were expected to be in Thailand for varying lengths of time during the calendar year 1959 and funds were allocated for 27 training fellowships for Thai citizens. Emphasis was placed on projects in agriculture, education, and health. The budget for the year was \$582,000.

Material on nongovernmental activities in annex B was drawn primarily from published sources. It includes examples of the work of the principal organizations known to be interested in Thailand and is intended to be illustrative rather than exhaustive, since this survey is basically concerned with Government-supported activities.

Unless otherwise indicated, all activities described took place during the fiscal year 1959.

## I. PERSONS

## EDUCATION

*Teacher training*

The International Cooperation Administration is assisting the Thai Ministry of Education in a general education development program, the main objective of which is the development of an education center for each of the country's 12 regions. Each center will include a teacher-training institution as well as primary, secondary, and vocational schools. During 1959 a total of 6 U.S. advisers were assigned to the program; 52 participants arrived in the United States for training, principally under contract arrangements with the U.S. Office of Education. A teacher-training project has been conducted since 1954 under a contract between the College of Education of Thailand and Indiana University. Twelve staff members from the University's School of Education were in Thailand during 1959 and 40 Thai participants arrived at Indiana University for training.

Under the international educational exchange program, three Thai students studied education at American universities in 1959. Under the same program, 40 Thai secondary-school students from all areas of the country received grants to continue their education at 4 American-sponsored schools in Thailand (Dara Academy for Girls and Prince Royal's College for Boys in Chiangmai, Wattana Wittaya Academy for Girls, and Bangkok Christian College for Boys in Bangkok); most of them are training to be teachers. An official of the Thai Department of Physical Education visited the United States in 1959 to observe American practices in this field, and a U.S. professor of physical education taught at the College of Physical Education in Bangkok.

UNESCO, since 1950, has supported an educational pilot project at Chachoengsao to help Thai personnel improve the educational system. The project began as a joint undertaking of the Government of Thailand, UNESCO, and ICA. A five-man UNESCO team in 1959 included experts in secondary education and curriculum development; a fellowship was awarded to a Thai teacher for training in primary and secondary education.

At Ubol, in northeastern Thailand, the Government of Thailand is developing two educational centers—the Thailand-UNESCO Fundamental Education Center (TUFEC) and the Thailand Union Rural Teacher Education Project (TURTEP)—which it is hoped may in the future form the nucleus of a university adapted to the needs of the region's rural population. A U.S. secondary-school teacher, under the IES program, trained prospective English teachers at both centers in 1959.

UNESCO supplied TUFEC with eight staff members and awarded two training fellowships in 1959. The International Labor Organization provided two handicrafts experts and an ICA agriculturist gave advisory services on a part-time basis. The Thai Ministry of Education has responsibility for the operation of the center, which gives a 2-year course, including agriculture, education, health, homemaking, social welfare, and village industries. Graduates are organized into teams to set up and conduct fundamental education programs throughout the country; 40 six-man teams were at work during 1959.

Plans for the Thailand Union Rural Teacher Education Project, which opened in 1956, were made jointly by the Ministry of Education, UNESCO, and the ICA mission. The teaching staff is principally composed of Thais. UNESCO supplied two instructors and two training fellowships in 1959; ICA's education mission provided advisory services.

*Vocational education*

The Technical Institute at Bangkok is receiving assistance in vocational education under a contract with Wayne State University (Detroit, Mich.): 12 Wayne State staff members were in Thailand in 1959 and 8 Thais came to the United States for training.

In the field of vocational education, 2 ICA technicians provided inservice training to the staffs of 2 vocational agriculture teacher-training schools and 14 vocational agriculture schools; 4 participants arrived in the United States for training.

Under a contract with the Ministry of Education signed during 1959, the University of Hawaii launched the SEATO skilled-labor project, funded from the President's Asian economic development fund. Following a USOM survey of skilled manpower needs, 10 U.S. technicians went to Bangkok to organize the project and 6 participants were selected to receive training at the University of Hawaii beginning in September 1959. The purpose of the project is to assist the Ministry of Education to bring the output of existing schools into line with

the needs of the Thai labor force. Work has begun on converting approximately 15 woodworking schools into general industrial schools for training in the metal, electrical, automotive, and building trades.<sup>5</sup>

#### *ICA-sponsored university contracts*

In addition to those in the field of education, mentioned above, contracts in agriculture, engineering, English teaching, and public administration are described under the appropriate headings below.

### AGRICULTURE

Under the ICA contract with Oregon State College, dating from 1954, 4 Oregon State staff members during 1959 continued to assist in the development of a program of agricultural teaching, research, and extension at Kasetsart University. 14 participants arrived in the United States for training.

ICA agricultural advisers continued to assist an agricultural development project in northeast Thailand, the goal of which is to develop an integrated and coordinated agricultural program providing farmers with technical guidance and assistance in crop and livestock improvement, use and conservation of natural resources, rural credit and market development, and generally to improve the managerial and technical skills of the farmers of the region. As of June 1959, 27 ICA advisers were in Thailand; 25 participants arrived in the United States for training; approximately 25 Thai nationals went to Japan, Taiwan, and the Philippines. (For the program involving vocational agriculture schools, see Education.)

Under the IES program, one student of forestry and one in the field of nutrition came to the United States in 1959 and an American professor taught marine biology at Chulalongkorn University.

The Department of Agriculture, under Public Law 480,<sup>6</sup> brought to the United States four technicians employed by the Thailand Tobacco Monopoly. Under the sponsorship of U.S. tobacco exporters' associations, they studied tobacco manufacturing techniques. In addition to training programs under contract arrangements with ICA, the Department of Agriculture trained one FAO fellow and two ILO fellows from Thailand.

The Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations conducts projects in animal production and disease control, fisheries, food technology, land and water resources, crop and livestock development, and home economics. During calendar year 1959, 10 experts were assigned to these projects and 14 training fellowships were awarded to Thai nationals.

UNESCO, through an arrangement with FAO, provided a home economic expert and Canada (under the Colombo plan) an agricultural extension expert for the fundamental education center at Ubol.

Under the Colombo plan, Japan provided two experts in cattle feeding, whose work included the training of Thai technicians.

### SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

Under the IES program, a student of physics and a leader in the field of general science came to the United States during 1959; a Thai scientist did research in radio chemistry, as part of a project conducted by the National Academy of Sciences to develop advanced scientific research in other countries.

A Thai microbiologist who came to the United States on a United Nations economic development fellowship received training at the Division of Antibiotics, U.S. Food and Drug Administration, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, and then visited several pharmaceutical firms. Her program was administered by the Bureau of Apprenticeship and Training, U.S. Department of Labor.

Among projects in the scientific field conducted by ICA to assist Thailand's economic development is one in ground-water exploration in northeast Thailand. During 1959, 2 ICA technicians conducted geological and ground-water studies and a 12-man team of contract technicians drilled exploratory wells and trained

<sup>5</sup> The Federal Republic of Germany during 1959 developed a 3-year program of assistance to the Vocational Education Department of the Ministry of Education. Ten Thai students, after receiving German-language training in Bangkok, left for 1 year's training in Germany; 50 students began a 2-year training course in Bangkok under a 6-man team, including a shop foreman and 4 shop teachers (auto mechanics, welding, machine shop, and electricity). Expectations were that the German program would not compete with that of USOM; Thai officials gave assurances that it would be coordinated with the total vocational education program of which the U.S. projects are a part.

<sup>6</sup> Public Law 480, sec. 104(a), authorizes the use of foreign currencies accruing under the act "to help develop new markets for U.S. agricultural commodities on a mutually benefiting basis."



Thai personnel in drilling methods. As part of the program to develop transportation facilities (see below), a meteorologist assisted in the improvement of Thailand's national weather-service system and 2 Thais received meteorological training in the United States.

