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Vietnam

Seven years of the Ngo Dinh Diem adminis

7 *years of the* NGO DINH DIEM ADMINISTRATION

1954-1961



PUBLISHED
ON THE 6th ANNIVERSARY
OF THE REPUBLIC OF VIETNAM
OCTOBER 26, 1961

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SEVEN YEARS
OF THE
NGO DINH DIEM ADMINISTRATION
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6th ANNIVERSARY OF
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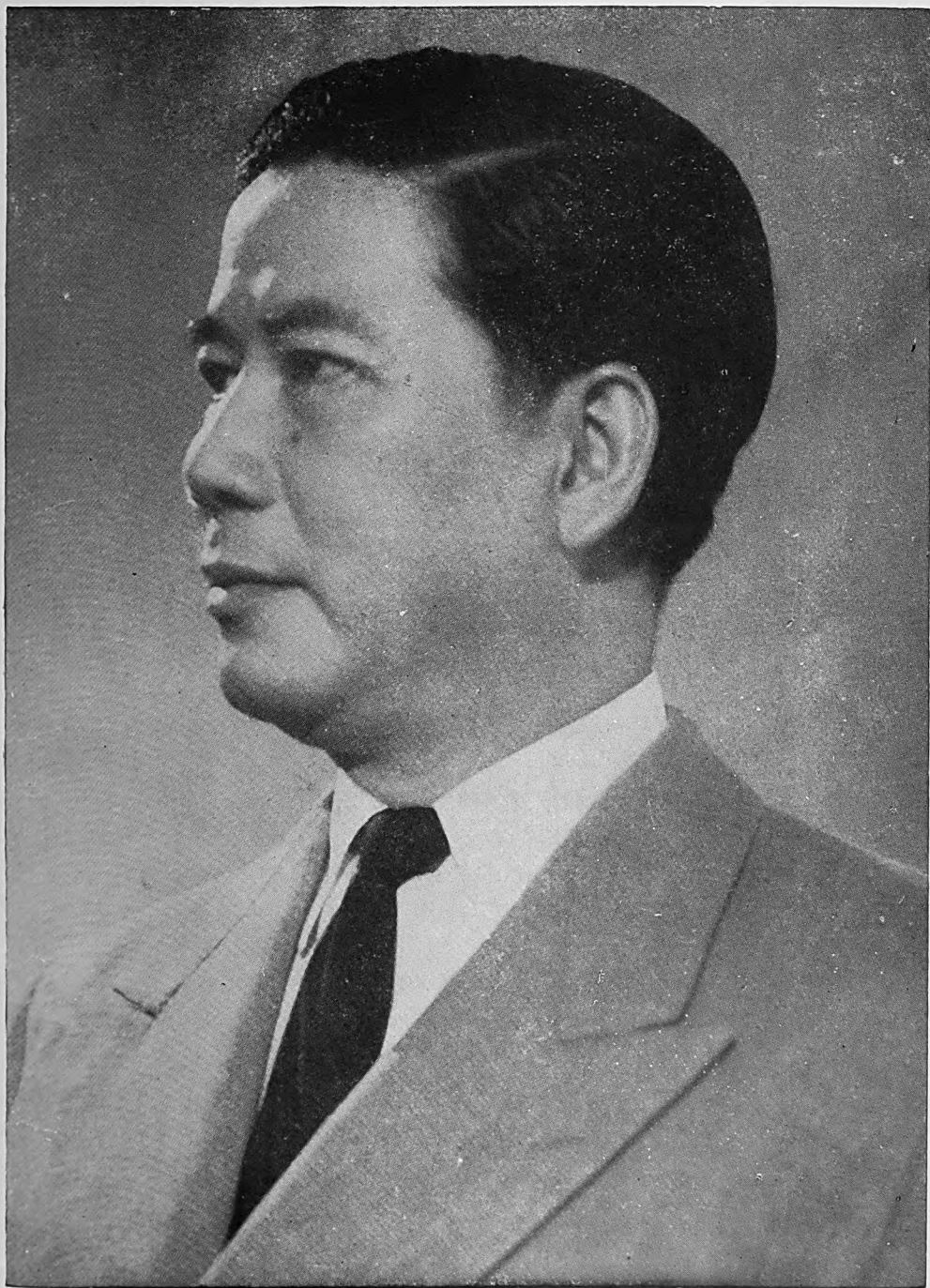
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THE PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF VIET NAM

FOREWORD

It is in accordance with tradition that each year, on the occasion of our National Day, October 26th, an account is given of the achievements accomplished by the Government since 1954 together with an outline of its program of action for the coming years.

In his recent address to the National Assembly at the opening of the October 1961 session, the President of the Republic of Viet-Nam, after reviewing the domestic and external situation, reminded the Vietnamese people of their twofold responsibilities : To block the way to communist imperialism ; to build up, in a new Vietnam, a new society in which equal chances are available to all to live as friends in liberty and prosperity.

The reports of the various government agencies testify to the obvious progress achieved by the Nation in all fields, political, economic, cultural and social, as well as in the field of internal security. This progress testifies to the objective of our Regime : the total liberation of man as an individual.

The reform of Government institutions and the implementation of a five year plan are aimed at :

- giving all citizens the opportunity to actively participate in national reconstruction,*
- answering the new needs and requirements of the nation ; and*
- bringing peace and prosperity to the country in the near future.*

All Vietnamese citizens can be proud of the nation's past achievements. And united in national discipline, they must always remember that, while aid from friendly countries is a great comfort, our final victory depends mainly on the determined struggle which we are now waging.

COMMENTARY

The first of these is the fact that the majority of the population of the United States is now living in urban areas. This is a result of the migration of people from rural areas to cities, and it has led to a concentration of population in a few large metropolitan areas. This concentration of population has led to a number of problems, including traffic congestion, air pollution, and the loss of open space. The second of these problems is the fact that the majority of the population is now living in a few large metropolitan areas. This has led to a concentration of population in a few large metropolitan areas, which has led to a number of problems, including traffic congestion, air pollution, and the loss of open space. The third of these problems is the fact that the majority of the population is now living in a few large metropolitan areas. This has led to a concentration of population in a few large metropolitan areas, which has led to a number of problems, including traffic congestion, air pollution, and the loss of open space. The fourth of these problems is the fact that the majority of the population is now living in a few large metropolitan areas. This has led to a concentration of population in a few large metropolitan areas, which has led to a number of problems, including traffic congestion, air pollution, and the loss of open space. The fifth of these problems is the fact that the majority of the population is now living in a few large metropolitan areas. This has led to a concentration of population in a few large metropolitan areas, which has led to a number of problems, including traffic congestion, air pollution, and the loss of open space. The sixth of these problems is the fact that the majority of the population is now living in a few large metropolitan areas. This has led to a concentration of population in a few large metropolitan areas, which has led to a number of problems, including traffic congestion, air pollution, and the loss of open space. The seventh of these problems is the fact that the majority of the population is now living in a few large metropolitan areas. This has led to a concentration of population in a few large metropolitan areas, which has led to a number of problems, including traffic congestion, air pollution, and the loss of open space. The eighth of these problems is the fact that the majority of the population is now living in a few large metropolitan areas. This has led to a concentration of population in a few large metropolitan areas, which has led to a number of problems, including traffic congestion, air pollution, and the loss of open space. The ninth of these problems is the fact that the majority of the population is now living in a few large metropolitan areas. This has led to a concentration of population in a few large metropolitan areas, which has led to a number of problems, including traffic congestion, air pollution, and the loss of open space. The tenth of these problems is the fact that the majority of the population is now living in a few large metropolitan areas. This has led to a concentration of population in a few large metropolitan areas, which has led to a number of problems, including traffic congestion, air pollution, and the loss of open space.

**THE ORGANS DEPENDING
DIRECTLY ON PRESIDENCY**

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**DIRECTORATE GENERAL
OF
THE BUDGET AND FOREIGN AID**

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**DIRECTORATE GENERAL
OF
THE BUDGET AND FOREIGN AID**

I — ACTIVITIES FROM 1954 TO 1960

A — History of the setting up of the Directorate General of the Budget and Foreign Aid.

a) Prior to July 1954 the administration of the Budget and Foreign Aid was not only ill-defined but assigned to various agencies which were beyond the control and coordination of central government.

In addition to the national budget which was burdensome there were four regional budgets which were not formulated in due time but usually at the end of each year to regularize expenditures already incurred. Undoubtedly the people's representatives were not allowed to take part in the preparation and formulation of the proposed budget. Forecast revenue was therefore deliberately exaggerated, in order to justify an increase in the estimates of expenditures. Tax collection was inefficient and tax evasion was a daily happening. Besides, public funds were unmethodically distributed, the greater part of which was allotted to working expenditure. Governmental departments could then make use of their expenses lavishly.

In regard to the use of American aid the Vietnamese government could only play a passive rôle, simply because it had to go through the medium of the French government. As a result, by the middle of 1954, the national economy faced a disastrous deficit. The V.N. government consequently resorted to foreign aid to cover up 60% of the total expenditure.

b) President Ngô Đình Diệm who came to power on July 7, 1954 quickly reacted to the chaotic financial situation in which the country was plunged. A presidential decree demanded the reorganisation of National Finances in general and Foreign Aid in particular, with a view to increasing national income and reducing expenditure in order to be less dependent on foreign aid. At the same time priority was given to public works and large scale projects in order to increase national production and to raise the nation's standard of living.

As a result, by the end of 1954, the various agencies of the former administration of the Budget and Foreign Aid were fused into a Directorate General which is now under the authority of the Presidency to facilitate the control and coordination of its activities.

B – Achievements through different activities.

Upon its being set up the Directorate General of the Budget and Foreign Aid is very active in both budget and foreign aid fields.

a) Preparation and formulation of the budget.

Running parallel with the administrative reform programme aiming at simplifying the administrative machinery, the unification of national policy is performed through the gradual merging of the local and autonomous budgets into the national budget.

The national budget has become an efficient tool of economic and social development and is classified in such a way as to better reflect the activities of different agencies and the common policy of the government.

Receipts are classified according to their sources and expenditure, its functional and economic characters, its object and administrative units.

All the programmes aiming at increasing national production in order to bring about an independent economy and a reformed society, have been carefully studied.

b) Control of the execution of the National Budget.

As the preparation and formulation of the budget are assigned to a group of technicians whose duty is to get in close touch with all the agencies of the government so that the estimates could be as accurate as possible, the control of the execution of the budget is handed over to a group of controllers to check all the expenses according to well-defined principles.

At the same time the procedures for the execution of the budget are gradually improved through mechanization. Consequently accounting operations can be done quicker and more accurate, and the control of expenses become easier and more effective.

To save money and labour attempt has also been made to apply mechanization to the following services.

- payment of salary ;
- collection of income tax, land-tax and licences ;
- census of population, statistics ;
- inventory of pharmaceutical products ;
- census of vehicles...

c) Execution of foreign aid programmes

Together with the improvement of the budget system, the foreign aid programmes which are to help the Vietnamese government to achieve its own economic, social and cultural development, are subject to review and amendment when necessary, to suit local conditions.

Formely classified according to object of expenditure, the funds provided for personnel and materiel, in each programme, are now classified according to activities, thus laying greater emphasis on the relation between expenditure and achievements.

d) Procurement of goods

The central purchasing authority, an agency of the Directorate general of the budget, plays quite an important rôle through its various activities such as :

- to import material and equipment necessary for the carrying out of American aid projects and for the needs of government agencies
- to buy goods on the local market for the use of government agencies.

II — ACHIEVEMENTS FROM JULY 7, 1960 TO JULY 7, 1961

Throughout this period the Directorate of the Budget and Foreign Aid has unceasingly endeavoured to improve both the budgetary system and the procedure of American Aid.

A — The 1961 Budget

Despite a reduction in the total budget as compared with the previous year and the necessity to earmark an important part thereof, for defense, sufficient funds have been provided for public sectors.

Other main social needs such as the building of schools and hospitals are satisfied. At the same time agricultural, industrial and mining activities are promoted with a view to increasing national production and stabilizing national finances.

B — Control of the execution of the budget

Owing to mechanization, accounting operation have been made more efficient and the control easier.

In addition, reports on expenses have been carefully studied and classified ; all the problems have been quickly solved, and the DGFA has set a time limit for the study of reports.

C — Foreign Aid Programmes

The setting up of foreign aid programmes has been improved, to avoid any delay in the signing of project agreements.

1 — **American Aid** : It particularly aims at improving agriculture, health and education. Up to June 30, 1961 these three fields of activity alone have taken up 66, 59% of the total aid.

2 — **French Aid** : From 1955 to December, 31, 1960, French aid totalled :

NF : 27,167,500
V.N.\$: 61,816,033

A special sum of 3,162,100\$ has been used to set up an economic and social aid to the rural people during the financial year 1961.

D — Procurement of goods

The central purchasing authority is put under the management of the Director General of the Budget and is responsible for the procurement of goods, financed by either American Aid or the National Budget, and to be used by the government.

The total quantity of goods bought in 1960 increased a great deal as compared with that of 1959.

	<i>1959</i>	<i>1960</i>	<i>Increase</i>
Number of contracts	327	530	62%
Value of goods	291,378,674\$	414,369,194\$	42%

III — NEW OBJECTIVES FOR THE COMING YEAR

— To carry on the programme on the simplification of procedures for the execution of the budget.

— To go on simplifying the existing budgetary procedures by centralizing the liquidation of expenditure incurred at the central level, so as to exercise a better control over expenditure, avoid any wastage of public funds and expedite the payment to government suppliers.

— To extend the mechanization of payroll down to the provincial level so that payment of salary to those who work in the provinces but are paid by the central government, can be made through the mechanical process.

— To perform the buying and distribution of office supplies to all the ministries and agencies of the government.

— To study the unification and the printing of forms for the use of all government agencies.

— To apply automation in the administration of taxes and in the control of economic activities. Owing to computers known as « electronic brains », the control would become easier and more effective and tax evasion and mistakes in the collection of taxes could be avoided.

THE DIRECTORATE GENERAL
OF
CIVIL SERVICE

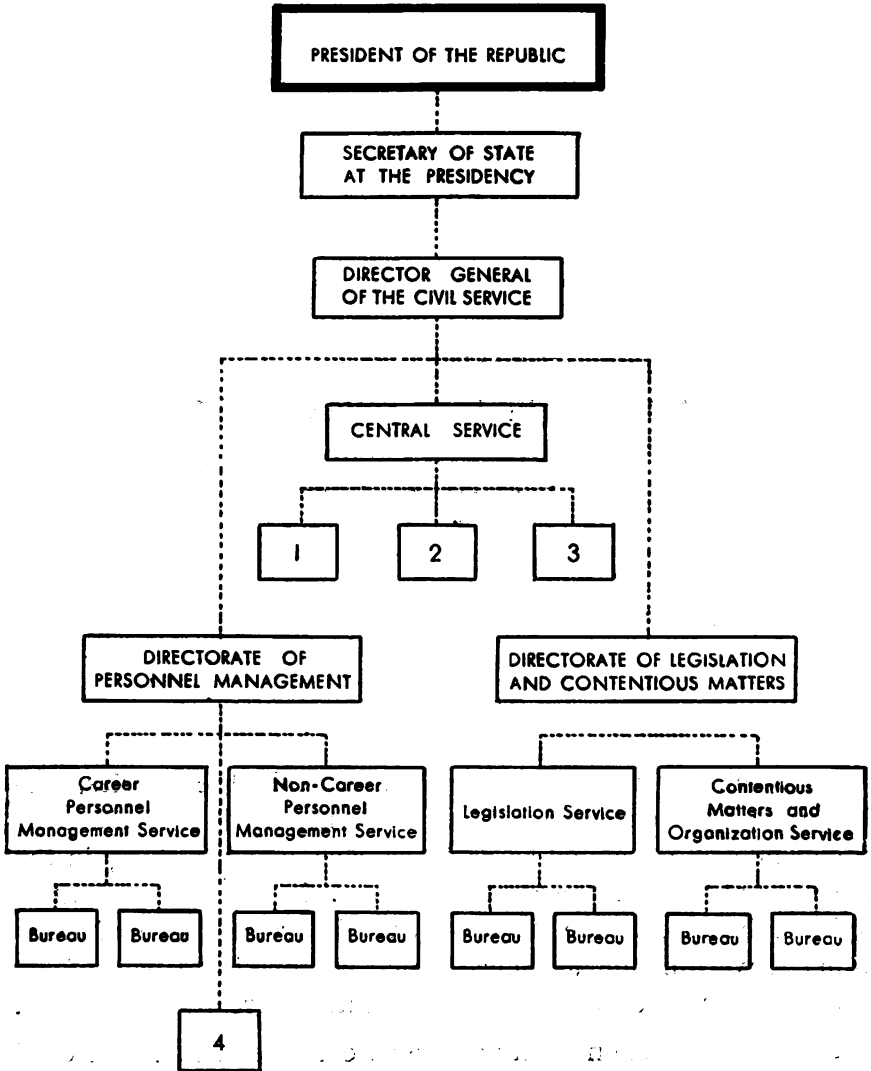
**REALIZATION
DURING THE LAST SEVEN YEARS
OF THE DIRECTORATE GENERAL
OF CIVIL SERVICE**

GENERAL

In common with other newly-independent countries, the Republic of Vietnam has been working hard ever since its independence statehood so as to achieve many a thing in the social, political and economic sphere. In the administrative sphere, the Directorate General of Civil Service is one of many other governmental agencies which are playing a part of no-mean importance in the field of administrative reorganization.