#### *Atomic energy*

ICA brought five Thai scientists and technicians to the United States for training at the International School of Nuclear Science and Engineering at Argonne National Laboratory. (A sixth was sponsored by the International Atomic Energy Agency.) Their training was part of a program to develop a staff for the operation of a research reactor which Thailand intends to procure with U.S. financial assistance provided under the atoms-for-peace program.

#### *Engineering*

Four staff members of the College of Engineering, University of Texas, under an ICA contract initiated in 1954, assisted Chulalongkorn University to expand its teaching and research program in engineering. Of the 20 Chulalongkorn staff members arriving in the United States for training during fiscal year 1958, 19 continued their training in 1959; 7 of these will remain in 1960, and 10 new participants will arrive. Sixteen hydraulic engineers, under an ICA contract, went to Thailand to work on an international project to develop the MeKong River.

Under the IES program, six engineering students and one research scholar in engineering came to the United States in 1959, the latter in connection with the National Academy of Sciences project mentioned above.

The Government of Thailand financed the visit of an expert from the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers to consult on a harbor project at Bangkok and also the training in the United States of 13 construction engineers and a finance officer from the Thai Irrigation Department. Training of the latter group, requested by the Thai Government in connection with two river projects, was given by the Bureau of Reclamation, U.S. Department of the Interior. Arrangements for both the expert's visit and the training in the United States were made by the International Educational Exchange Service, Department of State.

Preparations were completed for the opening, in September 1959, of the SEATO Graduate School of Engineering at Chulalongkorn University. The regional project is being developed by the Thai Government in order to assist both members and nonmembers of SEATO to meet their needs for engineers. As its contribution, the United States is financing (from the President's Asian economic development fund) a 3-year contract with the University of Colorado to provide teaching and advisory technical assistance, commodities, and training of key members of the present Chulalongkorn engineering faculty. A University of Colorado faculty member is dean of the new school, which has an international governing board. Other SEATO member countries are contributing faculty, equipment, and financial support. During the first year, the curriculum will consist of courses in hydraulic engineering, with emphasis on the problems of irrigation and water use in southeast Asia.

Under the SEATO scholarship program, a Thai instructor in civil engineering received a grant enabling him to go to Pakistan for graduate study.

#### *Medicine and public health*

Two American specialists were employed by ICA on a malaria-eradication project, assisting the Thai Government to complete its highly successful program; two Thais attended the malaria-eradication course in Jamaica. A pilot project in rural health provided demonstrations in preventive health services to rural areas. Under a continuing medical education project, emphasis was given to aiding in the establishment of a new medical and nursing school in Chiangmai. In all, 9 ICA personnel were in Thailand and 25 Thais came to the United States for medical or nursing training during 1959.

A total of 17 Thai students came to the United States under the IES program for training in various medical subjects, 1 of them in public health. The Director General of the Department of Health, Ministry of Public Health, also visited the United States with a group of persons from other SEATO countries, under a program which provides for certain IES grants to be designated as SEATO grants.

World Health Organization experts in Thailand as of January 1959 included one in yaws control, three in nursing education, one in communicable diseases, and one health statistician.

A woman physician, recipient of a SEATO research fellowship, came to the United States to study techniques for the diagnosis of thalassemia, a blood disease affecting 13.5 percent of all Thais.

Following an agreement reached in May 1959 between the United States and SEATO, the National Institutes of Health of the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare began planning a cholera-research program in the SEATO area. To be financed with funds from the President's Asian economic development fund, transferred to NIH by the International Cooperation Administration, the program is expected to receive support from other SEATO members, including the provision of personnel and facilities in the Asian member countries. Thailand has offered to recruit personnel and will make facilities available for any phase of the project to be carried out in Thailand.

#### PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION

Under an ICA contract dating from 1955, the Department of Government of Indiana University in 1959 provided 15 staff members, some for short terms, to assist in the development of Thammasat University's Institute of Public Administration; 16 Thais were in the United States under this project. Increasing emphasis is being placed on development of training facilities and on the promotion of inservice training activities within the Thai Government. USIS provided the institute with lecturers for a special inservice-training program in public relations for Thai Government officials.

In addition to the Thais studying at Indiana University under the contract with Thammasat University, 42 ICA participants came to the United States for training in public administration during 1959 and approximately 12 received training in Japan, the Philippines, Korea, Taiwan, and Vietnam. Projects in this field include city planning, modernization of fiscal planning, and economic policy and planning. Three ICA technicians and some 24 persons under contract arrangements with U.S. firms were assigned to these projects.

Two Thai students received training in public administration at U.S. universities in 1959 under the IES program; two others, on UNTAA fellowships, were trained at the Office of Business Economics, Department of Commerce.

A customs expert from Australia, under the Colombo plan, advised the Thai Customs Authority on problems relating to administration and customs rates; ICA contributed to this activity through the participant training program.

Under the SEATO scholarship program, a local government official was awarded a grant for graduate study in public administration in the Philippines.

#### *Public safety*

Twenty-three ICA technicians were assigned to a defense-support project to strengthen the national Police Force through training in methods of maintaining law and order, preventing crime, apprehending criminals, protecting life and property, and preserving the country's internal security; 26 Thais arrived in the United States for training.

#### *Transportation*

Under ICA's technical cooperation program, assistance is furnished to the Thai Highway Department through a contract with an engineering firm; specialists in all phases of highway engineering and construction as well as in the planning and managerial functions of a highway department are furnished. Another project, coordinated with the ICAO program (see below), is helping to develop an efficient system of domestic and international ground facilities for both civil and military air transport. A team of about 25 Pan-American World Airways specialists assisted in the reorganization and rehabilitation, technically and economically, of the Thai Airways Co. Several other large projects, principally in the highway development field, are financed from defense-support funds. ICA personnel during 1959 included 3 highway engineers and 6 aviation experts; 19 Thais came to the United States for training.

Under the U.N. Technical Assistance Administration, a Thai technician came to the United States for training in photogrammetry provided by the Coast and Geodetic Survey and the National Bureau of Standards of the Department of Commerce.

A project conducted by the International Civil Aviation Organization since 1951 has provided training in all phases of civil aviation. A 3-man team of experts during 1959 concentrated on the training of mechanics, a shortage of which is hampering the development of the national airlines.

The International Labor Organization awarded a training fellowship in ship operations.

## HUMANITIES

*English-language training*

During 1959, five Thai students and two teachers received training in English teaching in the United States under the IES program. An American professor (an instructor in Thai and Burmese at Cornell University) taught English at the College of Education, while three American secondary-school teachers instructed future Thai teachers in English at the Pibul Songgram Teacher Training School at Pisanuloki; TUFEC and TURTEP, Ubol (see Education); and the Teacher Training School at Korat. The two American students in Thailand under the education exchange program (see Anthropology and Mass media) also taught English part time.

A regional English-language program for Thailand, Laos, and Vietnam (Cambodia may be included later), conducted by the University of Michigan under an ICA contract and funded from the President's fund for Asian economic development, was launched during 1959. Developments in Thailand included the arrival of 8 American specialists at the College of Education, selection of 2 Thais for training at Michigan, and the establishment of an inservice teacher training program (60 Thai teachers were enrolled in a summer course). Objective of the project is to establish natural centers for the training of English-language teachers and the production of teaching aids.

The USIS English-teaching program is conducted under the aegis of the American University Alumni Association's language center in Bangkok, a binational center which opened in 1952 and now has an enrollment of about 6,800 students, including Government leaders, members of the professions and the military, and Buddhist monks. USIS finances a staff of 4 American teachers; the center maintains an additional staff of about 50 (most of them on a part-time basis), which consists of Americans residing in Bangkok. Smaller programs administered by the Bangkok center are carried on at Chiangmai, Korat, and Songkhla by USIS and military personnel and their wives.

Seminars for national teachers of English have been held semiannually in Bangkok since the opening of the binational center, and several similar courses have been conducted in various parts of the country as well. Principal objectives are the improvement of the teachers' command of spoken English and the development of special techniques for teaching English to speakers of the national language. Approximately 150 Thai teachers attended seminars.

The binational center also provides special English-language courses, on a contract basis, to persons preparing to leave for training in the United States under ICA auspices. Courses last for 6, 12, or 18 weeks, depending on the individual's proficiency. Approximately 700 participants were trained during 1959.

The Army and the Air Force made arrangements to supply English-language training equipment for use by the Thai armed forces in 1960.

A UNESCO expert continued to assist the English supervisory unit, established by the Ministry of Education in 1954, in its program to develop new methods and materials for English teaching in teachers' colleges and secondary schools.

*The arts*

An American music specialist visited Thailand and an American free-lance writer gave lectures on American literature under the IES program.

The Golden Gate Quartet, the Little Orchestra Society of New York and Jack Teagarden's Sextet performed in Thailand under the President's special international program for cultural presentations, administered by the Department of State.

A USIS officer conducted a course in the American theater at Chulalongkorn University.

## SOCIAL SCIENCE

*Anthropology*

Under the IES student program, an American went to Thailand during 1959 to conduct ethnological research among agricultural communities in the hills around Korat. Another American was awarded a SEATO research fellowship for a study of the assimilation of ethnic minority groups in Thailand. A Thai woman scholar received a SEATO research fellowship to study the culture of southeast Asia in Laos, Vietnam, Cambodia, Malaya, Indonesia, and Burma.

*Business administration*

A Thai student received an IES grant to study business administration in the United States.

*Community development and social welfare*

An ICA expert continued to advise Thai Government personnel who are responsible for administering the country's community development program.

The director of Kuang Ksiew Hospital spent 2 months in the United States under the IES leader program, observing social-welfare methods; an American social-welfare specialist went to Thailand.

The U.N. Technical Assistance Administration provided one expert in community development (for TUFEC; see Education) and two in social welfare.

*Economics*

Two Thai students came to the United States under the IES program to study economics at universities here. (For ICA training in economics, see Public administration.)

Under the SEATO scholarship program, a Thai economist received a grant to study economics and cooperative sciences in Pakistan, preparatory to joining the Thai Ministry of Cooperatives.

*Industry and labor*

Under an ICA mining-development project, a U.S. technician advised Thai technicians engaged in developing the country's mineral resources. To help relieve a critical power shortage, a team of electrical engineers, including both ICA and contract technicians, worked on a project which provides participant training, both on-the-job and academic, and consulting services to the Government of Thailand. In all, seven ICA technicians were assigned during 1959 and six participants arrived in the United States for training in various phases of industry and mining. (For ICA projects in vocational education, see Education.)

The U.N. Technical Assistance Administration provided Thailand with three experts in industrial management; one in mining and minerals and two in manufacturing and processing; of the latter, one was an American textiles expert. Four fellowships were awarded for training in industrial management.

Under the International Labor Organization, five experts in manufacturing and processing were assigned to Thailand. ILO also had projects in labor productivity, industrial safety and hygiene, job placement, and apprenticeship and inservice training, involving a total of three experts and three fellowships; the job-placement expert was an American.

## MASS MEDIA

Under the IES program, the editor of a Thai-language daily newspaper (the only woman editor of a daily paper in Bangkok), the chief editor of a Chinese-language newspaper, and a Thai television specialist visited the United States during 1959; an American specialist in photography visited Thailand. An American student undertook research on the communications network in an up-country area of Thailand.

An ICA program-information project continued to provide the services of four American audiovisual technicians who, with personnel of the Thai Public Relations Department, constitute the Thai-American Audiovisual Service. The purpose of the project is to develop a self-contained audiovisual service operated by the Thais.

A Thai employee of USIS Bangkok came to the United States during 1959 for training in mass media communication, under USIA's program of foreign employee training. (For other USIA activities in this field, see Institutions and Materials.)

## POLITICAL SCIENCE AND GOVERNMENT

During 1959, 18 Thai leaders in these fields visited the United States under the IES program. Among them were 13 members of the Thai National Assembly; also included were the Governor of Korat and a former member of the National Assembly, who joined colleagues from other countries of the area in projects designed to support the objectives of SEATO. Six Thai students pursued courses in history, law, political science, and international relations at American universities, and an American professor lectured in history at Chulalongkorn University in Bangkok.

Ernest K. Lindley, director of the Washington bureau of Newsweek, visited Thailand and other Asian member countries of SEATO under the SEATO traveling lecturer program, giving lectures on the American political scene and American views on world politics.

Under the SEATO scholarship program, a Thai foreign-service officer received an award for the study of political science in the Philippines.

## STUDENT LEADERSHIP

A special project of educational travel in the United States was arranged for three Thai student leaders (one each in economics, international relations, and social administration) by the International Educational Exchange Service. The young men arrived in April 1959 and traveled across the country, visiting university campuses, talking with American student leaders, and staying in American homes. Their program here was arranged by the Committee on Friendly Relations Among Foreign Students; stopovers in Europe and India on their return trip were arranged and financed by the Asia Foundation.

## II. INSTITUTIONS

*U.S. information centers*

The information center at Bangkok and smaller centers at Chiangmai, Korat, and Songhla (a fifth center, at Udorn, reopened early in fiscal 1960) have in their libraries a total of 20,342 books in English and 3,385 in other languages. Circulation in 1959 totaled about 52,000. Total attendance at the centers was about 296,000. The Bangkok center during 1959 obtained from USIA over 100 books on engineering, natural science, and medicine and public health and also bibliographies on other scientific fields as a basis for requesting additional books.

Other activities at the Bangkok center included a series of seminars for university students on the theme "Great Issues and Principles." Speakers at the seminars, the first of which was attended by about 300, are Thai leaders in various fields. Three large exhibits on scientific subjects ("Space Unlimited," "Pioneer," and "Nautilus") were displayed both in Bangkok and the Provinces, as were smaller exhibits relating to the ICA and the military assistance programs in Thailand, U.S. foreign policy, and American culture. Musical programs were held weekly in Bangkok and films shown several times a week. The film library includes 800 titles, 150 of which are in English; total number of copies is 7,300 (2,800 in English). The films are borrowed frequently by organizations, schools, etc., to which USIS sends catalogs of its collection.

*College of Education*

USIS in June 1959 screened films relating to Thailand on the campus of the College of Education; students and faculty selected 35 films to borrow for circulation among teacher-training institutions. In addition, a faculty committee is choosing individual frames which the college will use to prepare educational film strips. The purpose of the project is to augment existing study materials on Thailand's cultural and economic life.

*American University Alumni Association Language Center*

Principal activities at the binational center continued to be English teaching, described in part I; textbook production; and maintenance of a library for the use of its students. No Thai-language instruction was provided. USIS in 1959 provided teaching materials and supplies at a total cost of \$11,600, in addition to supporting six teachers, but made no cash grant. (The center's estimated income for calendar year 1959 is \$113,500.) Attendance at its library, which includes about 3,000 books, totaled approximately 15,000 during 1959.

*ICA University contracts*

The following contract arrangements were in effect during 1959:

<i>U.S. institution</i>	<i>Thai institution</i>	<i>Field of activity</i>
University of Colorado	Chulalongkorn University	Engineering
University of Hawaii	Ministry of Education	Vocational education
Indiana University	College of Education	Teacher training
Indiana University	Thammasat University	Public administration
University of Michigan	College of Education	English teaching
Oregon State College	Kasetsart University	Agriculture
University of Texas	Chulalongkorn University	Engineering
Wayne State University	Technical Institute	Vocational education

Under several of these programs, assistance was given in 1959 to Thai institutions in the preparation of Thai-language teaching aids, including books, and in the establishment of libraries. Under the Indiana contract alone, three library centers were set up. An American librarian continued to supervise the 6,000-book library of Thammasat University's Institute of Public Administration.