As it is the responsibility of the Directorate General of Civil Service to take charge of the administration of personnel, it has endeavoured to readjust a very complicated situation created by the previous regimes in order to set up an uniform civil service system adapted to the logical personnel management principles, and democratic regime.

**ORGANIZATION CHART
OF THE DIRECTORATE GENERAL OF CIVIL SERVICE**



- (1) Bureau of Correspondence
 (2) Private Secretariat and Archives
 (3) Bureau of Personnel, Accounting and Material
 (4) Bureau of Personnel Census

REALIZATIONS DURING THE LAST SEVEN YEARS

The activities are divided into two principal fields :

- Personnel Management
- Legislation and Contentious Matters.

I — PERSONNEL MANAGEMENT

Before we go straightforward to the problem of Personnel Management, let us have a general idea of how is the Vietnamese civil service system.

« The civil service system is based on an employee classification concept. This concept embraces a system of cadres, each cadre of employees representing a particular occupational group. When a career employee is hired he becomes a member of a particular cadre and is assigned a wage rate according to his educational level. This is, of course, an over-simplification of the process since in some instances, but not many, outstanding experience or specific standing in a lower cadre or in non-career employment is accepted in lieu of the usual academic requirements. Also, cadre members, except those who hold certain specified diplomas, must take entry examinations; almost invariably they must serve a probationary period, and according to general statute may be required to take another examination before being given full permanent career status, but very few cadre statutes so require.

Once an employee obtains career status, he may be promoted every two or three years through a series of classes within his cadre (promotion is not correlated with level of position). By the time, he reaches the top rank, he has usually served the required number of years for retirement. However, that promotion is not fully automatic; it is based firstly on merit and secondly on seniority — employees are rated each year. Formerly, promotion was more or less automatic as employees acquired the prescribed number of years of seniority, but in recent years merit has been stressed.

For the most part, and particularly for administrative cadres, employees enter government service as generalists then are assigned particular types of work. There are no specific standards for making job assignments. Except for supervisory positions and a few other positions, there are only very general guides on job assignments. For supervisory positions, and a few others, cadre statutes specify certain employee classification levels to be assigned to various organizationally designated positions, e.g., chiefs of bureaus and chiefs of services. However, there is no standardization of the organizationally designated positions, and hence, no standardization of the relative levels of these positions with respect to duties and responsibilities. Even these guides have not been adhered to in the past. For other employees, job assignments are entirely up to administrative authority. General guidelines for the assignment of personnel have been distributed to all agencies and are discussed in more detail in the section entitled Job Assignments. As a result of the lack of adequate standards and competent personnel in the past, employees have been assigned to jobs somewhat indiscriminately.

The same concept is applied to non-career employees of which there are several types. They are classified into categories, primarily on the basis of educational levels, to which pay rates have been assigned. The demands for personnel have been so great that non-career employees have been just as indiscriminately assigned to various jobs as have career employees ». (1)

Since the abolition of agencies at the region level, the personnel management which previously came under the jurisdiction of regional cadres or was born by the budgets of regions has been concentrated in the Directorate General of Civil Service.

Up to now, the Directorate General of Civil Service has achieved the following :

- administrative centralization
- strengthening of means for provinces and districts
- coordination with various agencies concerning the use of over 140,000 employees.

(1) These paragraphs are extracted from the book «The Vietnamese Civil Service System» by Mr. Dale Rose.

During the last seven years, the Directorate General of Civil Service has handled a total of over 56,963 cases of personnel problem.

Since 1954, the Directorate General of Civil Service and other Departments have recruited 18,000 employees by means of competitive examinations. Besides, there is the in-service training program which is considered as an indispensable means of progress for the individual officials and the administrative system of the Government as a whole.

At the present time, in-service training has been promoted in two fields both abroad and within the countries, aiming at 2 objectives :

- to improve professional knowledge and ability of civil servants in their present positions ;
- to prepare them on a long range basis for higher positions in the future.

With respect to training abroad, the USOM and the Michigan State University Groups have afforded all kinds of assistance in either financial or technical point of view.

Eventually, two publications on Personnel Management have come out, which gather all documentations and statutes needed for other Departments to administer their personnels.

Personnel census :

Moreover, the Directorate General of Civil Service has recently decided to carry out a government wide census of civil servants and apply punched card procedures to personnel operations. For many years, a fairly complex and inadequate system of personnel administration impaired the efficiency of the Government work force. Specially the personnel folders or records were not maintained up-to-date. These inequities among employees such as unequal pay and opportunities for advancement, capricious transfer or removal were unavoidable. With the advent of the government-wide census of personnel and the application of punched card procedures, there is an emphasis on a comprehensive and modern system of personnel management. By the end of the census (July 1962) the Direc-

torate General of Civil Service will have a complete line of data (family, experience, skill, training...) of over 100.000 employees and personnel operations will be performed with less costs and delays but with more equities.

II — LEGISLATION AND CONTENTIOUS MATTERS

In this field, the Directorate General of Civil Service has the responsibility for studying all such matters as personnel statutes, organization procedures, and basic regulations of governmental agencies.

Considering the development of various organizations as well as the present social state of Vietnam, the Directorate General of Civil Service has applied Ordinance No. 9, dated July 14, 1950 (concerning the general statutes for civil servants) in such a flexible manner as to satisfy the urgent needs of technical agencies.

In the past seven years, there are about 160 statutes which have been promulgated under a thorough study from the political, legal, administrative and technical viewpoints.

The Directorate of Legislation and Contentious Matters examines all legal matters relative to the personnel administration, organization and reorganization of governmental agencies, administrative proceeding, in-service training. Measures of motivation and incentives have also been established, specially economic incentive such as family allowances or other kinds which aims at improving the employees' living conditions.

ACTIVITIES PLANNED FOR THE COMING YEAR

In the coming year, the Directorate General of Civil Service will endeavour to realize a certain number of projects as follows :

- to adjust people to jobs and jobs to people
- to unify the scale of salaries
- to improve work conditions.

Certainly the Directorate General of Civil Service has been and will be working ceaselessly so as to promulgate a new system of personnel administration which will be very simple but suitable to the individual and social environment. This new system of personnel administration will bring improvements to all aspects as to how we should deal with the personnel procedure, techniques of controls, methods of organizing, pay system... and so on. Briefly, there will be more innovations which fall in various categories such as employees training program, suggestion systems with the only purpose of changing the old system of personnel administration into a new ideal one.

CONCLUSION

Seven years is but a moment in the history of any nation. Yet in that many years, the Republic of Vietnam has devoted tremendous effort that has been required to attain so many achievements in the administrative machinery. It has retrieved the productive capacity which has been almost halved by war damage and along with this, it is fast setting up the social and political apparatus essential for a viable and enduring democratic welfare state.

During the last seven years, the Directorate General of Civil Service has made all its efforts to meet the needs of personnel and to bring improvements into all governmental agencies with the only goal which is to innovate the whole nation. The realizations during the past years and the program of activities for the future have revealed that the Directorate General of Civil Service has carried on its duties with eagerness. It should be emphasized that in performing its tasks the Directorate General of Civil Service has followed the President's idealism which says : « Democracy is a spiritual aspect ».

It is certain that the Directorate General of Civil Service will be making strenuous effort to maintain and develop this aspect. Furthermore, it will better the civil service of the country according to the new and ever-increasing demands of the social welfare.

1. 凡欲求學問者，必先求其心。心者，學問之主宰也。心正則學問正，心邪則學問邪。故曰：心正身直，學問自至。

2. 學問之道，貴乎專一。若心猿意馬，則一事無成。故曰：專心一志，無所不至。

3. 學問之道，貴乎實踐。若徒知而不知行，則學問無益。故曰：知行合一，學問自明。

4. 學問之道，貴乎謙虛。若自高自大，則學問無成。故曰：虛心若谷，學問自富。

5. 學問之道，貴乎勤奮。若不勤奮，則學問無功。故曰：勤能補拙，學問自成。

6. 學問之道，貴乎忍耐。若不忍耐，則學問無成。故曰：忍耐是功，學問自通。

7. 學問之道，貴乎誠實。若不誠實，則學問無信。故曰：誠實是道，學問自顯。

8. 學問之道，貴乎勇敢。若不勇敢，則學問無進。故曰：勇敢是德，學問自進。

9. 學問之道，貴乎堅持。若不堅持，則學問無果。故曰：堅持是志，學問自獲。

10. 學問之道，貴乎反思。若不反思，則學問無悟。故曰：反思是智，學問自悟。

11. 學問之道，貴乎交流。若不交流，則學問無益。故曰：交流是樂，學問自廣。

12. 學問之道，貴乎合作。若不合作，則學問無功。故曰：合作是力，學問自強。

13. 學問之道，貴乎創新。若不創新，則學問無新。故曰：創新是魂，學問自新。

14. 學問之道，貴乎包容。若不包容，則學問無容。故曰：包容是量，學問自容。

15. 學問之道，貴乎尊重。若不尊重，則學問無禮。故曰：尊重是德，學問自敬。

16. 學問之道，貴乎感恩。若不感恩，則學問無德。故曰：感恩是心，學問自德。

17. 學問之道，貴乎責任。若不責任，則學問無責。故曰：責任是擔，學問自責。

18. 學問之道，貴乎勇氣。若不勇氣，則學問無勇。故曰：勇氣是魄，學問自魄。

19. 學問之道，貴乎智慧。若不智慧，則學問無智。故曰：智慧是光，學問自光。

20. 學問之道，貴乎境界。若不境界，則學問無境。故曰：境界是境，學問自境。

**ACTIVITIES
OF THE DIRECTORATE GENERAL
OF PLANNING**

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THE HISTORY OF THE
CITY OF BOSTON
FROM 1630 TO 1880
BY
JOHN H. COOPER

ACTIVITIES OF THE DIRECTORATE GENERAL OF PLANNING

from 1956 to 1961

I — THE FIVE-YEAR PLAN

The economic development plan of our country aims mainly at achieving complete national independence.

With the above objective in mind, and in the light of the principles of Personalism, the Directorate General of Planning has worked out a five-year Plan (1957-1961) which has the following characteristics :

a) To develop the national economy on the basis of free-competition ; the Government's duty is only to offer guidance and encouragement, and to create favorable circumstances.

b) To ensure a harmonious development of the various sectors ; to enable all social strata to improve their standards of living and to profit equally from the progress made by the nation ; to combat all forms of individual economic monopoly and state collectivism.

c) To obtain active participation of the people in the achievement of certain aspects of the Plan under the form of community activities, thus making them conscious of their own abilities and promoting at the same time the principles of Personalism.

From 1957 to July 1961

At the beginning of August 1957, the Directorate General of Planning submitted to the Government the project of a five-year Plan for the period 1957-1961. This Plan aims chiefly to increase the agricultural production, and to create light industry, in order to give the national income an increase of 12 billion piasters.

The importance given to agriculture was a prerequisite to the development envisaged. The projected Plan has served as guide to all economic activities of the country; thus, the efforts made on public as well as private investments have always followed the recommendations given in the Plan.

The Directorate General of Planning has been keeping a close watch on the progress made in all fields, so as to be informed in time of the success and errors. During the past years, results in many fields have been very encouraging; rice and rubber production particularly has exceeded all expectation despite the relatively modest amount of financing. Great attention has also been given to education and the results have been gratifying.

On the other hand, industrialization has not been progressing at the same rhythm.

The Directorate General of Planning has undertaken the study, creation and management of a certain number of industrial enterprises, national or joint, whose production directly affects the cost of living : sugar-mill, paper-mill, glass-factory, lumber-plant... Thanks to the Government policy of encouraging investments, a great number of private enterprises are being established.

July 1960 — July 1961

We are nearing the end of the five-year Plan and a general evaluation of its implementation during the years 1957, 1958, 1959 and 1960 has been made by the Directorate General of Planning in order to profit from the experience and to prepare ourselves for the elaboration of the second plan.

July 1961 - 1962

The Directorate General of Planning is studying and co-ordinating various projects relative to the 2nd five-year Plan ; it is also studying the way to control their implementation so as to obtain more satisfactory results in the coming years.

II - INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT

A) Investments

From 7-7-1960 to 7-7-1961

110 applications for the benefits given to new investments have been examined. The interested main industrial fields are the following :

- Spinning and weaving factory (Vinatexco, Vimytex, Vina-
tefinco, Vietnam Synthetic Fabrics Company...)
- Pharmaceutical products (Cophavina, Roussel Vietnam,
Vinaspecia, Elnze, Van Lang duoc vien...)
- Bicycle and motorbicycle accessories (Nguyễn Tân Công
Ty, Nguyễn van Duong, Nam Tiên...)
- Bicycle tyres (Michelin, Dai Nam Ky Nghê Công Ty,
Công Ty Lê Ba Mân)
- Metals (Tân Sanh, Delignon Baumlin, Viet Nam Kim Khi
Công Ty...)
- Paper (Công Ty Ky Nghê Giấy, Công Ty Giấy và Hoa Phẩm
Đông Nai...)
- etc...

From 1956 to July 1961

380 applications for the benefits given to new investments have been examined.

**B) Funds allocated to the expansion of rubber-trees planting
1960**

27 growers were proposed to benefit from loans amounting to a total of 100 million piasters.

The additional cultivated area realized by these growers was 6,050 Ha in 1960.

1958 — 1959 — 1960

Loans amounting to a total of 400 million piasters were granted to 50 growers during the seasons in 1958-59-60. The extension area was 12,000 Ha, or 18% of the cultivated area before the creation of the Loan-Bank for rubber plantations.

C) Joint enterprises under the control of the Directorate General of Planning

The « Société des Verreries du Viêt Nam »

It is a joint stock company with a capital of 100 million piasters grouping three main stock holders :

The Government of Vietnam	51 %
The «Brasseries et Glacières de l'Indochine» (BGI)	44,5%
The «Société Indochinoise de Pyrotechnie»	4,5%

The output of this factory is 15,000 T per year.

The first 6 x 28 glass-furnace was lit on October 27, 1960 and the first cast came on November 17th. In spite of the fact that the machines on hand had to be adjusted, the factory was able to turn out 50,000 bottles for the Distilleries de l'Indochine at the end of December 1960.

At the present time, with two lines of production working, the factory produces 40 tons daily. Later on, with a third line working, the factory will be able to produce 58 tons daily. It is hoped that 750,000 cols will be exported to Cambodia in 1961.

Moreover, on December 31, 1960, the factory has sealed for the B.G.I. :

1,462,000 bottles of beer of 640 cc.

1,197,000 bottles of fizzy drinks of 230 cc.

The «Société des Papeteries du Viet Nam»

This is also a joint-stock company with a capital of 180 million piasters, grouping two principal stock-holders :

The Government of Vietnam	81%
Parsons and Whittemore	19%

Its annual output is 3,000T of paper-paste and 9,000T of paper. The paper-paste is made of pine-trees grown at Dran.

Since June 1961, the factory has started to build the under-structure of its plant at Biên Hoà; it has also ordered US\$ 2,280,000 worth of paper making equipment from the U.S.A. The first part of this equipment will be arriving in Vietnam within two months and the rest later. Thus it is hoped that the factory will be able to start working by the end of 1962.