ICA has a contract with the U.S. Book Exchange for paying the expenses of libraries in Thailand who wish to join the exchange. During the calendar year 1959 there were 32 active member libraries in Thailand, and 6,000 individual publications were sent to these members.

### III. MATERIALS

The National Archives and Records Service, General Services Administration, contributed documents and publications relating to records management to the Institute of Public Administration, Thammasat University.

The Atomic Energy Commission added material to the technical library of the Thai Atomic Energy Commission and received technical material in exchange. Under the atoms-for-peace program, the United States announced that it would provide cobalt teletherapy equipment, used for the treatment of cancer, to the Siriraj Hospital at Bangkok.

Most of the ICA-sponsored contracts include the provision of supplies and equipment to the Thai institutions concerned.

IES presented subscriptions to American periodicals to 47 Thais who had returned to their homeland after visiting the United States under the exchange program.

The Library of Congress has a total of 53 exchange partners in Thailand. During 1959 it sent approximately 164 individual publications, in addition to the partial depository set of U.S. Government publications (an estimated 1,200 pieces) sent annually to the National Library at Bangkok.

The Office of Education in cooperation with ICA and George Washington University, conducted an international workshop on the development of instructional materials. Two Thai teachers, brought to the United States under the ICA program, participated; one prepared a teacher's guide on handicrafts and the other wrote a primer for Thai children as part of their training. The Office of Education also assisted the committee on foreign students of the American Association of Collegiate Registrars and Admissions Officers in the preparation of a guide to the academic placement of Thai students in U.S. educational institutions.<sup>1</sup>

The Traveling Exhibition Service of the Smithsonian Institution arranged for the exhibition at American museums of a collection of 55 Thai paintings and also a group of children's paintings from southeast Asia, which included several works by Thai children.

Among publications presented by USIS during 1959 were books on the American theater for students of a course in that subject (see "The Arts"); a book on farm-youth activities to Thai 4-H Clubs; one on tropical plants to an agricultural researcher; several reference works on political science and government for use by the supreme court, the law and political science faculties of Thai universities and journalists; a book on shipping for the Director General of the Harbor Department, who was undertaking a port and traffic survey; and books on journalism for approximately 100 newspapermen and publishers. USIS gave financial support to the publication of a Thai-language edition of an American book on Communist China, 5,000 copies of which were printed.

Thirty films were produced for showing by USIS mobile units; among the subjects were the fundamental education program at Ubol, Thailand's community schools, and Chulalongkorn University. Television programs included a monthly 30-minute film on ICA projects in Thailand. Radio programs were devoted to science, sports and music, among other subjects. The monthly USIS magazine, "Free World," with a circulation of about 80,000, published illustrated articles on the Orientalia Division of the Library of Congress, Hawaii, and the Thailand National Museum.

USIS made preliminary arrangements for the purchase of equipment for a new university press at Chulalongkorn University, using Public Law 480 funds.

<sup>1</sup> This activity is part of the Office of Education's continuing assistance to educational institutions in interpreting credentials earned abroad by both foreign and American students. During 1959 the Office responded to requests for the interpretation of credentials of 25 Thai students coming to the United States.

ANNEX A

Exchange of persons financed by U.S. Government agencies, 1959

[T=U.S. citizens in Thailand. F=Thai citizens to the United States.]

	Education		Science and technology										Public administration				Humanities		Social science										Miscellaneous		Total							
			Agriculture		Atomic energy		Engineering		Medicine and public health		Other		General		Safety		Transportation		Other		English language		Arts		Business administration		Community development and social welfare						Economics		Industry		Mass media	
	T	F	T	F	T	F	T	F	T	F	T	F	T	F	T	F	T	F	T	F	T	F	T	F	T	F	T	F	T	F	T	F	T	F	T	F		
College and university study		102		16				6		17		1		2								1														2	169	
Teaching or teacher training	15																																		22	2		
University teaching	13		1																			1												15				
Research								1																												2		
Inservice or other nonacademic training		9		29		5				25		2		42		26		19										6		1				23		187		
Observation and consultation for national and community leaders		1							1		1																		2		18				24			
Interchange of other special personnel for lecturing, consultation, advisory, and technical services	22		31				37		9		15		42		23		199					8		2				2			12		5	1		1	408	1
Total	50	112	32	45		5	37	7	9	43	15	5	42	44	23	26	199	19		1	16	7	2		1	2	1	2	12	6	6	4	24	2	23	447	375	
Cultural and sports attractions (number of groups)																							3															

## ANNEX B

## PRINCIPAL ACTIVITIES OF U.S. NONGOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS

## FOUNDATIONS

The *Asia Foundation* helped to finance the publication of a linguistic study of the northern Thai dialect, the profits of which will go to the construction of a secondary school for monks and needy students. It also assisted the following institutions and organizations:

- Buddhist Priests' Hospital: Funds for publication and distribution of public health pamphlets;
- Chulalongkorn University: Funds to expand its textbook publications program; special lecturers; recorded English lessons;
- Science Society of Thailand: Funds for administrative expenses, capital equipment, and program expenses (science talent search, science clubs, study and travel, training of science writers, publication of a science journal);
- Social Science Association of Thailand: Funds to establish four fellowships and three grants-in-aid to be awarded annually to senior scholars for research projects;
- Social Workers Association of Thailand: Funds for a training program for volunteer workers, a publications program, a conference of local agencies, and general administrative expenses;
- Thai Bar Association: Funds for law books and furnishings for its library;
- Thailand Education Society: Funds for a summer institute for teachers and for development of its magazine;
- Thai Library Association: Funds for its program of workshops and other educational activities for librarians throughout Thailand; and,
- Thammasat University: Provision of an American journalist for the teaching staff.

The *Rockefeller Foundation*, in addition to providing travel and research grants to scientists, in 1958 and 1959 gave financial assistance to the College of Veterinary Science, Kasetsart University, for the purchase of laboratory equipment and library materials; in 1958 it presented scholarship funds and equipment to the university's department of home economics. The Foundation in 1958 provided a collection of books in international relations to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

The *Ford Foundation*, *Hazen Foundation*, *Peurifoy Foundation*, and *Eisenhower Exchange Fellowships* make occasional grants enabling American citizens to go to Thailand and Thais to visit the United States.

## UNIVERSITIES

Cornell University, in affiliation with Kasetsart University, operates a cultural anthropology program for the collection of data on cultural change. It includes exchanges of professors and students and also the training of Thai officials in the uses of research; the Cornell Research Center for southeast Asia in Bangkok has facilities for field research and training.

The Harvard School of Public Health exchanges faculty with the School of Public Health in Bangkok.

Both Cornell and the University of California (Berkeley) offer courses in the Thai language; in all, about 14 universities include Thailand in their programs of southeast Asian area studies.

## MEDICAL GROUPS

The China Medical Board of New York, Inc., in 1959 enabled a Thai professor of surgery and an administrator from the University of Medical Sciences, Bangkok, to come to the United States for study; it also provided the university with a visiting American professor of psychiatry and a consultant in nursing education. Funds were provided for teaching and research equipment for several departments of the university.

Research Corp., through the Williams-Waterman Fund for Combat of Dietary Diseases, provides funds for Thai personnel to study nutrition in the United States.

American surgeons exchange information with colleagues in Thailand through the Pan-Pacific Surgical Association.



CHURCH-AFFILIATED WELFARE ORGANIZATIONS

At least 25 of these groups conduct agricultural, educational, or medical programs in Thailand.