The «Vinh Hao Mineral Waters Company»

Created in May 1958 with a capital of 10 million piasters (the Government of Vietnam 60% — Vietnamese stock-holders 40%), the Vinh Hao joint-stock company is turning out 45,000 litres per month in spite of its worn out equipment. This amount is quite sufficient to meet the needs of the country.

The company is modernizing its equipment with imported automatic machines. It is hoped that, beginning September 1961, this modernization will help to increase the production of mineral waters, lower the production cost and get permission to export mineral waters to the countries of South East Asia.

III — TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

(not including Aid from the U.S.A)

A — Experts and Material

I — Assistance from the United Nations

a) Extended Programme.

— In 1960 : number of experts : 29
cost of assistance : US\$ 230,000.

- From 1960 to 1961 : number of experts : 79
(up to 30-6-1961)
cost of assistance in 1961 : US\$ 403,294.
cost of assistance during the period 1956-61 : US\$ 1,725,774.

Almost all the credits of this assistance represent expenses for expert services.

b) Special Funds programme

A basic agreement was signed in 1960 between the Government of Vietnam and the Special Funds of the United Nations. The Special Funds has granted an assistance for the implementation of the Mine Research Project, and another assistance for the Mekong Project.

1 — The Mine Research Project :

Contribution of Specfund : U.S.\$ 246,700
Contribution of Viet Nam : V.N.\$ 9,825,000

2 — The Mekong Project :

(The working plan was signed between the Specfund and the Governments of Thailand, Laos, Cambodia and Vietnam).

Contribution of Specfund : U.S.\$ 1,326,700
Contribution of Vietnam : U.S.\$ 65,000

c) The OPEX-Programme

One expert in fisheries administration has been affected to Vietnam since July 11th, 1960.

d) Regular Programme

In 1960 the United Nations Technical Assistance Bureau sent to Viet Nam 5 experts under the programme of Malaria Control.

Up to the present time, the following experts have been appointed to serve in Viet Nam :

7 experts in Malaria Control

1 — representing the WHO

1 — in professional rehabilitation of the disabled

2) Colombo — Plan Assistance.

From July 7th, 1960 to July 7th, 1961.

Assistance from Australia.

— 2 experts in animal husbandry and pasteurization of milk (for the Bèn Cat dairy farm)

- Scholarships for studies in communications and technology.
- Equipment for the Bèn Cat dairy farm and for lumber industry (Tân Mai Plant)

Assistance from Canada.

- £ C 100,000 of corn. The profit made on its sale is used in the construction of the Faculty of Medicine at Huế.
- A credit of £ C 100,000 was allocated for 1961 (1st semester).

Assistance from Japan.

- 2 experts
- 2 professors of Japanese

Assistance from New Zealand.

- 1 professor of English
- 1 credit of £ 100,000 has been promised for the construction of a building at the Faculty of Sciences and for the acquisition of laboratory equipment.

Assistance from the United Kingdom.

- Equipment for the Soil Testing Laboratory.
- Equipment for the Directorate of Meteorology and the National School of Commerce,

From 1956 to June 30, 1960.

Donating countries	Number of experts	Value of the aid (in experts, scholarships and materials)	Value in U.S. \$	Observations
Australia	14	£ A. 1,239,122	2,775,633.28	
United Kingdom	6	£ 90,817	254,287.60	
India	1	Rs. 197,431	41,440.76	
Japan	17	Y 23,866,058	66,347.64	
Canada	2	\$ C 729,395	758,570.00	Including \$C200,000 of wheat-flour
New Zealand	2	£ 22,865	64,022.00	Promised aid of £ 100,000 for the Faculty of Sciences and the Technical College of Cao Thang
Pakistan		Rs. 9,303.42	1,953.68	
Total...	42		3,962,254.96	

3) Assistance from France.

1960.

— Number of experts :	48
— Allocated credits :	882,328,000 AF
— Experts :	94,143,000 AF
— Technical aids :	8,149,000
— Scholarships and in-service training :	2,163,000
— Equipment and subsidies :	777,873,000
	<hr/>
Total :	882,328,000 AF

From 1955 to 1960.

— Number of experts :	320
— Allocated credits :	5,304,290 AF
— Experts :	929,103,000 AF
— Technical aids :	73,677,000
— Scholarships and in-service training :	133,832,000
— Equipment and subsidies :	4,167,678,000
	<hr/>
Total :	5,304,290,700 AF

4) Assistance from the Federal Republic of Germany.

1960.

- Number of experts : 6
- Number of scholarships : 7

From 1959 to the present time :

- Number of experts : 9
- Number of scholarships : 48
- Equipment : 1,000,000 DM.

Projects for the future (1962)

I — The extended programme of technical assistance from the United Nations

a) Extended programme

22 experts in different fields are expected for 1962 to continue the projects which are being implemented in 1961, the most important of which are :

- Construction of dams and of the Danhim thermo-hydroelectric-power-house
- Soil fertilization and irrigation
- Fight against tuberculosis
- Mother and child care
- Fundamental education

b) Special funds from the United Nations

The Mine research project and the project for the development of the Mekong lower basin will be completed in 1962.

c) Programme of OPEX (Operation-execution)

An expert in accounting is requested for the Directorate General of the Budget in 1962.

d) Regular programme for specialized Institutions

Scholarships and experts will be requested in 1962 for the following fields :

Social service

- 1 scholarship for physiotherapy
- 1 scholarship for studies in the organization of professional rehabilitation centers for the disabled.

Family and child welfare

- 1 expert in physiotherapy
- 2 scholarships

Community development

- 2 scholarships

2 — Assistance from Colombo Plan

- Implementation of the New Zealand £ 100,000 project.
- Implementation of the Canadian project for the construction of the Faculty of Medicine of Hue.

3 — French aid

Technical and economic aid has been requested in order to :

- continue the study of a programme of action for the social and economic organization of rural population.
- start work on the electrification of the rackrailway from Krongpha to Dalat.

4 — Aid from the Federal Republic of Germany

Request has been made for the following :

- 1) an aerolite factory to produce wooden sheets for pre-fabricated houses.
- 2) necessary equipment for the hauling of wood in the highlands.
- 3) equipment for school workshops.

B — Overseas Studies

By Presidential Decree of February 10, 1956, the Commission for Overseas Studies was established to :

a) Work out and implement a training programme for qualified personnel necessary to different fields of activities in the country.

b) Evaluate the results of this programme.

From February 10, 1956 to June 30, 1961, the Commission for Overseas Studies has met 50 times and has permitted 2,808 candidates to go abroad to study ; their special fields of study, as well as the countries to which they were sent are given in the 4 tables below.

Every year, the Commission for Overseas Studies receives scholarships granted by the United States, France, Italy and the Government of the Federal Republic of West Germany or by the Colombo Plan member-states. For the year 1961-62, the Commission will base upon the number of scholarships which will be granted to send students abroad to be trained in those special fields that will be necessary to the economic development of Vietnam.

LIST I

**TOTAL NUMBER OF CANDIDATES SENT ABROAD
FROM FEBRUARY 10, 1956 TO JUNE 30, 1961**

Destination	Scholarship Holders	Students without scholarship	Total
West Germany	59	5	64
England	23	14	37
Australia	105	2	107
Austria	0	2	2
Belgium	13	18	31
Burma	1	0	1
Cambodia	2	0	2
Canada	170	12	182
Ceylan	14	0	14
South Korea	1	0	1
United States	989	98	1,087
Formosa	128	52	180
France	323	126	449
Holland	6	0	6
Hongkong	0	4	4
India	47	2	49
Indonesia	2	0	2
Iran and Liban	8	0	8
Italy	14	42	56
Japan	113	2	115
Laos	7	0	7
Macao	0	5	5
Malaya	79	0	79
Mexico	3	0	3
Nigeria	3	0	3
New Zealand	36	0	36
Pakistan	7	0	7
Philippines	132	9	141
Singapore	31	2	33
Switzerland	13	11	24
Thailand	67	6	73
Total...	2,396	412	2,808

LIST 2

TOTAL NUMBER OF CANDIDATES SENT ABROAD FROM FEBRUARY 10, 1956 TO JUNE 30, 1961

Fields of studies	Scholarship Holders	Students without scholarship	Total
Public Works and Communications	338	3	341
Agriculture	399	14	413
Finance and Economics	260	32	292
Education	325	42	367
Health and Social Service	275	37	312
Administration and Police	300	4	304
Higher Education	231	57	288
Vocational Secondary Education	51	35	86
Secondary Education	3	20	23
Political Science and Philosophy	18	152	170
Labor	29	0	29
Arts and Music	10	3	13
Geographical Science	8	0	8
Journalism and Information	67	2	69
Tourism and Sports	15	0	15
Community Development	1	0	1
Industry and Mines	46	11	57
Co-operatives and Agricultural Credit	20	0	20
Total...	2,396	412	2,808

LIST 3

**TOTAL NUMBER OF CANDIDATES SENT ABROAD
FROM JULY 1, 1960 TO JUNE 30, 1961**

Destination	Scholarship Holders	Students without scholarship	Total
West Germany	20	1	21
England	6	1	7
Australia	20	1	21
Austria	0	2	2
Belgium	3	4	7
Canada	36	1	37
United States	340	15	355
Formosa	66	39	105
France	104	53	157
Holland	2	0	2
India	21	2	23
Indonesia	2	0	2
Iran and Liban	8	0	8
Italy	7	6	13
Japan	19	1	20
Malaya	50	0	50
New Zealand	21	0	21
Pakistan	1	0	1
Philippines	24	5	29
Singapore	3	0	3
Switzerland	6	2	8
Thailand	25	0	25
Total...	784	133	917

LIST 4

TOTAL NUMBER OF CANDIDATES SENT ABROAD FROM JULY 1, 1960 TO JUNE 30, 1961

Fields of Studies	Scholarship Holders	Students without scholarship	Total
Publics Works and Communications	118	1	119
Agriculture	140	7	147
Finance and Economics	37	16	53
Education	104	21	125
Health and Social Service	91	6	97
Administration and Police	115	0	115
Higher Education	104	19	123
Vocational Secondary Education	0	19	19
Secondary Education	2	1	3
Political Science and Philosophy	7	32	39
Labor	6	0	6
Arts and Music	2	0	2
Geographical Science	4	0	4
Journalism and Information	8	0	8
Industries and Mines	33	11	44
Co-operatives and agricultural Credit	13	0	13
Total...	784	133	917

**DIRECTORATE GENERAL
OF
SOCIAL ACTION**

INVESTIGATIONS
TO
SOCIAL WORK

**ANNUAL REPORT OF THE DIRECTORATE
GENERAL OF SOCIAL ACTION
July 7, 1960 to July 7, 1961**

During the past seven years the social effort put forth by the Republic of Viet Nam Government has consisted mainly of steps aimed at protecting weak and disinherited people who belong to the working classes of the population : workers, students, craftsmen, small traders and minor civil servants.

These steps aim at :

1 — Setting up various organisms with the view to alleviating, to a considerable extent, material burdens that weigh daily upon the life of the proletarian.

2 — Effectively protecting women and children in order to form a strong and healthy generation capable of playing its part in the work of renovating the country.

3 — Putting an end to social vices that have so far been mainly responsible for our weakness and backwardness on the road to progress.

4 — Guiding citizens towards a new way of life in which they are provided with a means to enable them to work for their well-being and to contribute towards improving their lives.

5 — Struggling against Communism in any place where its disastrous presence is apparent.

**ACHIEVEMENTS SCORED DURING THE PERIOD EXTENDING
from July 7, 1960 to July 7, 1961**

**ACCOMPLISHMENTS THAT AIM AT IMPROVING THE DAILY LIFE
OF THE WORKING CLASSES.**

These measures were taken mainly for the benefit of workers whose problems, brought about by daily life, are manifold and hard to solve, yet are essential : care and education of children, hygiene protection against disease, medical care in case of illness, etc., and frequently the simple problem of a daily bowl-full of rice. In heavily populated areas the Directorate General of Social Action has been increasing the number of houses, popular restaurants, dispensaries, nurseries and kindergartens for the benefit of the working classes.

In the Saigon-Cholon area alone, which includes about 200,000 workers of all branches of activity, 21 classes for small children, 13 popular restaurants, 8 dispensaries (with qualified Social Workers for prenatal visits), 3 nurseries, 2 reading rooms and a night refuge have already been established in densely populated areas such as Dai-The-Gioi, Nga Bay, Hoa-Hung, Khanh-Hoi, Cau-Ong-Lanh, Xom-Cui, Chi-Lang, Hung-Vuong, Tran-Binh-Trong and Phu-Nhuan.

All these achievements have, to a large extent, helped to relieve the worker of a great part of his daily material worries. While busy working the worker knows that in his absence his small children, far from being left uncared, receive food, care, and necessary education in schools and nurseries. The worker himself has the problem of his two daily meals solved economically yet satisfactorily in popular restaurants where he can find nutritious food for a moderate sum of money, and oftentimes located near his place of work. In case of illness he may obtain free medical care at a dispensary. In addition, after a day of hard work, he may find his intellectual food in reading rooms which provide inexpensive and wholesome relaxation.

The following figures show the success of these accomplishments :

Number of people eating at popular restaurants	1,439,495
Number of people coming to reading rooms	91,194
Number of patients treated at dispensaries	56,675
Number of children sent to nurseries	2,112

The Directorate General of Social Action also takes pains to provide effective assistance to poverty-stricken workers who are sometimes forced to remain unemployed for want of work or working tools. This assistance takes the form of providing tools to skilled workers or temporary subsidies in food and supplies in the event of prolonged unemployment. To this end the Directorate receives valuable cooperation from various philanthropic organizations of friendly countries. Top on the list of these organizations is CARE, Catholic Relief Services, The Mennonite Central Committee and UNICEF. Their contributions have enabled the Directorate to make the following distributions from July 1960 to July 1961 :

Tools for skilled workers and farmers

Outfits for electricians	3
car mechanics	3
masons	7
carpenters	6
shoemakers	8
turners	1
plumbers	2
embroiderers	10
Farming implements	30
Food supplies :	
Rice	155,100 bags
Wheat	2,000 bags
Canned beef	55 cases
Powdered milk	500 —
Canned Pork	580 —
Whole milk	1,000 —

Other supplies :

Used clothing	200 bags
Absorbent cotton	800 parcels
Blankets	421
Mosquito nets	1,636
Calico	387 individual boxes
School supplies	2,596
Cough lozenges	235

The distribution of supplies and cash is held on a large scale for the benefit of victims of unexpected disasters or natural cataclysms. Distribution is made to individual cases, from day to day, for the benefit of the disinherited people such as incurable patients, invalids, old men without support, poor widows with many children, war refugees and disaster-stricken families suddenly thrown into distress. The distribution is even carried out in prisons where the new-born receive the essential care their condition requires ; that is, milk and baby-linen. Help is also provided in hospitals where needy patients without families find in a Social Worker material and especially moral support in the loneliness of their suffering. In short, thoughtful and effective help is provided for any needy person in a great spirit of solidarity and with eagerness and clear-sightedness.

II — PROTECTION OF WOMEN AND CHILDREN

Under the Republican government, the Vietnamese woman holds a prominent place. Adequate steps have been taken in order to enable women to carry out their noble mission within the family and in society and to contribute to the work of rebuilding the country. With a view to encouraging women on the road of progress and virtue, contests have been held every year on the occasion of the Women's Day and the Anniversary of the Trung Sisters in order to reward the best housewives, women writers and prettiest babies.

Two rooms for prenatal consultations have been established by the Directorate of Social Action for women of the working classes. One is at Hue with yearly visits averaging 800 women and 600 newborn ; the other is in Saigon with 575 visits from June 1960 to June 1961.

As far as the protection of children is concerned, measures taken can be divided into 4 categories :

I — Help given by private charitable organizations.

Charity organizations have always been the object of encouragement and solicitude on the part of the Directorate General of Social Action. It is unnecessary to prove the importance

of these organizations that are of obvious usefulness to the public and help the nation in the huge task of gathering and bringing up orphans and forsaken children. In addition, their activities reach other categories of equally important people ; i.e. indigent students, some coming from refugee families broken up or destroyed by the war or Communist subversion.

In addition to the Thu-Duc National Orphanage housing 600 orphans of war, there are throughout Vietnam 189 other private organizations which are carrying on the same activities and which are permanently supported by the Government.