ORGANIZATIONS PROMOTING ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

The Cooperative League of the U.S.A., through its Freedom Fund, aids the development of cooperatives in Thailand.

The U.S. National Committee of the International Commission on Irrigation and Drainage furnishes technical information on irrigation and water resource development to the Royal Irrigation Department of Thailand.

SCIENTIFIC ORGANIZATIONS

The National Academy of Sciences, through its Pacific Science Board, assists the Science Society of Thailand.

EDUCATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

Both the Association for Childhood Education and the National Education Association give assistance to Thailand's schools and teachers.

OTHER ORGANIZATIONS PROMOTING INTERCULTURAL UNDERSTANDING

At least six American museums systematically collect and exhibit examples of Thailand's culture. Approximately 12 scholarly organizations encourage research in the humanities and the social sciences.

VIETNAM

SUMMARY

During the fiscal year 1959, educational and cultural activities involving Vietnam were conducted by 10 departments and agencies of the U.S. Government. The principal programs were those of the International Cooperation Administration (ICA), the International Educational Exchange Service of the Department of State (IES), the U.S. Information Agency (USIA; referred to overseas as USIS), and the Department of Defense.

Under the ICA program, 314 Vietnamese came to the United States for training and about 140 went to other countries. Some 550 American technicians were assigned to projects in Vietnam as of June 30, 1959. The principal fields of activity were transportation, public administration, industry, agriculture, and education. The total cost of project assistance under the technical cooperation program for 1959 was \$5,086,000; in addition, \$37,854,000 in defense support funds was obligated. The following table shows the major cost components:

[In thousands of dollars]

	Total	Defense support	Technical cooperation
Technicians.....	2,356	1,685	671
Participants.....	2,529	974	1,555
Contract services <sup>1</sup> .....	12,396	9,751	2,645
Commodities.....	24,065	23,905	160
Other costs.....	1,504	1,539	55
Total project assistance.....	\$ 42,940	37,854	5,086

<sup>1</sup> Includes technicians, participants, and commodities under all types of contracts.

<sup>2</sup> Includes \$6,640,000 in prior-year funds.

Under the IES program, a Vietnamese Government official and a leading businessman visited the United States and 12 students began courses of study at American universities; 7 students continued their studies for a second year. American specialists in journalism and in music visited Vietnam and five American professors lectured at Vietnamese institutions. A total of \$221,488 was obligated for the fiscal year 1959 program.

USIA conducted a great variety of educational and cultural activities in Vietnam. A large part of these activities were carried out through its two information centers at Saigon and Hue, with their libraries, exhibits, and cultural programs, and through support for English-language teaching at the binational center at Saigon and its branch at Hue. The 1959 budget for support of information and binational centers, exclusive of American and local employee salaries, was \$61,575.

Under the military assistance program, the Department of Defense assigned approximately 725 military personnel to the Military Assistance Advisory Group (MAAG) in Vietnam.

The principal United Nations activity in Vietnam is the expanded program of technical assistance, in which a number of United Nations specialized agencies participate. Under this program some 30 experts were assigned to Vietnam for varying lengths of time during the calendar year 1959. Emphasis was placed on health, agriculture, and public administration. The budget for the year was \$227,967.

Australia, Canada, India, Japan, New Zealand, and the United Kingdom conduct bilateral technical assistance programs, as members of the Colombo Plan Council for Technical Cooperation in south and southeast Asia. During fiscal year 1959 Australia provided two English-language teachers and two experts in dairy farming; New Zealand provided an English-language teacher. Forty-nine Vietnamese received training in various fields in other Colombo plan member countries.

Material on nongovernmental activities in annex B was drawn primarily from published sources. It includes examples of the work of the principal organizations known to be interested in Vietnam and is intended to be illustrative rather than exhaustive, since this survey is basically concerned with Government-supported activities.

Unless otherwise indicated, all activities described took place during the fiscal year 1959.

## I. SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

### AGRICULTURE

#### *U.S. Government*

ICA conducted 10 agricultural projects in the following fields: agricultural education, agricultural extension, crop development, irrigation and water control, administration of agrarian reform, land development and rural resettlement, agricultural economics and statistics, fisheries, livestock, and agricultural credit and cooperative organizations. In all, 83 American technicians were assigned to the agricultural program; 41 Vietnamese received training in the United States, and 56 went to other countries. The agricultural education project, aimed at developing the National College of Agriculture at Blao, which was founded in 1955 with ICA assistance, is of particular significance since the college is expected in time to meet Vietnam's need for trained technicians in all aspects of farming. Assistance during 1959 included the construction of a combined library and auditorium, training of 4 selected students in the Philippines, 4-year scholarships in the United States for 15 potential teachers, and the services of an American library specialist and an agricultural engineer. The Vietnamese Government recently raised the school's scholastic standing from that of junior college to full college level.

USIS produced a documentary film on Vietnam's 4-T Clubs (the equivalent of American 4-H Clubs), showing their activities, responsibilities of their members, and their contribution to the country's economic development. Another film dealt with the crop-development project conducted by International Voluntary Services under an ICA contract.

#### *International organizations*

The Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations during calendar year 1959 provided the services of an expert in each of the following fields: soil survey, soil chemistry, irrigation, animal health, agricultural research, and agricultural statistics.

### ATOMIC ENERGY

#### *U.S. Government*

Under a bilateral agreement for cooperation concerning the peaceful uses of atomic energy signed by the United States and Vietnam in April 1959, the United States agreed to assist Vietnam in programs of research and development in the utilization of atomic energy and to lease to the Government of Vietnam uranium

enriched in isotope  $U^{235}$  and other special reactor materials. The Government of Vietnam took steps to purchase and erect a small reactor, to be located in Dalat. One Vietnamese begun studies at the Argonne National Laboratory under ICA sponsorship; in addition, the Government of Vietnam financed advanced study in the United States for seven staff members of the Vietnamese Office of Atomic Energy.

The Atomic Energy Commission sent technical material to the library of the Vietnamese Office of Atomic Energy. The AEC also provided technical assistance to Vietnam in connection with four monitoring stations which participate in a program of collection and analysis of fallout samples, conducted by AEC's Health and Safety Laboratory.

#### INDUSTRY AND LABOR

##### *U.S. Government*

ICA is assisting the Government of Vietnam in its program to develop Vietnamese small industries, particularly the design and marketing of handicraft products. An ICA industrial development adviser, together with two groups of contract consultants (Russell Wright Associates and U.S. consultants), during 1959 gave technical assistance to the Handicraft Development Center, which conducts a nationwide program among artisans and small industries. Four officials of the center went to Japan to survey facilities for a participant training program in that country planned for 1960. (For project in industrial education, see Education.)

In order to expand water supplies in both rural and urban regions, an ICA sanitary engineer advised the Vietnamese Government in its efforts to provide adequate supplies of potable water for both rural and urban regions and two well drillers trained Vietnamese drillers for the public-works department. A firm of contract engineers began a survey of 50 municipal water-supply systems.

Under the IES program, the proprietor of a Vietnamese printing firm, recently elected president of the Vietnamese Junior Chamber of Commerce, visited printing plants and other business firms in the United States and observed the operations of local Jaycee groups. Four Vietnamese students received grants enabling them to study economics at American universities; another studied business administration.

##### *International organizations*

The U.N. Bureau of Technical Assistance Operations assigned a geodesist and a photogrammetrist to assist the Government of Vietnam in developing its natural resources and power.

The International Labor Organization provided four experts; one each in the development of cooperatives, employment conditions, labor statistics, and labor-management relations.

#### MEDICINE AND PUBLIC HEALTH

##### *U.S. Government*

ICA assigned two medical education advisers to cooperate with local authorities in developing the program of the Medical School of the National University. Seven prospective members of the faculty came to the United States for advanced medical training; four Vietnamese doctors visited Indonesia for short-term training. Under a closely related project, 3 American nursing education advisers were in Vietnam, assistance was given in the construction and equipping of training facilities, and 10 Vietnamese nurses went to Canada for training.

Another ICA project has as its goal the gradual development of a permanent comprehensive public health program, primarily for the benefit of rural areas, to reduce the incidence of preventable diseases. The 1959 training program included short-term courses in Vietnam for about 350 public health workers, nurses, and educators; 13 Vietnamese went to the United States and Canada for training in the various medical disciplines and several others took short-term courses in other countries. Four American public health experts were assigned to the project.

ICA provided the services of a three-man malaria-eradication team and arranged for training in Jamaica, Mexico, and Manila for seven Vietnamese technicians.

ICA and Medico (Medical International Cooperation, a branch of the International Rescue Committee) cosponsored a 4-month visit to Vietnam by a team of five American thoracic surgeons and two nurses who demonstrated and gave training in the techniques of chest surgery.

*International organizations*

The World Health Organization and the U.N. Children's Fund jointly support a program to improve Vietnam's maternal and child health services. WHO during the calendar year 1958 supplied equipment and the services of a medical officer and two nurse educators. Under another WHO/UNICEF project, in the field of tuberculosis control, a WHO medical officer assisted in a countrywide vaccination campaign. WHO also provided a sanitary engineer and supplies and equipment to strengthen local and national environmental sanitation services. Four fellowships—one in public health administration, one in pediatric nursing, and two in obstetrical nursing—were awarded under WHO's regular program; the three nursing fellowships were for training in Canada.

## TRANSPORTATION

*U.S. Government*

An ICA railroad adviser in 1959 assisted in the overall rehabilitation and improvement of railroad maintenance, operations, finance and accounting, and general administration; in addition, a short-term consultant surveyed the finance and accounting methods being used by the Vietnamese Railroad and made recommendations, subsequently adopted by the Vietnamese Government, for their improvement.

Under a highway and bridge construction project, work continued on the construction of important segments of the national highway network, design of bridges, training of Vietnamese personnel at all levels, and practical demonstrations of American construction methods. A four-man team of ICA technicians and approximately 330 technicians employed by American firms under contract to ICA were in Vietnam; 12 Vietnamese received training in the United States; and a number of others took 4-month training courses in Vietnam.

Rehabilitation of Vietnam's inland waterways continued, with an American hydraulic engineer and marine engineer advising the Ministry of Public Works on dredging of canals, rehabilitation of lighthouses and navigational aids, and improving the port of Saigon. Four Vietnamese went to the United States for training and four more began the study of English in preparation for training during 1960.

To assist in the improvement and expansion of aeronautical facilities and meteorological services, ICA provided a nine-man civil aviation team, which advised on planning, construction, procurement, and administrative matters; and eight electronics experts under contract to install, operate, and maintain equipment and train Vietnamese personnel. An American engineering firm assisted the Government of Vietnam in a survey of the Saigon Airport and designed a new runway and other facilities. Eleven Vietnamese personnel, including administrative officials, air-traffic controllers, and communications and electronics technicians, came to the United States for observation and training; their programs were arranged by the Federal Aviation Agency.

## OTHER SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNICAL FIELDS

*U.S. Government*

Under the IES program, an American professor of botany lectured at the University of Saigon and, at the request of the dean of the University of Hue, also made monthly trips to Hue to conduct courses; before leaving Vietnam, he arranged with his colleagues in both Saigon and Hue for an exchange of botanical specimens. A Vietnamese student of chemistry came to the United States for university study.

USIS supplied Vietnamese radio stations with a weekly feature on scientific developments.

Four libraries in Vietnam participated in the U.S. Book Exchange service, under which scientific and technical books are contributed free of charge by American libraries and shipped abroad with funds supplied to the Book Exchange under an ICA contract. In 1959, 14 publications were sent to Vietnam and 17 received in exchange.

The International Exchange Service of the Smithsonian Institution transmitted a total of 551 pounds of books and documents addressed to institutions in Cambodia, Laos, and Vietnam by learned societies, organizations, institutions, and individuals in the United States.

*International organizations*

UNESCO presented equipment to the Oceanographic Institute at Nhatrang.

## II. SOCIAL SCIENCES

## EDUCATION

*U.S. Government*

Under a comprehensive project in technical-vocational education, designed to develop a program for producing a continuing supply of skilled workers, technicians, and industrial teachers, ICA continued to assist in the establishment of a Polytechnic Education Institution at Phu-Tho (a suburb of Saigon). The team of American technicians consisted of a technical-vocational education specialist, a home-economics specialist, and a trade and industrial education specialist. In all, 37 Vietnamese came to the United States for specialized training in trade and industrial education, home-economics education, commercial education, and vocational administration, in preparation for serving as staff members at the Phu-Tho institution and others being established at Da-Nang, Vinh-Long, and Qui-Nhon.

A total of 57 elementary-school classrooms were constructed during 1959, bringing to more than 2,100 the number completed since the joint United States and Vietnamese program began in 1955. An American elementary education adviser was in Vietnam; 11 Vietnamese teachers and administrators came to the United States for training, and 3 went to other countries.

Principal emphasis of the secondary education program was on construction and equipping of science laboratories. Five Vietnamese teachers were sent to American universities for training in scientific subjects; four teachers who came under the 1958 program continued their studies for a second year. In addition, six secondary school teachers received university training in the United States in the field of English teaching and one undertook training in library science. An American secondary education adviser arranged for 4 science workshops for Vietnamese teachers, with a total participation of 210 teachers; he also assisted the Vietnamese Department of National Education with plans for a laboratory school to be built as part of the new faculty of pedagogy for the preservice training of science teachers. English-language educational materials were provided.

Under a project to expand and improve teacher training and higher education, a team of eight ICA advisers gave assistance in various phases of teacher education, including English-language training. Twenty Vietnamese teachers began courses of study at American universities in the fields of science, social science, teacher training, and English-language teaching; 11 went to other countries and several hundred teachers and administrators attended vacation workshops in Vietnam. Assistance of various kinds was given to the Universities of Saigon and Hue; the normal schools at Saigon, Banmethuot, and Hue; the faculty of pedagogy at Petrus Ky, and the Tan-An Basic Education Center.

Under a leadership training project designed to develop a nucleus of trained personnel to work as teachers of specialized subjects and as administrators in various Government Ministries, ICA gave scholarships to 15 Vietnamese students for undergraduate study at American universities. One member of the group is studying agricultural subjects; one, architecture; five, economics; two, engineering; two, English language, and four, science. Another group of 24 students began intensive English training in Vietnam in preparation for undertaking their university studies in 1960.

Two American experts in the production of educational materials assisted in the production of basic textbooks, principally in the fields of health and civic education. ICA also provided several thousand basic reference books for the curriculum library of the department of national education. Two Vietnamese came to the United States for training, one in library science and one in teaching of the blind; a third went to the Philippines and to Japan for observation and on-the-job training in preparation of educational materials.

The Office of Education (Department of Health, Education, and Welfare), in cooperation with ICA and George Washington University, conducted an international workshop in Washington on the development of instructional materials. A Vietnamese teacher, brought to the United States under the ICA program, participated; as part of her training, she prepared a fourth-grade reading book in social studies. Under its continuing program of assistance to educational institutions in interpreting credentials earned abroad by both foreign and U.S. students, the Office of Education in 1959 responded to four requests for the interpretation of credentials of Vietnamese students coming to the United States.

Under the IES program one Vietnamese came to the United States to study in the field of education.

USIS produced a documentary film on the new University of Hue, emphasizing its potential value to Vietnam's growth and development.