Stress should be laid on the valuable help provided by foreign philanthropic organizations operating in Vietnam such as CARE, Catholic Relief Services, The Mennonite Central Committee, and particularly in the matter of protection of children UNICEF and Foster Parents' Plan, Inc.

2 - Re-education of juvenile delinquents.

In big urban centers in Vietnam, as everywhere else in the world, the problem of youthful criminals is closely watched and investigated by responsible administrations. All necessary steps have been taken by the Directorate General of Social Action in order to check the rising tide of offenses perpetrated by teen-agers. Some of these steps are preventive : strengthening discipline and cultivating morality in schools, and rigorous controls applied to publications, books or magazines as well as to cinema films. Other measures aim at re-educating children who have gone astray. To that end the Thu-Duc Re-education Center has been set up. The basic practical education provided at the Center, along with stiff yet just and human discipline, aims at turning these young criminals into citizens capable of making an honest living by exercising the profession taught them by skilled instructors during their stay at the Center.

3 - Setting up courts for children

Tribunals for children have been established throughout Viet Nam by Decree No 11/58 under the signature of the President of the Republic and dated July 3, 1961.

4 – Organization of summer vacations

Children of poor as well as of rich people need light and fresh air for their physical and intellectual health. It is because of this socially just and humane idea that the Directorate General of Social Action has been organizing vacation camps every summer at the seaside or in the mountains for the benefit of children belonging to needy workers. In these vacation colonies children are watched over by Youth Leaders and Boy Scouts and spend wholesome vacations while at the same time learning to live and enjoy life in a large group.

III – STRUGGLE AGAINST SOCIAL PLAGUES

In the old times of colonialism and plutocracy, vices flourished freely. Some of the vices, such as alcoholism and opium addiction, far from being prohibited, were tolerated if not encouraged since huge taxes coming from the sale of alcohol and opium fed the treasury of the state. This was done regardless of the havoc which these public poisons caused the population, especially youngsters. This situation stopped as soon as President Ngo Dinh Diem came to power. The work of reform which he has undertaken with great firmness for seven years has banished from modern Vietnamese society the four principal vices which were corroding it like deadly wounds.

Gambling for money in all forms is prohibited under penalty of fine or imprisonment in the case of a second offense. Importation of gambling material, formerly free, is now strictly forbidden.

As far as alcohol is concerned, its manufacture, importation and consumption are so strictly controlled that the number of alcoholics among the Vietnamese population, normally rather small in the first place, has become virtually insignificant.

At present in Viet Nam opium smoking is an offense for an opium seller as well as for the consumer. Special tracking brigades have been waging a constant search for opium traders and secret smokers down into their secret hide-outs.

However, of all these social plagues, prostitution gives rise to several difficult, if not insoluble, problems. Prostitution,

which is almost non-existent in the country-side and uncommon in small towns, has prevailed in large urban areas such as the Saigon-Cholon region. Moral brigades track down prostitutes wherever they operate, organizing raids, arresting brothel keepers and bringing them into courts. Other countries in the Far East such as Japan, India, Free China and Korea have been interested in these public purification steps and have followed our efforts closely. Our work has achieved good results and should be steadily carried on. The fact remains, however, that the problem of prostitution is highly complicated and cannot be solely solved by coercive measures.

Other more constructive measures have been taken in connection with the reeducation and rehabilitation of prostitutes which aim at bringing penitent girls back to normal and honest lives. For these purposes a decree dated October 23, 1956 was issued setting up the Saigon Rehabilitation Center for prostitutes. Over the period extending from July 7, 1960 to July 7, 1961 many women have been released to normal life or to their families. They are equipped with professions such as sewing, embroidering, mechanical weaving or weaving by hand which they learned at the Center. These professions enable them to begin a new and honest life.

This rehabilitation center worked so well that the Directorate General of Social Action decided to continue operating along these lines. The Vinh-Long Professional Orientation Center was established by a decree dated July 2, 1958 and is directed by the Sisters of the Good Shepherd Order who are skilled in the work of moral rehabilitation. The Center has achieved fine results since its inauguration.

In addition to the struggle against social ills, the Directorate General of Social Action, together with the Ministry of Information, the Ministry of Civic Action and the Directorate of Psychological Warfare at the Ministry of National Defense, organizes wholesome, inexpensive entertainment for workers such as movie shows, music in the open air held in populous sectors of the Capitol, trips by groups to the country, inexpensive boat cruises, etc. Physical as well as spiritual relaxation is indeed as essential to a worker as is his daily food, and helping find ways for workers to spend their spare time is just as important as suppressing vices.

IV — NEW SOCIAL POLICY

Experience has proven that even in the most developed countries social achievements are accomplished only at the cost of great effort and heavy sacrifice made by the government and can only partially succeed in dressing all the wounds and warding off all sorrows. Such is the case of Viet Nam, an under developed country facing many problems which the Government tries to solve with the greatest perseverance in spite of lack of means.

Therefore it is essential to lay the foundation of a new social policy in accordance with our capabilities and means of action. In the future the various activities should not be uncoordinated or isolated, but rather coordinated according to a studied program and a definite plan. The varied goals will be accomplished with the effective participation of all walks of life in accordance with three basic principles: respect for the human being, economic self-sufficiency, and community development.

The first principle, which is included in the doctrine of Personalism, aims at providing each citizen with a decent life, free from poverty, with all guarantees of work and security.

The second principle is based on the fact that economic and social problems are always closely bound. As the Political Adviser to the President so wisely put it: Any social policy is bound to be a failure where there is not a sound economy. Therefore, any social activity ought to aim at raising the standard of living of citizens, increasing their productivity, strengthening the economy of each family and thereby contributing to raising and strengthening the national economy.

As far as the third principle is concerned, experience gained from some South East Asian countries has proven that social achievements can be accomplished with the maximum of success only within the framework of community development.

Citizens should first regard themselves as responsible for their own well-being and should rely only on their own efforts. Likewise, each locality should be self-supporting as much as possible and should work to obtain necessary funds. Each locality should assume the responsibility for carrying out

work that is of importance to the well-being of its inhabitants. The Government only intervenes as guide and adviser and to control activities of local groups which themselves play the main role and which carry out the work effectively. Thus there is close cooperation between the Government and private individuals and between administrative authorities and private groups for the sake of the common good.

Aside from these questions of principle, a system of inter-family groups has been established. The objective of the groups is to create solidarity among families, strengthen mutual help, and facilitate access to a new way of life which is materially more rational and morally more dignified. It is for the purpose of attaining these aims that 2,892 Committees of Social Action have been set up consisting of a Central Committee, 3 Municipal Committees, 38 Committees at the Provincial level, 205 Committees at the District level and 2,582 Communal Committees. The city of Saigon comprises 41 Committees corresponding to 41 administrative sections and Hue consists of 22 Committees at the administrative section level.

All these Committees of Social Action, in cooperation with different private groups and technical departments of the government, boldly began to work and scored the important achievements listed below :

- Thi-Nghe Nursery, set up by the Revolutionary Civil Servants' League of the National Movement.
- Dalat Nursery, established by the Committee of Social Action of Tuyen-Duc Province and Dalat town.
- Tay-Loc Nursery, of Hue city, set up by St. Vincent de Paul Association.
- Hue Nursery, established by the Committee of Social Action of Thua-Thien Province and Hue city.
- Vinh-Binh Nursery, set up by Mutual Help and Rescue Association.
- Vinh-Long Nursery
- Quang-Tri Nursery
- Kien-Hoa Nursery
- Popular Restaurant, Club and Reading Room, established by Committee of Social Action of Binh-Thuan Province.

- Long-An Popular Restaurant, by the Committee of Popular Action of Long-An.
- Can-Giuoc Popular Restaurant, by the Committee of Popular Action of Long-An.
- Popular Restaurant, Reading Room and Entertainment, by the Committee of Popular Action of Thua-Thien.
- Dinh-Tuong Popular Restaurant, by the Committee of Popular Action of Dinh-Tuong.
- Cau-Ong-Lanh Popular Restaurant, Saigon, by National Revolutionary Movement, Saigon.
- Popular Restaurant, by the Textile Co. Bong Vai Vietnam, Saigon
- Dinh-Tuong Popular Restaurant
- Can-Duoc Popular Restaurant (Long-An)
- Nha-Trang Popular Restaurant, by Committee of Social Action of Nha-Trang.
- Popular Restaurant and Boarding School for school children at Kien-Hoa.
- Vinh-Long Popular Restaurant
- An-Giang Popular Restaurant
- Kien-Giang Popular Restaurant
- Kien-Phong Boarding School for Students
- Tay-Ninh Boarding School for Students
- Boarding School for girl students and Nursery of My-Tho
- Bao-Loc Asylum for aged men set up by Father Pham-Ngoc-Lan
- Phong-Dinh Asylum for aged men, established by Committee of Social Action of Phong-Dinh.
- Da-Nang Asylum for old men
- Pleiku night-refuge
- Dormitories for pupils of the Kontum Highlands
- Maternity Hospital, Nursery and Social Office of Ben-Tranh (Dinh-Tuong).
- Fran-Binh-Trong Social center in Saigon, built by Committee of Social Action of Cho-Quan Administrative section, consisting of a dispensary, a nursery and a classroom for children,
- Duc-Anh orphanage at Phu-Yen
- Popular Center by Binh-Dinh Committee of Social Action

- Club and Employment Bureau of Vung-Tau
- Professional Orientation Course for political convicts and Handicraft Center of Poulo Condore.

Activities of the regional committees of Social Action are also carried on in various fields, often in cooperation with different social political or technical groups involving the construction of schools, markets, pagodas, information rooms, night refuges and maternity hospitals as well as digging of wells, drainage or irrigation waterways, building of sport fields, maintaining roads and setting up Agrovilles.

Improvement of Living Conditions of Fellow Citizens Living Abroad

Even though confronted with many problems relative to the protection of working classes within the country, the Government has not forgotten its citizens who live outside the country and who often need help from the Government as well. Many people who live abroad, particularly in Cambodia and Laos, lead hard lives both materially and morally.

Only recently the Directorate General of Social Action, in cooperation with the Embassy of Viet Nam in Laos, set up a housing project for fellow-citizens living in Vientiane. That project will be followed by other ones to be established with a view to helping poor Vietnamese living abroad to inexpensively solve their housing problem.

V — STRUGGLE AGAINST COMMUNISM

Achievements scored by the Government in social fields over the past seven years have brought better conditions to the poverty stricken classes of the population. At the same time that the standard of living of a worker or a peasant is raised, his future and that of his children become more secure, his rights are recognized and his dignity is respected. This is different from what is happening in Communist North Vietnam. Thus one can easily understand why the ideological influence of the Communists cannot be maintained in South Vietnam, which is entirely dedicated to law and freedom.

**SUMMING UP OF ACHIEVEMENT SCORED UP
TO JULY 7, 1961**

BY THE DIRECTORATE GENERAL OF SOCIAL ACTION

In the Saigon-Cholon region there have been established :

13 Popular Restaurants	8 Dispensaries
11 Reading Rooms	1 Night Refuge
21 Primary Classes	3 Nurseries

A hearse is provided free of charge to needy families for burial purposes.

Distribution made by the Directorate General of Social Action with the cooperation of foreign charitable organizations operating in Vietnam :

Rice	55,000 bags
Whole milk	1,000 cases
Tulle mosquito net	3,200
Blankets.	8,000
Cans of cereal	23,865
School supplies	41,744
Powdered milk	1,400
Corn flour	300
Used clothing	350
Kidney-beans	445
Broken rice	300
Outfit for electricians	28 boxes
Outfit for automobile mechanics	23
Outfit for masons	97
Outfit for carpenters	102
Outfit for shoemakers	58
Outfit for turners	61
Outfit for embroiderers	100
Outfit for plumbers	22

New achievements scored in provinces under the guidance of the Directorate General of Social Action :

- 1 orphanage
- 11 nurseries and kindergartens
- 2 asylums for old men
- 14 popular restaurants

Protection of Woman and Children

The woman's position both in the family and in society has been returned to her with all its nobility and importance. Where youth is concerned, new progress has been made with the setting up of courts for children and the re-organization of the system of rehabilitating juvenile delinquents through re-education.

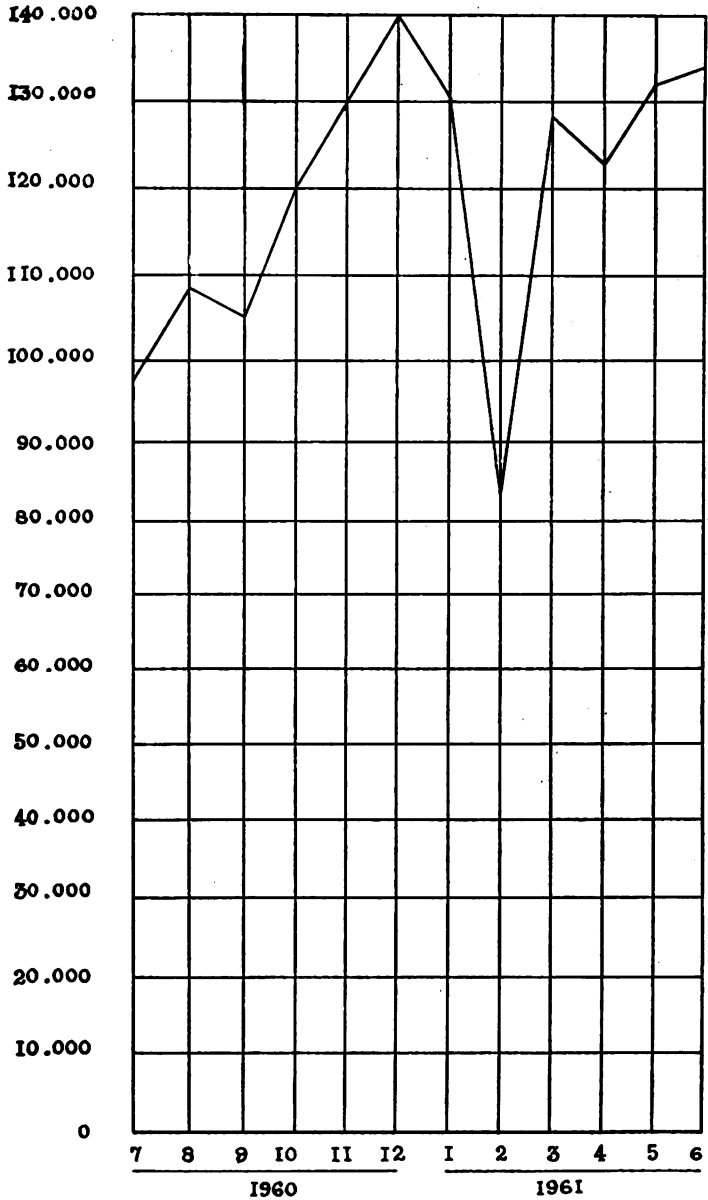
The fight against vices for the purpose of social purification and raising of public morality has achieved encouraging results, in particular as far as gambling, alcoholism and opium addiction are concerned. The fight against prostitution is continuing with firmness and the work of re-education and professional orientation of prostitutes is being carried on with success. However, the greatest step toward progress is unquestionably the putting into use of the new social policy based on the close cooperation between the population and the government within social areas. This policy has enabled wonderful achievements to be accomplished without, however, bringing about heavy burden to the government or injuring the dignity of the aided people.

FUTURE PROGRAM OF ACTIVITY

In the year to come, the Directorate General of Social Action plans on the one hand to strengthen existing social organisms and on the other to encourage local initiative to create new organisms so that through their number and multiplicity their activities and achievements will reach the greatest mass of the population possible. Included in this program is a plan for special training of social workers and the granting of money for observation trips abroad. Two rehabilitation centers for handicapped children and two rest houses will be established. In addition, the organization of night refuges and asylums for needy people will be improved and their activities increased.