#### *International organizations*

UNESCO provided four experts to assist the Vietnamese Government in the development of a national fundamental education center at Long-An (Tan-An) and gave two fellowships—one for training in women's education and one in rural education; in connection with other education projects, it supplied audiovisual materials, equipment for the production of reading materials, and three fellowships.

#### GOVERNMENT AND POLITICAL SCIENCE

##### *U.S. Government*

Under the IES leader program, the Government delegate to Central Vietnam (an official comparable to Provincial Governor) visited the United States to observe the November 1958 elections; study local and State governments; and, in Puerto Rico, see the effects of "Operation Bootstrap" on the island's economic development. An American professor of political science lectured at the University of Saigon and also participated in a research seminar in public administration conducted at the National Institute of Administration under the ICA-sponsored Michigan State University project (see Public administration); he used cases developed by the research seminar as required reading for students of his university course in public administration. In addition to his teaching duties, he conducted research on the Vietnamese National Assembly elections.

#### MASS MEDIA

##### *U.S. Government*

USIS produced a monthly magazine, "Free World", of which 140,000 copies were in Vietnamese and 3,000 in Chinese; published "Review of Reviews," a monthly with a circulation of 15,000; and launched a new Vietnamese-language monthly entitled "Youth," with a circulation of 50,000. It also distributed several other publications produced by USIA's Regional Service Center at Manila. In support of the ICA program, USIS in 1959 published six pamphlets dealing with technical cooperation projects, all in the Vietnamese language. (Approximately a dozen films relating to ICA projects also were produced.)

USIS Saigon arranged for extensive showings of American films by utilizing 19 mobile units (including 3 boats) to show films at schools in remote areas, as well as presenting weekly programs in the USIS theater for students and other groups. At special Saturday programs for Saigon school children, American music was played and films featuring Americana, American education, and culture were shown. The film library in 1959 totaled 586 titles, of which 297 were in English. In all, about 80,000 film showings were held, with an attendance of over 15 million persons. Both projectors and films were loaned frequently to Vietnamese Government agencies, schools, colleges, churches, and American and Vietnamese military groups.

A Vietnamese employee of USIS Saigon came to the United States for training in motion-picture techniques, under the USIA local employee-orientation program.

Under the IES specialist program, the editorial-page editor of an American newspaper went to Vietnam, where he held seminars for journalists and addressed groups of students. An American journalism professor who traveled to several Far Eastern countries visited Vietnam briefly and while there joined forces with the editor to conduct a photo-journalism clinic, in cooperation with USIS: more than 75 Vietnamese photographers, reporters, and Ministry of Information personnel attended.

IES presented subscriptions to American periodicals to 15 Vietnamese who had returned home after visiting the United States.

ICA, under a continuing project to assist the Government of Vietnam to improve its communications with the people of the country, assigned nine advisers in various phases of mass media communication and provided training for five Vietnamese in the United States and two other countries. The project included the following activities: (1) Support for 800 "community listening centers", equipped with various audiovisual electronic devices, and for mobile units (jeeps and boats) to take printed materials, films, and radio programs into provincial areas; (2) training in all phases of motion-picture production; and (3) press, photography, and publications. Construction of a motion picture center was completed during 1959 and 20 documentary films were produced; 70 Vietnamese technicians received training at the center. Work advanced on the construction and equipping

of a photographic laboratory at Qui Nhon and personnel for the center received training at the Saigon Laboratory. Assistance was given to the Vietnamese Government's printing plant at Saigon, which produces 200,000 posters a week, a daily publication, and an illustrated national magazine.

ICA also assisted the Government in the development of a national radio network. In addition to on-the-job training provided by two American technicians in Saigon, seven Vietnamese personnel came to the United States for training.

#### PSYCHOLOGY

##### *U.S. Government*

Under the IES program, a Vietnamese student came to the United States to take courses in psychology.

#### PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION

##### *U.S. Government*

Under a contract between ICA and Michigan State University, a 54-member staff provided assistance in the development of the National Institute of Administration at Saigon, expansion of the Government's in-service training program, and improvement and modernization of operational methods, organization, and training of the civil police. Equipment and training of the civil police forces were also provided under the supervision of police advisers on the ICA staff in Saigon. Forty participants came to the United States for training in public administration and 77 in public safety. Eleven Vietnamese received training in other countries.

ICA provided a public administration adviser on banking to draft a banking code and examing procedures, an adviser on tax administration, a consultant on insurance, and an adviser on supply management.

Two Vietnamese nationals attended the Institute in Records Management conducted jointly each year in Washington by the National Archives and American University's School of Government.

##### *International organizations*

The U.N. Bureau of Technical Assistance Operations in 1959 supplied a planning economist and a monetary and fiscal expert; two statistical experts also were assigned, one in vital statistics and one in economic statistics.

#### SOCIAL WELFARE

##### *U.S. Government*

A Vietnamese student received an IES grant to study social work at an American university.

The Office of Vocational Rehabilitation (Department of Health, Education, and Welfare) sent technical publications to several individuals in Vietnam.

##### *International organizations*

The International Labor Organization provided the services of an expert in social security.

The U.N. Bureau of Technical Assistance Operations assigned an expert in rehabilitation of the handicapped and a physiotherapist to the Saigon Rehabilitation Center. Steps were taken to organize a physical therapy service and training program at the center, with funds and equipment supplied jointly by the UNTAO and the World Veterans Federation.

### III. HUMANITIES

#### AMERICAN LITERATURE

##### *U.S. Government*

Under the IES program, a professor of American literature went from the United States to the University of Saigon, where he taught courses in the literary history of the United States and in American life and institutions and conducted a seminar on the works of major American writers. With the cooperation of USIS, he arranged for a recorded performance of O'Neill's "Beyond the Horizon," following which copies of the text of the play were distributed. Another American professor (see English-language teaching) gave a lecture on Walt Whitman at the binational center; it was later translated into Vietnamese and broadcast by the local radio station. One Vietnamese student came to the United States to study English language and literature under the IES program.

## ENGLISH LANGUAGE TEACHING

*U.S. Government*

Under an ICA-sponsored contract between the University of Michigan and the Governments of Laos, Thailand, and Vietnam, financed from the President's fund for Asian economic development, three American experts in the teaching of English went to Saigon to launch a program of inservice training of Vietnamese teachers and production of teaching aids and to assist in the establishment of national centers for the training of English-language teachers. The University of Michigan team in Vietnam made a survey of English teaching in that country, for use by the headquarters team in Bangkok, and prepared a comparative linguistic study of the English and Vietnamese languages. They also began teaching programs at the binational center, the National Institute of Administration, the Faculty of Letters, and ICA-sponsored vacation workshops for teachers. Two Vietnamese were selected to begin training at the University of Michigan. (See also ICA projects under Education.)

Under the IES program, a professor of English was assigned to the University of Saigon, where his students included prospective teachers of English. While in Vietnam, he was instrumental in the formation of an English club at the Faculty of Letters.

A total of 123 language-training laboratories have been provided by the Department of Defense for use by the Vietnamese Armed Forces; the Department of the Army supplied 60, the Navy 21, and the Air Force, 42.

USIA supported five American teachers of English at the binational center in Saigon, where enrollment in English classes totaled 2,500. In addition, USIS Saigon produced a series of weekly English-language lessons for use by local radio stations and mailed copies of the scripts to listeners requesting them.

## LIBRARIES

*U.S. Government*

USIS libraries at Saigon and Hue as of June 1959 contained 11,020 books, of which 7,507 were in English; circulation totaled over 15,000. USIA contributed 5,572 volumes to the libraries during 1959. Under the USIS translation program, 12 American books were translated into Vietnamese and a total of 29,500 copies were distributed; in addition, 11 books in the Vietnamese language, all by local authors, were published.

Under the exchange program conducted by the Library of Congress, six publications were sent to Vietnam and 1,500 items were received from Vietnamese exchange partners.

## OTHER FIELDS

*U.S. Government*

Under a contract concluded in June 1959 with the U.S. Office of Education, Yale University's Southeast Asian Center is expanding its program of Vietnamese language and area studies with funds authorized by the National Defense Education Act.

One Vietnamese student received an IES grant to study philosophy and the history of religion at an American university; another took courses in architecture. An American professor lectured in the fields of fine arts and archeology at the University of Saigon.

## IV. CREATIVE ARTS AND ENTERTAINMENT

*U.S. Government*

Under the IES program, an American orchestra conductor visited Vietnam to survey the musical scene in Saigon and lay the foundation for future Vietnamese-American cooperation in the musical field. He attended a rehearsal of the Saigon Symphony Orchestra and a performance by a male choral group, held a conducting seminar for leaders of the Presidential Band, and exchanged musical scores with local performing artists.

Musical groups which visited Vietnam under the President's special international program for cultural presentations, administered by the Department of State, were the Jack Teagarden Sextet, the Golden Gate Quartet, and the New York Little Orchestra.

USIS in 1959 produced a motion picture on Vietnamese music, showing the various instruments and how they are played; the film also included scenes of the year's musical highlights, among them the performances of the three groups which visited Vietnam under the President's special international program.



## ANNEX A

### Exchange of persons financed by U.S. Government agencies, 1959 <sup>1</sup>

[T=U.S. citizens in Vietnam. F=Vietnamese citizens to the United States]

	Science and technology										Social sciences										Humanities						Total					
	Agriculture		Industry		Medicine and public health		Transportation		Other		Education		Government, political science, and law		Mass media		Public administration		Social welfare		Other		English language		Libraries				Other		Creative arts, entertainment	
	T	F	T	F	T	F	T	F	T	F	T	F	T	F	T	F	T	F	T	F	T	F	T	F	T	F			T	F	T	F
College and University study.....		17		10		20		4		8		1			3		40		2		1			2		2		3		1		114
Teaching and teacher training.....											11		42									3		5		14				5		70
University lecturing.....									1				1														2				8	
Inservice or other nonacademic training.....		13									19					9		71													112	
Observation and consultation.....		12		1				4					9		1		6														34	
Interchange of special personnel for lecturing, consultation, etc.	83		11		19		355					13		9		1		61						5					1		561	
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>83</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>355</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>117</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>571</b>	<b>830</b>			
Cultural attractions (number of groups)																																

<sup>1</sup> Excludes military personnel.

## ANNEX B

## PRINCIPAL ACTIVITIES OF NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS

## FOUNDATIONS

The *Asia Foundation* financed the translation into Vietnamese and the publication of a book on library science, helped to finance the organization of a summer school sponsored by the Universities of Saigon, Dalat, and Hue, and assisted individual institutions and organizations as follows:

Fine Arts School: Funds for construction and equipment;

Free Pacific Organization: Funds for a project to revise 32 textbooks for use in Chinese elementary schools;

University of Hue: Services of a professor of English literature and a professor of economics and statistics, aid to the university's textbook publishing program, travel grants for professors, and equipment;

Institute of Historical Research: Funds to aid in the publication of the "Handbook on Comparative and National Archeology";

Popular Polytechnic Institute: Funds for operational expenses, books, and equipment for its adult education program;

University of Saigon: Funds to the faculty of science for specialized books and journals and equipment for advanced laboratory research;

Vietnam Engineers and Technicians Association: Four scholarships for management training at Stanford Research Institute for managers and technicians from private industry; also, three scholarships to Vietnamese engineers for training in the United States;

Vietnamese Historical Documents Translation Board: Funds for storage facilities for the imperial archives, microfilming, publication of archival catalogs, and publishing of a classical history of Vietnam.

Vietnamese libraries receive books contributed to the Asia Foundation's books for Asian students program.

The *Rockefeller Foundation* in 1958 contributed funds to the Vietnamese Department of Foreign Affairs for the purchase of a collection of basic works in international relations.

## UNIVERSITIES

Aside from ICA-financed projects (see English-language teaching and Public administration), no university programs are known to involve exchanges of personnel with Vietnam. Cornell University, Seton Hall University, the University of Michigan, and Yale University offer courses in the Vietnamese language; these and a number of other institutions include Vietnam among countries studied in their southeast Asia area programs.

## MEDICAL GROUPS

The China Medical Board of New York made a grant of \$15,000 to the University of Saigon and also allocated \$143,000 to aid medical-school libraries in seven Far Eastern countries including Vietnam.

The Pan-Pacific Surgical Association (Honolulu), which has members in Vietnam, conducts an interchange of information on recent developments in the field of surgery.

## WELFARE ORGANIZATIONS

## (a) Church-affiliated agencies

At least 10 of these groups conduct agricultural, educational, or medical projects in Vietnam. The Seventh-Day Adventists recently established a training school in Saigon and also maintained a 25-bed hospital there. The Catholic Relief Services of the National Catholic Welfare Conference maintains an office in Saigon, through which it gives aid to welfare organizations such as the Vietnamese Resettlement Committee; helps to establish rural cooperatives; and provides supplies to schools and hospitals. In addition to the agencies active in Vietnam, the Catholic Vietnamese Educational Program (Chicago) assists Vietnamese students in the United States, and those planning to come here to study, with scholarship aid and guidance, and, in cooperation with the Vietnamese Catholic Student Association in America, publishes a monthly bulletin, "Chuong Viet."

**(b) Other agencies**

CARE and Foster Parents' Plan, Inc., provide a variety of welfare services and also educational supplies. The American Foundation for Overseas Blind in 1959 sent a consultant to study existing services for the blind and prepare recommendations for future action; the Foundation also is renovating braille press equipment at Chantiers et Ateliers Reunis d'Indo-Chine (CARIC). The World Rehabilitation Fund awarded a fellowship to a nurse for study in the United States.

**SCIENTIFIC ORGANIZATIONS**

Harvard University's Arnold Arboretum, in addition to conducting research on and collecting specimens of the vegetation of Asian countries, including Vietnam, maintains exchange relationships with botanists and botanical institutions in the region. The Pacific Science Board of the National Academy of Sciences—National Research Council exchanges technical information and material with Vietnamese institutions, among them the Oceanographic Institute at Nhatrang.

**ORGANIZATIONS PROMOTING ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT**

The Cooperative League of the U.S.A. provides a technical adviser and financial assistance to help the Vietnamese Government develop the Cooperative Research and Training Center to train personnel for the country's agricultural cooperative movement. (This project also receives ICA support.)

The Council on Economic and Social Affairs, Inc., provides a professor of economics to the National College of Agriculture.

**OTHER ORGANIZATIONS PROMOTING INTERCULTURAL UNDERSTANDING**

American Friends of Vietnam, Inc. (New York City), carries out a variety of activities in its program to further American-Vietnamese friendship and American participation in the economic and social development of Vietnam. The program includes support of educational and cultural facilities in Vietnam, scholarship assistance to Vietnamese secondary-school students, and financial assistance to organizations assisting refugees, disabled veterans, et cetera. In 1959 it published a pamphlet entitled "Aid to Vietnam—An American Success Story."

The Caravan of East and West (New York City), through its chapter in Vietnam, sponsors a correspondence program for young people, arranges exhibits of the work of Vietnamese artists, and encourages international scientific cooperation.

The Southeast Asia Association, Inc. (New York City) sponsors dance recitals, musical programs, and arts and crafts exhibits representative of the culture of southeast Asian countries including Vietnam.

Approximately six American museums systematically collect and exhibit examples of the art and anthropology of southeast Asian countries, including Vietnam.