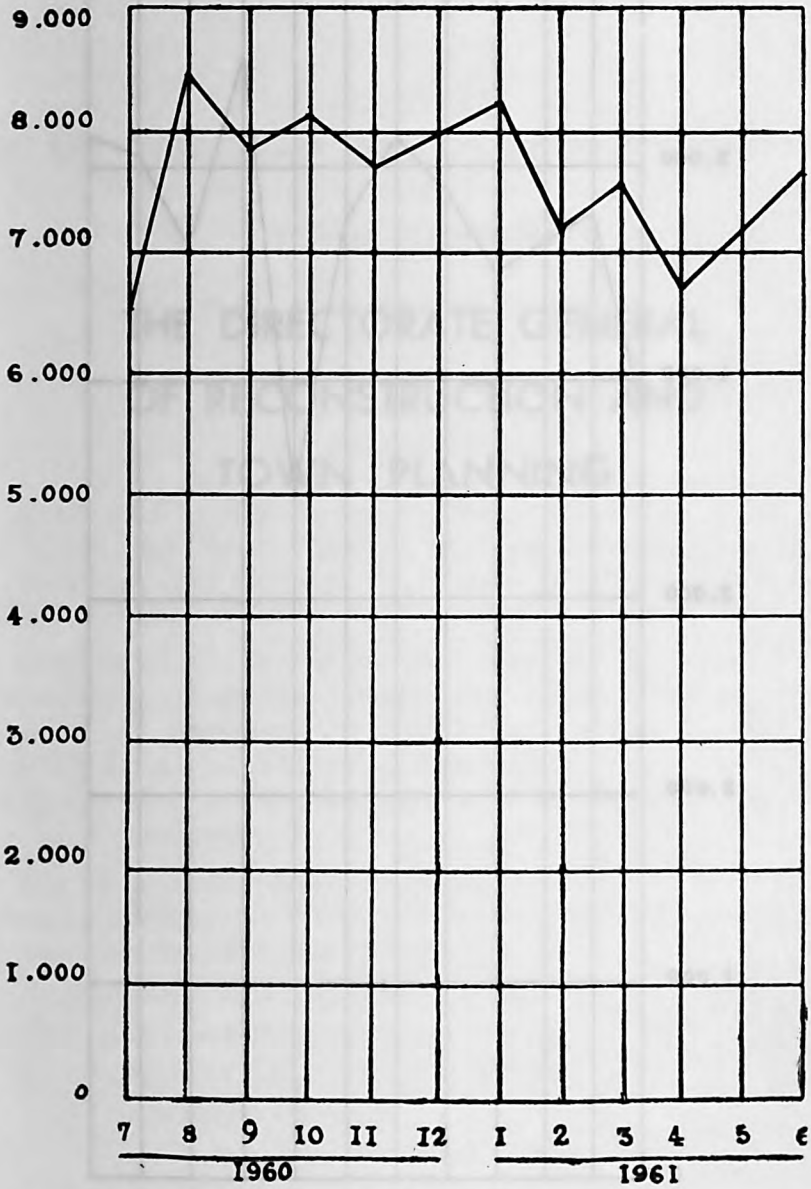
In short, in its struggle against misery and social plagues, which is part of the general program for fighting Communism, the Government plans to steadfastly carry on its highly promising social policy. Common effort will be given a new stimulus for social renovation in order to attain the aim cherished by each of us — a better and worthy life, in freedom.

NUMBER OF MEALS SERVED MONTHLY



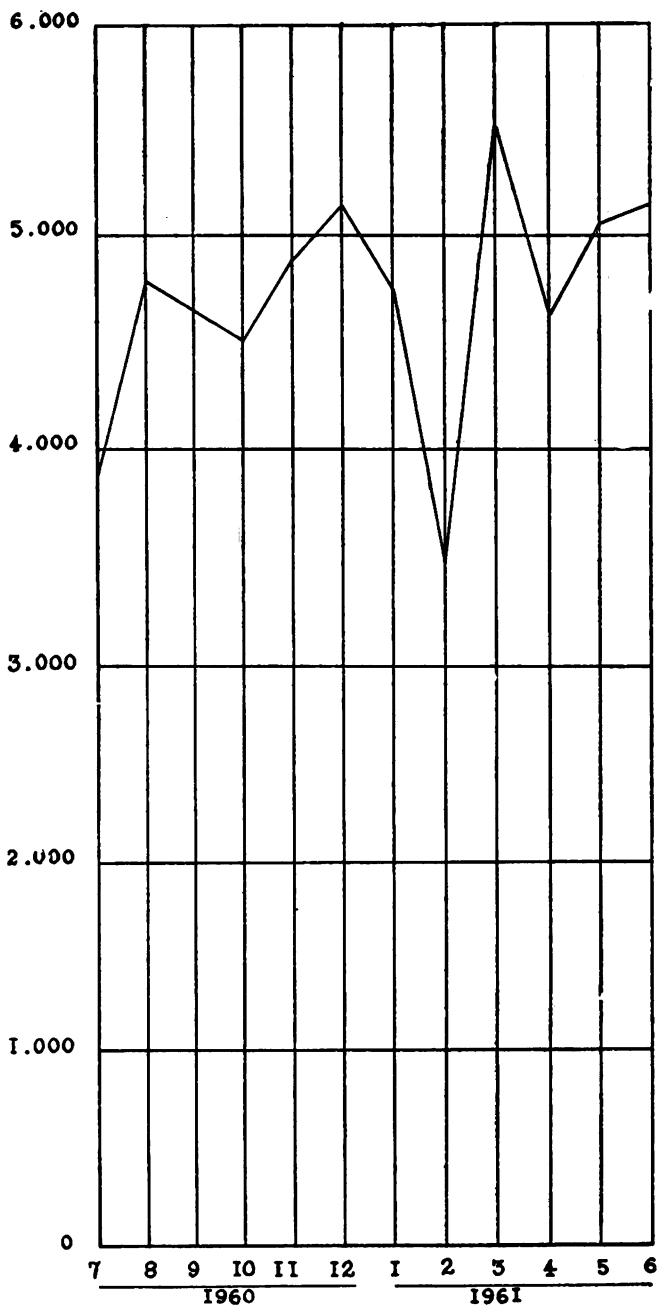
Popular restaurants

NUMBER OF READERS PER MONTH



Reading rooms

NUMBER OF ATTENDANCES



Dispensaries

**THE DIRECTORATE GENERAL
OF RECONSTRUCTION AND
TOWN PLANNING**

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO
LIBRARY
540 EAST 57TH STREET
CHICAGO, ILL. 60637

**ACTIVITIES
OF THE DIRECTORATE GENERAL OF RECONSTRUCTION
AND
TOWN PLANNING**

(from 7-7-1954 to 7-7-1961)

ORGANIZATION

From 1954 to 1956, it was the former Direction of Reconstruction and Town Planning, successively under the control of Department of Planning, Department of Finance and Department of Public Works.

Ordinance N° 119-TTP on November 9, 1956 created the Department of Reconstruction and Town Planning which became, by Ordinance N° 503-TTP of October 7, 1958 the existing Directorate General of Reconstruction and Town Planning placed under the supervision of the Secretary of State to the Presidency.

The Directorate General of Reconstruction and Town Planning is headed by a Director General assisted by an assistant. It includes the following services :

- Secretariat and Legislation Service
- Projects and Documentation Service
- Country and Town Planning Service
- Administrative Direction
- Provincial and Interprovincial Services
- Board of Controllers.
- Technical Direction.

A ministerial decision N° 210-TTP/KT/TKDT of February 26, 1960 added to the above list the Rural Reconstruction Service for the establishment of agrovilles.

After the recent administrative reorganization, the Rural Reconstruction Service is now under the control of the Department of Land Reform. In the same way, the Lottery of Reconstruction is under the control of the Financial Department.

Despite numerous difficulties and with a limited technical staff, the Directorate General of Reconstruction has carried on a notable part of the Reconstruction Program.

ACHIEVEMENTS

Every year, an appropriation of more than two hundred million V.N. piastres has been used by the Directorate General of Reconstruction for new constructions and repairs.

Priority is given to the construction of Schools, hospitals maternities, military posts, markets etc...

For the past year, from 7-7-60 to 7-7-1961, the total credit used for new constructions and repairs came from :

National Budget VN\$ 185,000,000.00

Foreign Aid » 45,000,000.00

Among important construction works realized during this period, we can mention :

Salgon - Cholon

- Directorate General of Civil Service building VN\$ 2,500,000.00
- Central depository of Pharmaceutics building (Trân-hung-Dao Boulevard) » 3,580,000.00
- Institute of Cancer building » 4,000,000.00
- Chu-van-An High School building » 4,000,000.00
- Amphitheatre of the Faculty of Sciences » 3,450,000.00

— Station of Control for exportation and importation of domestic animals at Chanh-Hung	VN\$ 3,000,000.00
— Laboratory of High School of electricity	» 1,469,830.00
— National Institute of Statistics	» 4,000,000.00
— Center of Technical Formation at Phu-Tho	» 5,000,000.00
— National Institute of Administration	» 26,000,000.00

Central and South Vietnam

— Huê Radiodiffusion Center building	» 3,700,000.00
— School of health nursery agents at Huê	» 10,000,000.00
— Ward for children diseases at Huê hospital	» 6,000,000.00
— Boarding school for Midwives (Huê)	» 2,500,000.00
— Hôi-An Hospital	» 2,000,000.00
— Quang-Tri Hospital	» 2,400,000.00
— Trần-quốc-Toan High School (Quang-Ngai)	» 1,560,000.00
— Quang-Ngai Radiodiffusion Center	» 2,042,000.00
— Girl High School (Nha-Trang)	» 1,077,000.00
— Nha-Trang Hospital	» 4,200,000.00
— Long-Xuyên Hospital	» 3,500,000.00
— Ba-Xuyên Radiodiffusion Center	» 2,500,000.00
— Administrative buildings in Phuoc-Thành province	» 10,099,000.00

Highlands.

— Banmethuot Radiodiffusion Station	» 1,300,000.00
— Treasury of Kontum	» 1,200,000.00
— Building for Chief province of Banmethuot	» 1,050,000.00
— School City M Lon at Dran	» 1,200,000.00

ACTIVITIES ON OTHER TECHNICAL BRANCHES

A – Country and Town Planning Service

This service is responsible for the following functions :

- To study and establish Country and Town Planning projects.
- To control all construction works in public and private sectors.
- To decide on allotments of land.

After 7 years of intensive work, this service has achieved land use plans for these province and district chief towns :

Province chief towns :

Center of Vietnam

- | | |
|--------------|-------------|
| — Dânang | — Pleiku |
| — Quang-Ngai | — Kontum |
| — Qui-Nhon | — Bao-Lôc |
| — Tuy-Hoà | — Gia-Nghĩa |
| — Nha-Trang | |
| — Phan-Thiết | |

South of Vietnam

- | | |
|-------------------------|---------------|
| — An-Lôc (Binh-Long) | — Phuoc-Thành |
| — Binh-Tuy | — Phu-Vinh |
| — Cân-Tho | — Quan-Long |
| — Cao-Lanh (Kiên-Phong) | — Rach-Gia |
| — Móc-Hoa (Kiên-Tuong) | — Vinh-Long |
| — Phuoc-Long | — Xuân-Lôc |

District chief towns :

- Province Ba-Xuyên : Vinh-Châu — Du-Tho — Ho-Phong —
Ke-Sach — Thanh-Tri
- » Binh-Long : Loc-Ninh — Chau-Thanh
- » Binh-Dinh : An-Khê — Phu-Phong
- » Bien-Hoa : Nhon-Trach — Quang-Xuyen

NAME of agrovilles	PROVINCES	WORK beginning date	INAUGURATION date	NUMBER of families settled
Vi-Thanh	Phong-Dinh	3-10-1959	12- 3-1960	870
Hoa-Luu	—	—	—	310
Khu-Giua	—	30-12-1959	31- 8-1960	500
Thanh-Hoa	Kien-Giang	20-11-1959	29- 5-1960	340
Ngoc-Hoa	—	—	—	300
Ba-Chuc	An-Giang	11-12-1959	18- 6-1960	258
Ba-The	—	—	26- 8-1960	500
Thanh-Thoi	Kien-Hoa	6-10-1959	15- 7-1960	153
An-Hiep	—	2-10-1959	31- 8-1960	410
Thoi-Thuan	—	—	26- 9-1960	330
Hau-My	Dinh-Tuong	2-12-1959	31- 7-1960	459
My-Phuoc-Tay	—	—	30- 7-1960	372
Phuoc-Long	Ba-Xuyen	3-10-1959	28- 7-1960	306
Hoa-Tu	—	27-11-1959	15- 8-1960	229
Cai-Trau	—	—	7-10-1960	300
Duc-Hue	Long-An	12-10-1959	31- 7-1960	177
Long-Vinh	Vinh-Binh	2-12-1959	14-10-1960	438
An-Truong	—	—	6- 9-1960	380
Cai-Son	Vinh-Long	2-12-1959	24- 8-1960	422
Tan-Luoc	—	—	5- 9-1960	250
Thuy-Dong	Kien-Tuong	2-12-1959	27- 8-1960	229
Binh-Thanh-Thon	—	—	30- 3-1961	250
Khanh-Dinh	An-Xuyen	27-11-1959	30- 9-1960	250
Khai-Quang	—	—	—	200
Thuan-Hoa	—	—	—	300

C — National Lottery for Reconstruction.

It is an autonomous organization. Until now it has brought to the National Housing Funds more than 5 hundred million VN piasters.

These funds have been used for 2 purposes :

- To construct low cost houses for sale on term
- To grant loans permitting people to build their lodgings themselves.

Besides regular issues, every then and now, the service have organized special issues for the sake of the Department of National Defense, the Department of National Education and other agencies for the purpose of reconstruction work.

Below are the revenues realized from July 1954 to June 1961 :

	<u>Number of issues</u>	<u>Revenues</u>
1954	5 regular issues	VN\$ 4,140,441.57
1955	12 —	— 14,397,902.07
	1 special issues	— 374,878.41
1956	12 regular issues	— 18,784,632.12
1957	19 —	— 32,861,980.44
1958	43 regular and special issues	— 112,227,658.68
1959	56 —	— 162,364,130.00
1960	30 issues of 1,000,000 tickets	} — 128,632,000.00
	13 — 1,600,000 »	
1961 (Half year)	21 regular issues	— 100,045,476.80
TOTAL	212	VN\$573,829,100.09

D — Projects and Documentation Service

It has 2 bureaux :

The 1st Bureau — is in charge of the following functions :

— To propose and establish briefs for government official sent abroad for mission, studies or observation tours and international conferences.

— To supply or research documents on architecture urbanization for Housing Study Center at New-Delhi or other countries in Southeast Asia.

— To supply documents and establish briefs for application of technical aid to Colombo Plan and ONU.

— To give low cost houses plans and plans type for pre-fabrication (doors, windows, timbers etc...) to country people.

The 2nd Bureau — make study and experimentation of new and prefabricated materials for construction.

Until now the prefabricated Bureau has studied the technic of producing the following materials :

1 — Fiber board (coconut)

2 — Unheated earth brick (laterite or bauxite) already experimented in typical house showed in different exhibitions and fair at Saigon-Cholon and Dalat.

At present it studies the technic of making :

- 1 — Porous concrete (light weight).
- 2 — Bamboo fiber for panel (like Isorel).
- 3 — Utilization of mica for fabrication of Vermiculite for insolation.
- 4 — Paint with Sodo Sand Phanrang for fire proof.
- 5 — Filter for ferrous water.

A workshop of experimentation has been established at Thi-Nghe. However production in great scale for supplying construction work is not yet possible because of lack of financial and human resources. Activities have been restrained only in experimentation and popularization.

EXHIBITION

At the beginning of 1960, the government of West Germany offered a number of Aerolite material samples. Under the supervision of Mr. Ngô-Việt-Thu, architect first prize of Roma winner, and in collaboration with the Low Cost Housing Service, the Directorate General of Reconstruction, built some house specimens with the material mentioned above on the opened area of the College of Letter (corner Công-Ly and Lê-thanh-Tôn).

Besides, on the occasion of the National Festival on October 26, 1960 the Directorate General of Reconstruction had also participated with the Department of Agriculture in the exhibition of rural reconstruction accomplishments at the same place.

International Fair of Agricultural products at New Delhi

In order to strengthen relations of friendship between democratic countries, the government of VN. has accepted the invitation from the India government to participate in the International Fair of Agricultural products at New Delhi from 12-11,1959 to February 1960.

The Vietnamese booth has caught the attention of a great number of fair visitors. However, it has been ranged among the first architectural success and won the super prize « Trophy » on the view point of Art.

Philippines International Fair

To answer the invitation from the Government of the Philippines, Vietnam has participated in the 1961 Philippines International Fair in Manila.

On the occasion the Directorate General of Reconstruction sent an experienced architect to Manila to draw the plan and supervise the construction work of the Vietnam pavillon.

After a month of intensive effort, the pavillon was erected, and has been admired by numerous fair visitors.

HISTORICAL MONUMENTS AND SITES PRESERVATION SERVICE

Created by Arrete no. 50-BKTĐT/VP/NĐ of January 16, 1957 this Service has carried out all operations for maintaining historical Monuments and preservating beautiful sites.

Below are some important maintenance works accomplished during the past seven years :

— Thai-Hoa Palace	VN\$	2,713,201.00
— Tu-Đuc Imperial Tomb	»	2,170,510.00
— Thê-Miêu Temple	»	1,000,000.00
— Minh-Mang Imperial Tomb	»	1,050,000.00
— Tinh-Tâm Lake	»	1,650,000.00
— Thuy-Van Pagoda	»	1,360,000.00
— Đông-Khanh Imperial Tomb	»	1,560,000.00
— Di-Luan Palace	»	2,150,000.00

Construction for fire victims

The Directorate General of Reconstruction, in collaboration with the Central Committee of Help presided by Mr. Truong-Vinh-Lê, President of National Assembly has built more than 1,000 houses for fire victims :

On the areas of Bèn Chuong-Duong, Phât-ân, Trân-binh-Trong, Sân-banh Xom Cui, Bèn Vân-Đôn, more than 7,000 lodgings have been also built previously for victim fire caused by VC rebels in April 1955.

National Park Trang-Bom

In the beginning of 1959, in collaboration with the Department of Agriculture and the Department of Public works, the Directorate General of Reconstruction has participated in the realization of the first National Park at Trang-Bom. The park has been used for International Boy-Scouts camping in summer 1959.

Activities in the international field

During the last seven years, a number of technicians of the Directorate General of Reconstruction has been appointed.

— To attend several international conferences and seminars in Indonesia, Thailand, Philippines, Austria, Japan, Greece, France, concerning various problems :

Habitation, materials of construction, architecture and town planning.

— To study thanks to scholarships offered by friendly nations: architecture in Italy and England, political economy in USA, administration training officers in Philippines. In 1961, two architects will go to England and Holland to study architecture.

Publication of magazines « XAY DUNG MOI » and « SANG DOI MIEN NAM »

In order to popularize new technical progress in the field of modern construction, the Directorate General of Reconstruction has issued 2 monthly magazines entitled « XAY DUNG MOI » (New Construction) and « SANG DOI MIEN NAM » (Radiant Light of the South).

They contain numerous items on activity, customs, pictures of beautiful sites and housing plans to be realized in towns and country, with documents about the method of arrangement and decoration inside houses in accordance with the standard of living of everyone.

These magazines are very appreciated by readers from all the country.

CONCLUSION

Thanks to the strenuous effort of all the personnel, the Directorate General of Reconstruction has contributed an efficient part to the realization of the program of national reconstruction.

**THE VIETNAM
ATOMIC ENERGY OFFICE**

**REPORT ON THE ACTIVITIES OF THE VIETNAM ATOMIC
ENERGY OFFICE DURING THE PERIOD
Oct. 11, 1958 – Jul. 7, 1961**

The Atomic Energy Office has made substantial progress in both the administrative and the scientific and technical branches since its creation, barely three years ago. These encouraging results were due to the relentless efforts of the staff as a whole, and also, to a large extent, to the helps given it by numerous other governmental agencies, for which the Office is deeply grateful.

The progress made and the results obtained are summarized in the following.

I – PERIOD July 7, 1960 – July 7, 1961

1 — The year 1958, 1959 might be termed the formative period. We shall return to this period later. Since the beginning of 1960, intensive and detailed planning for the future Institute of Nuclear Research was activated. These efforts were not spent fruitlessly.

2 — The ground breaking ceremony for the construction of the Institute took place on April 12, 1961, under the presidency of Professor BUU-HOI. This historical date marked an important stride of the VNAEO. The construction is progressing smoothly according to schedule. To date, the reinforced concrete framework has been 90% finished.

Since the Institute is located away from the center of the city of Dalat, the Atomic Energy Office is also responsible for the planning of auxiliary works such as bringing utilities to the Institute, constructing a road giving access to the Institute.

A wide road, 900 meters long, leading from the Xuân-Huong lakeside to the Institute has been graded and paved with crushed rocks. This road will be asphalted after the completion of the Institute.

A high voltage transmission line has been installed.

A pipe line bringing water from the Dalat waterworks to the Institute is in the process of being laid.

It is hoped that the construction of the Institute will be finished by early 1962, and the various laboratories, installed shortly thereafter.

3 — In waiting for the completion of the Institute, a laboratory has been established at No. 5 Ta Quan Duyet, Dalat.

The aim of this laboratory is threefold :

- survey of the level of radioactivity in the city of Dalat and its surroundings before the operation of the reactor,
- ecological study,
- setting up and testing of various laboratory equipments, readying these for immediate use upon the completion of the Institute.

4 — A scientific library has been established a No. 7 Ta Quan Duyet, Dalat. This library is also open to university students, as well as the scientific community of Dalat. A number of books have been donated by the United States and French governments, but the majority of the books have been purchased directly. This library is being kept up-to-date by new acquisition. Books and journals of the library cover the following subjects :

Geology, chemistry, engineering, biology, botany, mathematics, and physics.

Besides, the library also serves as a depository of the U.S. Atomic Energy Commission documents, including a micro-card reader.

Exchange of scientific documents is being effected between the VNAEO and the United States, Brazil, Spain, Mexico and Norway.

The Atomic Energy Office was created by presidential decree on October 11, 1958. Immediately after its creation, the Office devoted its first effort to organize administratively, financially and to initiate and active recruitment program. Beside, the results summarized in Part I, the VNAEO has also put into effect the following programs :

1 — An intensive training program oversea for staff members who will direct the various laboratories of the Institute. This program also selects and proposes promising young candidates for training in nuclear science oversea. In all sixteen persons have been sent abroad for training and they will return to Vietnam toward the end of 1961 of the beginning of 1962, ready to do research at the Institute.

2 — The recruitment program has met with considerable success. The Office was able to hire scientists in the following disciplines :

Tropical agriculture, pharmacy, electronics, electrical engineering, chemistry, geology, nuclear engineering, nuclear physics and veterinary medicine.

3 — Members of the staff were selected by the government to attend a number of international conferences, among these are :

- the second Geneva Conference,
- the Conference on Radiotherapy in Munich,
- the Third Australasian Radiobiology Conference in Sydney, Australia, etc...

The Office also organized in Saigon a number of talks on :

- Triga, a tool for nuclear research,
- Taxonomy of Reactors,
- the use of stable isotopes as a tool for liquid and solid state research,
- the present knowledge on nuclear forces,
- les radioisotopes dans les techniques du laboratoire, etc...

4 — A number of scientific papers have been published by members of the staff. Some of these were written in collaboration with foreign colleagues. A listing of these publications follows :

- a) Survival of Mouse marrow cells frozen and thawed in solutions of amino acids, *Exp. Cell Res.* 20, 651, 1960.
- b) Protection of Mouse bone marrow by organic compounds during freezing and thawing, *Proc. Soc. Exp. Bio. Med.*, 104, 388, 1960.
- c) Preservation of viable bone marrow cells by freezing, *J. Appl. Physiol.*, 15, 520, 1960.
- d) Preservation of viable bone marrow by freezing, *Proc. 3rd Australian Conf. Radiobiology*, 1961, in press.
- e) La conservation de la cellule vivante Applications à la moelle osseuse. *Rev. franc. études clin. biol.*, 1961, in press.
- f) Factors affecting the survival of mouse bone marrow cells during freezing and thawing in glycerol, *J. Appl. Physiol.*, in press.
- g) Effet de la moelle osseuse de souris, après la congélation en présence de quelques oses et de leurs dérivés poly-alcooliques sur la survie après irradiation par une dose létale de rayons X, *C. R. Soc. Biol.*, 154, 1090. 1960.
- h) Réactions nucléaires avec émission de 3 corps.
- i) Relations expérimentales parcours énergie pour les ions légers de faible énergie dans les émulsions nucléaires.
- j) Remarques sur l'utilisation des poudres dans les émulsions nucléaires.

The Atomic Energy Office has also worked with other government agencies on various problems :

- a) with the Department of Economy on the licensing and importation of radioactive materials, such as: thorium nitrate, radium needle, cerium nitrate, etc...
- b) with the Department of Health on equipping the Iodine 131 laboratory for the Cancer Institute,

- with the Departments of Health and Labor on the control in the manufacturing of gas mantles, with emphasis on the necessary precautions to be taken against thorium nitrate during the manufacturing process,
- c) with the Department of Foreign Affairs and Public Works on the legislation concerning the transportation of radioactive materials, and civil responsibilities on accidents due to radiation,
- d) Besides, the Office loaned staff members on a part time basis to teach at the Phu Tho Technical Center, and the Military Academy in Dalat.

III — PROPOSED PROGRAM FOR THE COMING YEAR

1 — Organization and direction of the Institute of Nuclear Research. The following laboratories will be activated immediately after the Reactor Triga Mark II has gone critical:

- a) radiobiological laboratory,
- b) radiochemical laboratory,
- c) radiotherapy laboratory,
- d) radiological physics and electronic laboratory,
- e) nuclear physics laboratory,
- f) control and operation of the Triga Mark II.

2 — Realization of a training program in situ. In the beginning this program will be oriented toward:

— familiarizing the trainees with the functions of the various electronic equipments,

— operation and small repairs of these equipments.

Afterwards, the following courses will be organized: nuclear technology, radiation monitoring in air, water and plants, etc...

Another aim is to instigate the Vietnamese youth to go into scientific research which, in this day and age, is at the foundation of our survival.

The above training program will receive trainees from the Department of Health, Agriculture, Public Works, etc...

3 — Intensification of the activities of the radiation survey laboratory. Up to the present, the activities have been restricted due to the lack of equipments and facilities. The following two programs are given priority :

- measurement of the level of activity in rain water, lake water, stream, for comparative study and control.
- measurement of the level of activity in air, study of the transportation of radio-active dusts in the upper atmosphere after each atomic bomb explosion.

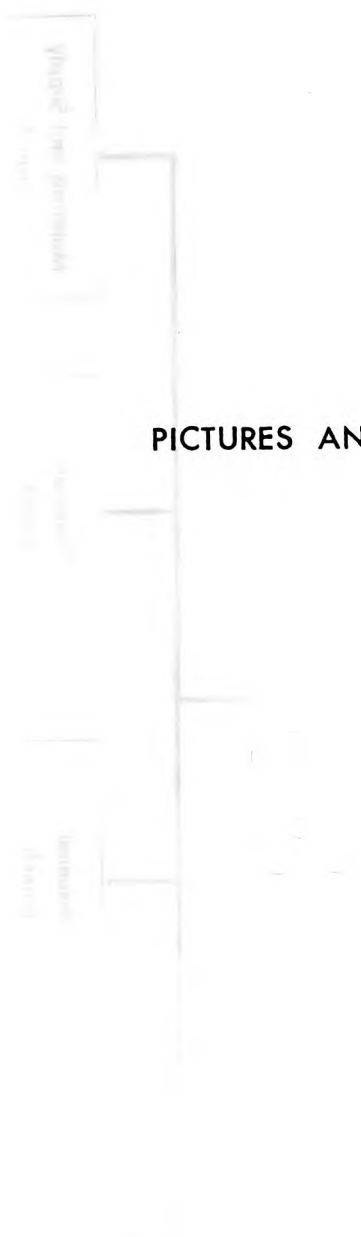
4 — Completion of the equipments of all laboratories. To date, each laboratory has received a number of equipments but not yet sufficient.

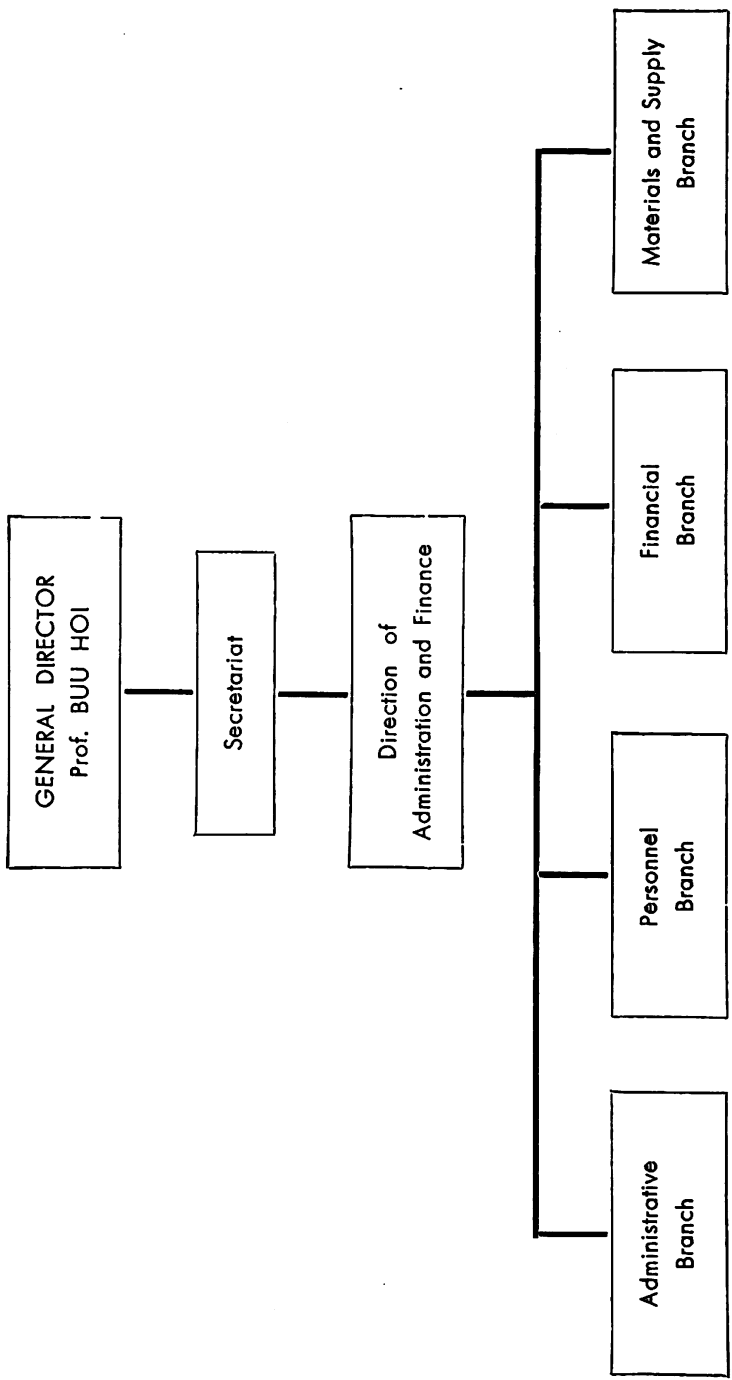
5 — The library collection will be enlarged to keep it up to date. Emphasis will be given to the purchase of *back numbers* of various scientific journals.

CONCLUSION

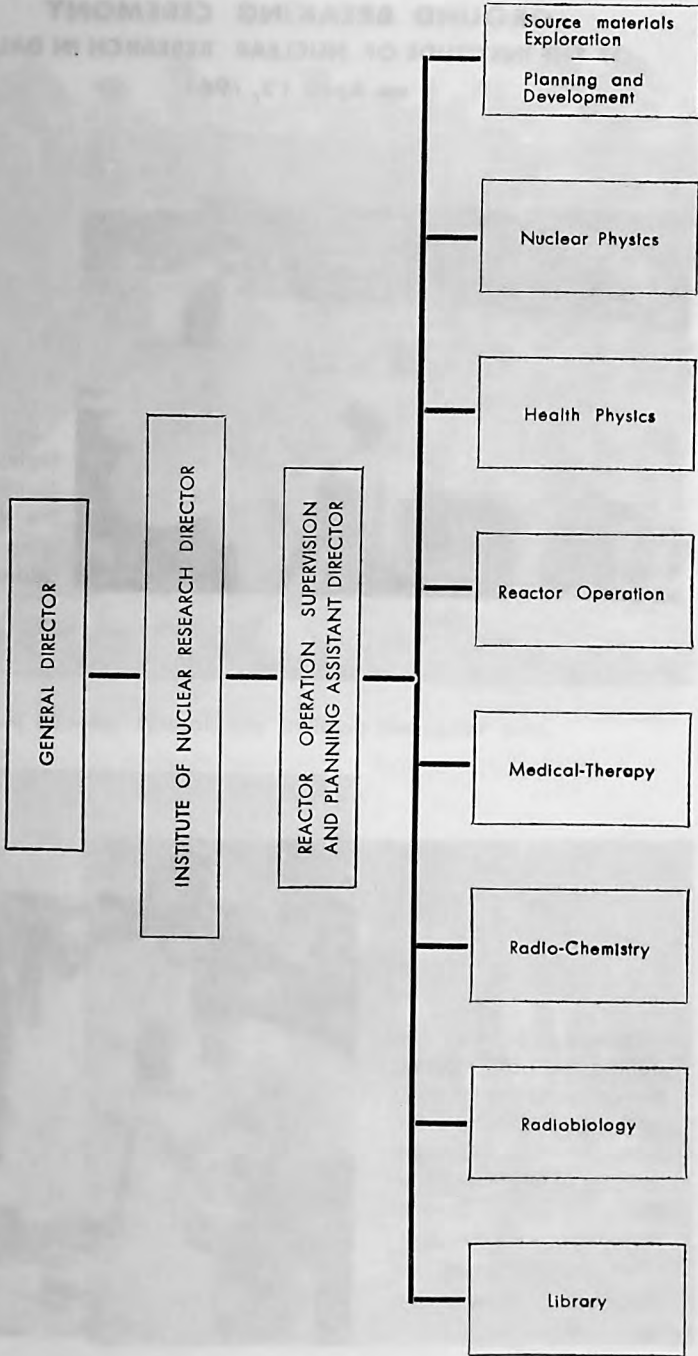
In conclusion, it is hoped that toward the beginning of 1962, Vietnam as a whole, and the Atomic Energy Office in particular, will have enough facilities enabling scientist and technologists to conduct research in the field of nuclear research and related disciplines, within the framework of peaceful use of atomic energy at the service of Humanity.

PICTURES AND ORGANIGRAMS

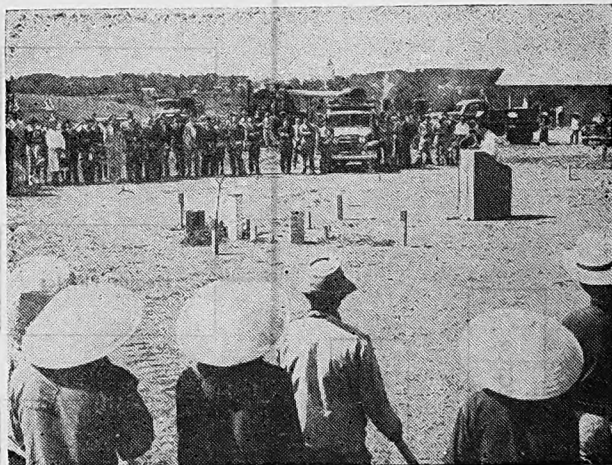




ORGANIGRAM
INSTITUTE OF NUCLEAR RESEARCH



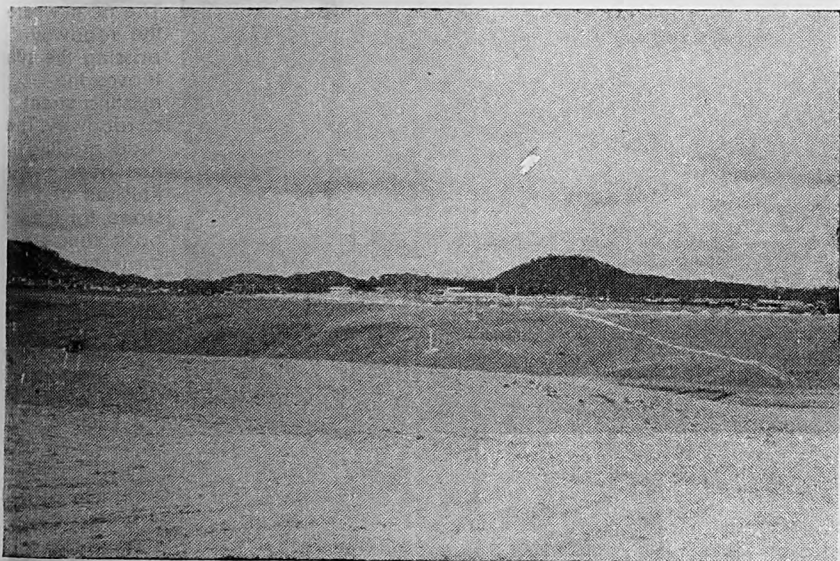
**GROUND BREAKING CEREMONY
OF THE INSTITUTE OF NUCLEAR RESEARCH IN DALAT,
on April 12, 1961**



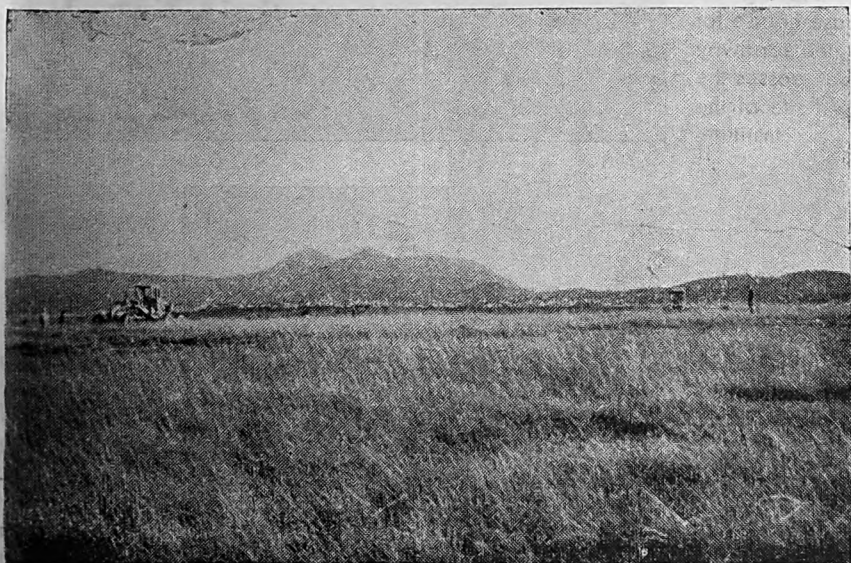
Professor Buu-Hoi, General Director of the VNAEO, delivering the opening address.



Professor Buu-Hoi installing the post marking the center of the Institute. In the back ground : Mr. Tran - Van - Tho, General Director of Information, the Mayor of Dalat, Colonel Tran - Ngoc - Huyen, President-in-Charge of the National Military Academy in Dalat.

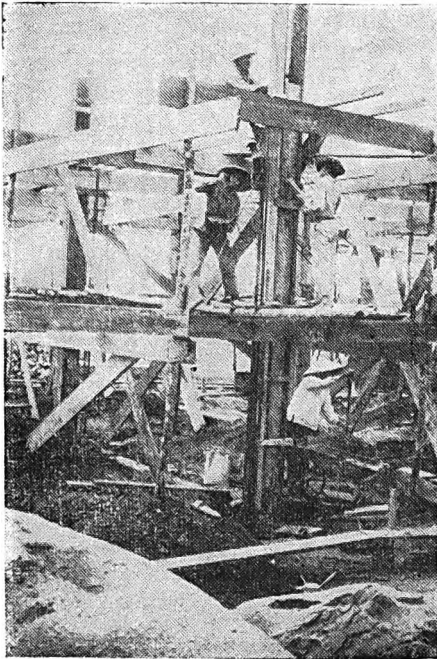
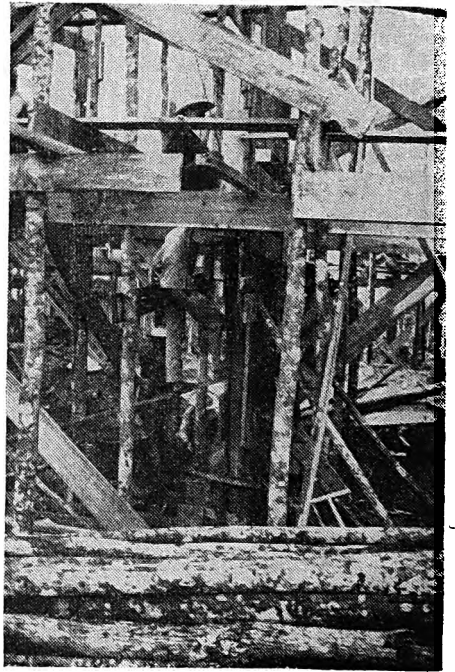


General view of the site looking East from the Golf Course driving range. The site of the Institute can be seen in the center of the picture between the two whiter construction buildings. The buildings in the far background against the hills are part of the military academy. The transmission line for the Institute is in the center. The roadway passing by the Institute is outlined by the mounds of 2nd course paving stone, the base course having been placed in April and early May



Center of site of the Institute looking North along base line as grading of the site was started E 1000 (main center line)

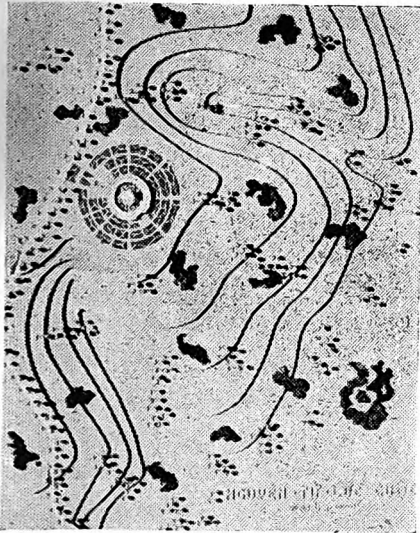
Pouring the 2nd lift of the Reactor Room columns from a point level with the wall supporting footing beam to 3.10 meters above. The rebar is placed, the column forms are built on three sides and the pour made in increments of approximately 15cm by hand hoisting the concrete by rope and a scoop holding approximately 1.1/2 shovels full of concrete.



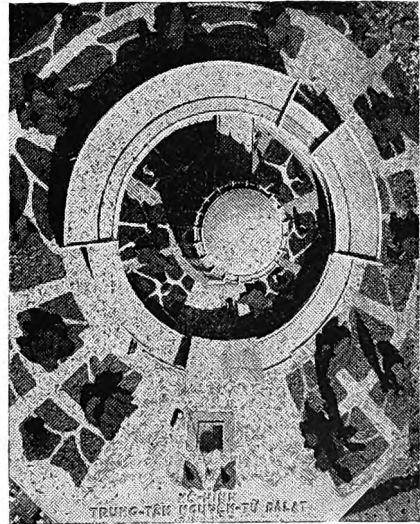
Pouring the building columns. The same method is used in pouring the building columns as the Reactor Room columns except that the column pours being of greater height and the column section smaller, the increments of pour are greater, being 50cm.



Front view of the Institute of Nuclear Research



Relief map showing the location of the Institute



Top view of the Institute
The reactor building is in the central circular building with laboratories in the surrounding wings.

THE NATIONAL INSTITUTE
OF
ADMINISTRATION

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO



PHYSICS DEPARTMENT

**ACTIVITIES
OF
THE NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF ADMINISTRATION**

from July 7, 1960 to July 7, 1961

During the last academic year 1960-1961, the NIA, in the accomplishment of its important mission exerted great and continuous efforts and produced satisfactory results.

As far as the training of civil servants of administrative cadres (Category A) is concerned, the Institute applies modern methods of teaching, giving importance not only to theory, but also to the practical aspects of the subjects.

After their graduation, students will have an adequate knowledge in theory as well as in practice enabling them to meet all difficulties and to bring some experience to their first assignment. It is worthy to note that they will learn to develop initiative, a spirit of responsibility and to adopt a good behavior, these qualities enabling them to be « modern civil servants in a modern era ».

To perform this duty, the Institute receives technical assistance from MSUG, which, through close cooperation, helps our organization to establish a training program for civil servants and high-ranking officials, to promote an in-service training program of officers in all government organizations and to keep in contact with various ministries for the implementation of a vast program of research on public administration, economics and finance.

Furthermore, the Institute also maintains close contact with international administrative organizations in order to collect materials on public administration, to study methods of

lecturing, to solve administrative problems, and to compare various international administrative organizations. Thanks to these research works and studies, the NIA can import efficient and modern methods in the training and improvement of future civil servants.

In the present academic year, the NIA has enlarged its activities by setting up new regional training centers.

I — DOCUMENTATION DIVISION

This Division studies all matters relating to public administration including the reorganization and methods of administrative work, prepares useful materials and textbooks in this field, and translates foreign books. Furthermore, the Division published books and magazines in order to foster and promote the science of administration.

As for research activities, the Division has special committees to take charge of the following :

- Administrative organization in Saigon-Cholon
- Vietnamese communities and agrovilles
- Religious groups and political organizations
- Local government in the provinces Vinh-Long, Quang-Nam
- Central government
- Administrative regulations and procedures
- Trade regulations in frontier areas
- Social welfare, the status of civil servants, and labor
- Human relations, etc.

On the international side, Viet-Nam has participated in international administrative conferences in Istanbul (1953), The Hague (1954), Oxford (1955), Madrid (1955), Liege (1958), Wiesbaden (1959), San Remo (1960). Besides, Viet Nam has contributed to the formation of many international associations.

In 1958, the NIA in Viet-Nam, in cooperation with the Philippines, organized a preliminary conference on Public Administration in Saigon in February, and a General Assembly

Conference in Manila in June of that year. Later on, an international organization, the EROPA (the Eastern Regional Organization for Public Administration) was created with the participation of Viet Nam and other Asian countries. This organization has its General Secretariat at the National Institute of Administration in the Philippines, and operates a Research, Documentation and Diffusion Center in Saigon (location of the NIA), and a Training Center at the Indian Institute of Public Administration in New Delhi.

In December 1960, the EROPA General Assembly was held in Manila. The main issue was the official recognition of the EROPA through the acceptance of Japan, the fifth State member. Before that date, there were only four state members: Viet Nam, Philippines, the Republic of China, and Australia. The organization was still lacking one state member, because according to its constitution, the EROPA could only be established with the adherence of no less than five state members.

Approving the suggestions offered by the Delegate of Viet Nam, the General Assembly amended the EROPA Constitution to give it more flexibility in order to stimulate the joining of nations, groups and individuals as members. The NIA in Viet Nam has played a major role in the preparation and implementation of the program of activities of the EROPA. The organization is now planning an Executive Committee meeting in Tokyo (Japan), at the end of this year.

The topics of discussion of the forthcoming seminar will be :

- The role of central governments in economic development
- Metropolitan administration
- City administration and citizens' participation in urban government.

As pointed out previously, the EROPA has a Research, Documentation and Diffusion Center which is responsible for the collection and dissemination of administrative materials. This Center has its office at the NIA in Saigon and envisages the following research program :

- The collection, through an index, of materials on the organization and operation of administrative agencies in the various Asian countries which are members of the EROPA.
- The organization of international seminars to study and compare administrative international problems.
- The exchange of correspondence, materials, and publications on public administration with other state members.

As for the publication of books and magazines, the Translation Committee, in cooperation with other Committees of the Division, has translated basic foreign books or published Vietnamese textbooks.

These books have been published :

- Important Aspects of Finance (Nghiem Dang)
- General Finance (Nghiem Dang)
- Administrative Law (Huynh van Sang)
- Summary of Constitutional law (Luu Van Binh)
- Important Aspects of Economics (Tran Van Kien)
- Basic Constitutional Principles (Nguyen Quang Quynh)
- Administrative and Political Organization in Viet Nam (Nguyen Khac Nhan)
- Introduction to Public Administration (Truong Ngoc Giau)

Besides, the Division has also published the « Administrative Research Review » and thus has satisfied the needs for administrative materials of various government agencies throughout the country.

II — ACADEMIC DIVISION

The Academic Division has the responsibility of training future administrative civil servants by enlarging their knowledge, giving them a real comprehension of administrative organization and procedure, developing specific abilities to

solve various problems and to implement governmental policies in every administrative area and at any echelon. Besides, the Division also holds evening courses intended especially for working civil servants.

A – Day-time regular courses

The standards of the day-time regular courses of the NIA are those of a university. Civil servant and non civil-servant students must be holders of the Baccalaureat and pass a relatively difficult entrance examination. However, the civil servants of « The Tham Su » (head clerk) cadre under 37 years of age, with a 3 year seniority in rank, are exempt from the above mentioned requirement.

The curriculum, approved by the Presidency on May 5, 1957, includes three years of study.

The first year courses are devoted to theoretical and cultural subjects such as : Introduction to Public Administration, Economics, Constitutional law, Finance, Statistics, Accounting Theory and Practice, Administrative Correspondence, Researches in government agencies etc...

In the second year, a specialized program begins. Students are divided into two sections : the General Administration Section and the Economics and Finance Section.

Students of the General Administration Section specialize in courses concerning Public Administration (administrative problems, civil service, labor legislation). Students in the Economics and Finance Section specialize in Economics and Finance (investment, economic planning, Vietnamese economy).

In addition to special courses for each section, there are common courses for both sections, such as : Vietnamese Political and Administrative Organization, Political, Financial and Fiscal problems in Viet Nam. Furthermore, students have to attend practical training courses such as office management, budget procedure, organization and methods, human relations and field trip observations in government agencies.

In the third year, these two sections are split up into different groups according to their special abilities and to the needs of the public services. These groups are the central administration group, the local administration group, the bank group, the taxation group. Studies during this year have a practical aspect. Students have to go through an in-service period of seven and a half months. During the first five months, students in the Administration Section perform their field work in provincial agencies, those of the Economics and Finance Section in central agencies. During the next two and a half months, the Administration Section group works in a central government agency, and students of the Economics-Finance Section in provincial agencies. During the next two and a half months, they work at the NIA.

During their time at the NIA, students still take practical courses, through a systematization of experiences acquired during the practical training period.

Students of the Administrative Section study these subjects :

- Public Administration and Internal Security Problems.
- Social Problems.
- Economic Problems.
- Budget Problems.

Students of the Economic and Finance Section examine these questions :

- Budget Problems (together with the Administration Section).
- Economics and Finance.
- Money and Exchange.
- International trade.

In addition to the above mentioned courses aiming at a synthesis of experiences, third year students practice :

- Exchange of practical experiences.
- Administrative planning through a seminar on administrative cases.

Each course includes 40 hours (semester) or 80 hours (full year) in which the professors must reserve 1/8 of the hours to in-service training work. At the end of the third year, students have to pass a final examination.

To make an amendment to the curriculum, in conformity with new trends and the development of the administrative science, a sub-committee has been set up to elaborate a new curriculum for the « dôc-su » and « giam-su » (high cadres of administrative officers). This curriculum was approved by the President of the Republic of Viet Nam on May 24, 1960.

The main features of the amended curriculum consist of :

- 1) The introduction of Sociology (both sections)
- 2) The introduction of Research Methodology, Statistics, study of administrative cases,
- 3) The teaching of economic subjects : « Money, Banking, and Foreign Exchange, » « International Trade and Economics », « Economic Planning, » as separate branches of Economics in the second and third year of the Economics and Finance Section. Prior to this date, these courses were taught in a summary fashion in « General Economics » or « Economy in Vietnam » (first and second year).
- 4) Emphasis on Vietnamese aspects, in all subjects studied, and on problems of eastern countries and on thoughts, doctrines, histories and situations in foreign countries.
- 5) An increase in class hours.

Class hours in the first year (including field work) amount to 640 hours for the full year and 320 for each semester, instead of 520, as mentioned in the previous curriculum. Class hours for the second year (including field work) amount to 630 hours for each section in the whole year in lieu of 520 hours a year in the previous curriculum. Class hours for the third year (including field work) amount to 180 hours for the two and half months, after the field work period. There is, therefore, no increase in class hours in comparison with the previous curriculum.

- 6) In the new curriculum for second year students are included 10 hours, of lectures on « Civil servants' conduct under the republican-humanitarian regime ».

In addition to helping students better understand the practical aspects of administrative problems, the Institute has organized weekly lectures on practical administrative problems, given by the high ranking officers of relevant government agencies.

Every week there is a one hour class on « present day political questions » for students of all the three years. This class is given by a high civil servant from the Directorate General of Information.

The present enrollment at the NIA is 95, excluding the 100 students recruited for the coming school year.

Hereafter is the figure of students from 1955 to 1961 :

	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961
Preparatory studies	36	55	62	40	53	75	12+100 remaining (1)
Administration II Economics- Finance II	24	49	21	21	16	23	35
Administration III Economics- Finance III		24	48	20	21	16	51
Courses for high- lander students	14	21	29	14	0	0	0
Total...	97	197	219	158	135	151	295

(1) will be admitted on August 1, 1961.

Starting in 1958, the enrollment decreased in comparison with previous years, because the competitive examinations became more difficult and also because of the cancellation of the High Plateaus Section. But since 1960 the enrollment has increased gradually.

	Academic year	
	1960-1961	1961-1962
— Expected number of recruits	100	100
— Number of registered candidates	861	1,314
— Number of candidates taking the examination	631	957

Four hundred students went in the competitive examination, for the 7th session, and 74 were admitted to the first year.

Once graduated, the NIA students will receive the rank of «doc su» (field administrators) or «giam su» (administrators) and will work in various ministries and provinces. Some of them were appointed Chiefs of District, Chiefs de Bureau, Chiefs of Service, etc.

In the last final examination (5th session) the graduated students were as follows :

Administration Section	15
Economics-Finance Section	14

Thus, since its establishment, the NIA has graduated :

Administration Section	160
Economics-Finance Section	136
High plateaus Section	72
	<hr/>
	368

B - Capacity of Administration

Previously, in addition to the civil servants' training courses, the Academic Division organized evening classes to disseminate essential knowledge in Administration, Economics, as well as knowledge of foreign languages among civil servants who have contact with foreigners in their daily work.

In 1959 these evening classes were reorganized and the Certificate of Proficiency in Administration was offered. Students from remote provinces are exempt from class attendance, while in 1958 they were obliged to attend class regularly.

Courses include 2 sections :

- General Administration
- Economics and Finance

According to the section they select, students have to take four required courses and two selective courses.

At the completion of each course there is an examination : students who pass this examination are awarded a certificate for the course. Those having certificates for six required courses and two selective courses will be awarded a diploma in the General Administration Section or the Economics and Finance Section.

From 1956 to July 7, 1961, diplomas awarded to students of the Proficiency amount to 454.

The Institute is planning to set up a class for senior clerks (Tham su) and a preliminary class preparing students for Highlander students who wish to attend the Tham su courses.

The following candidates will be admitted to the « Administrative Tham Su » courses :

- Administrative officers or officers of special services in civil government agencies, who pass the competitive examination whether or not they have permanent status.
- Highlander students passing the final examination of the « Preparatory Course ».

A draft of the decree to authorize this program has been submitted to the President for approval.

III — IN-SERVICE TRAINING DIVISION

During the period from July 7, 1960 to July 7, 1961, this Division organized :

- 1 — 2 training courses for provincial officers
- 2 — A seminar on « Personnel Management »
- 3 — 6 training centers in Long An, Thua Thien, Nha Trang, Banmethuot, Phong Dinh and Bien Hoa.
- 4 — 2 seminars on « In-Service Training » for provincial officers, in collaboration with the Ministry of Interior
- 5 — A seminar on « Research and Administrative Correspondence »
- 6 — Two seminars on « Organization and Methods »
- 7 — A training course on « Organization and Management »
- 8 — A training course on « Records keeping »
- 9 — A basic seminar on « In-Service Training »
- 10 — A course for typists of the Ministry of Labor
- 11 — Many observation tours and training trips for training officers and other civil servants.
- 12 — The preparation and distribution of various training material in mimeographed form.
- 13 — The publication of a monthly magazine entitled : « Progress ».

**RECAPITULATION OF THE ACTIVITIES
OF THE TRAINING DIVISION
from 1954 to 1961**

The activities of the Training Division from 1954 to 1961 are as follows :

- 1 — Organizing various lectures
- 2 — Seminar on « Statistics and Management »
- 3 — A training course in typing for NIA personnel
- 4 — Three training courses on « The Classification and Cataloguing of Books »
- 5 — Three training courses on « Administrative Accounting »
- 6 — Five training courses for typists
- 7 — A seminar on « Training »
- 8 — An inter-ministerial seminar on « In-Service Training »
- 9 — A training course in « Library management »
- 10 — A seminar in « Studying and Writing Correspondence »
- 11 — Two seminars on « Organization and Methods »
- 12 — A seminar on « Personnel Management »
- 13 — Two inter-provincial seminars on « In-Service Training »
- 14 — A training course in « Organization and Management »
- 15 — A course in « Research on Training »
- 16 — A course in « Records keeping »
- 17 — An in-service training course for typists of the Ministry of Labor
- 18 — Completion of the establishment of 6 training centers in Long An, Thua Thien, Nha Trang, Bien Hoa, Phong Dinh, Banmethuot.
- 19 — Construction of 15 training centers in other provinces.

Program of activities in 1961-1962

- Creation of 15 training centers in different provinces.
- Supplying equipment to training centers
- Creation of a nationwide training system
- Establishment of in-service training courses for typists, standardization of typewriter keyboard in Viet Nam.

- Organization of Seminars on « Management » for central and local government agencies.
- Organization of a reporting system on training activities and formulation of long and short-term training programs.
- Training lecturers or laymen to take charge of training classes at the central and local levels.
- Selection of civil servants to send them abroad for In-Service Training.
- Publication of the In-Service Training newsletter « Tien Thu » (Progress). This newsletter has been modified as regards the format as well as the contents, and is used as basic material for the training of government officers.
- Realization of Vietnamese speaking films on In-Service Training, acted by Vietnamese.
- Establishment of an audio-visual center for the In-Service Training Center at the Institute.
- Cooperation with various organizations by giving them advice, suggestions, documents, putting at their disposal professors for the creation of in-service training courses.

With continuous modifications made in accordance with the evolution of a culture which focuses on public administration, The National Institute of Administration has enlarged its field of activities in all aspects, at home as well as abroad. It deserves to be a center for the training of outstanding administrative officers in Viet-Nam, and the exchange of knowledge and experience in Public Administration among nation members of the EROPA. It ably performs the functions of an essential institution for research and documentation.

The number of faculty members has also increased and they attend in-training courses. The number of personnel sent to the United States (for the Ph. D. degree) amounts to 14.

The construction of the new NIA headquarters has been finished and the Institute is planning to move to its new location shortly in order to have the benefit of new facilities in the performance of its functions. The NIA has taken all necessary measures within its authority to develop Public Administration in the country, to meet all technical and personnel needs and to continue to progress.

THE REPUBLIC OF VIET NAM
GOVERNMENT'S EXPLOITS

concerning

THE IMPROVEMENT OF THE MOUNTAINEER
LIVING STANDARD DURING 7 YEARS

**THE REPUBLIC OF VIET-NAM GOVERNMENT'S
EXPLOITS CONCERNING THE IMPROVEMENT
OF THE MOUNTAINEER LIVING STANDARD DURING 7 YEARS**

Eight years ago, a foreign tourist coming for the first time to the highlands of Vietnam, was meeting with persons who gird their loins, and took pity on them. He was worried about the presence of the deteriorating persons ; and taking his stand on the Government's aid in the past, he has concluded : the mountaineer society is able to no improvement.

No explanation is satisfactory, if we do not help the mountaineer with all our best, so that they can improve their society.

In fact, the mountaineer society has been underdeveloped, because the past regimes have not helped them heartily ; the imperialist, colonialist and communist governments have only carried out a demagogic almsgiving policy in order to put out of sight their barbarity. The above policy has made no progress for the sake of the mountaineers' life, and on the contrary, it has increased their inferiority complex, and owing to that, they resigned themselves before this backward state.

The Republic of Vietnam Government, lead by President Ngo, upholds the respect of the human personality and the social collective progression. Any person, Vietnamese or mountaineer, in any social class, has his own personality, which we must respect, and we have to help him to enjoy the rights and execute the tasks of a citizen. The Government upholds the society improvement in order to restore the country and to free it from the backward state, so that it can be equal to the advanced nations. The lowlanders have ready a forward living way, and the improvement of their living standard would

be easy : this undertaking is rather difficult for the highlanders, and on the other hand it is very necessary for our social collective progression.

The improvement of the mountaineer living standard has been undertaken since the President has gone back our country and has been in possession of the Power. The Government has been intent on the two mottos « For the mountaineers and by the mountaineers ».

— « For the mountaineers » — Every reform : administrative, economic, cultural, social, takes aim at the mountaineers' advantages.

— « By the mountaineers » — We attach ourselves at helping the distinguished elements and turn them into cadres, into forerunners, who will be able to assume the improvement of the mountaineer living standard.

The Directorate of social-action of Highlands, established since July, the 3rd, 1957, according to the decree number 302.NV, and specially charged with the mountaineer problem, has to unify the programs of improvement of the mountaineer living standard, which had been carried out 3 years ago, but only in some regions.

During seven years, the improvement of the mountaineer living standard, undertaken by the Government, has obtained many considerable exploits, which we will look over.

I — EXPLOITS SINCE JULY, THE 7th, 1960 TILL JULY, THE 7th, 1961

A) Administration

— Our government has achieved the project taking aim at the investigation of the population in low and middling regions.

— It went on reorganizing rural administrative basic structures, delimitating the boundaries of communes, of cantons. etc... so that the local public authorities can serve the inhabitants with all their best.

— It went on opening the training courses or the improvement courses for the mountaineer notables about administrative basic rules and methods of improvement of the living standard, at the same time, in order to help them to serve efficiently, the Government has sent the groups of cadres to lead and to watch closely the agents of the communal council to realize the program of improvement of the highlands, undertaken by the Government.

B) Security Politics

— The Government has formed in every hamlet, in every commune, one unit of militians, which has to protect the inhabitants and to increase the improvement of the moutaineer living standard. Besides, since the beginning of 1961, the league of Republican Youth has been developed in the highlands.

— It has increased the activities of the movable action group. In fine, has been organized :

- 4.233 days of public hygiene.
- 7.200 days of collective development.
- 642 seats of moving pictures.
- 263 seats of liberal arts and 9.000 patients are cured.

— Beside the above tasks, the movable cadres, in contribution with the unit of regular force, of, Civil Guard, have to undertake the campaigns and the military operations for mountaineer affairs, etc... in order to repress the communist rebels who trouble our security. In fine, they have obtained the following exploits.

— The mountaineer and Vietnamese communist cadres are :

- | | |
|-----------|-------|
| — Seized | 1,410 |
| — Killed | 712 |
| — Wounded | 200 |

— They have confiscated many trophics, provisions, etc... and destroyed 7 economic bases, 9 leading bases and training centers.

C) Economics

1 — Agriculture :

— Our program takes aim at increasing the living standard of the mountaineers; for that, we have to lead them to end their nomadic living way, to obstruct them to burn away woods, that would harm the national forest products and that would not satisfy the inhabitants' primary needs.

— The Government has established many settlement centers for intensive agricultural development, where the inhabitants will escape their superstitious living way, lead by our cadres, they will find a more forward life. During 1960-1961, have been established 16 settlement centers for 13.860 inhabitants.

Besides, there are more than 30 pattern villages where are established many comfortable develling-houses, and where every family has its own ricefields as well as its own garden, and which take as a model the lowlanders' villages and hamlets.

2 — Commerce :

Formerly, the mountaineers have gotten used to the trade of products and that state has facilitated the tradesmen's swindle. In order to end it, our Government has carried out every measure to control the prices in the business transactions between tradesmen and mountaineers; at the same time have been opened cooperatives shops which are lead by mountaineers themselves and where lowlanders and highlanders interchange their products, friendly; owing to that, highlanders can sell their products, their needs can be satisfied and they will get used to money, and on the other hand, owing to their business transaction the highlanders will communicate easily with the lowlanders.

In fine, on 1960-1961, the tradesmen's cheat ended, 54 Vietnamese and mountaineer markets have received many tradesmen, lowlanders as well as highlanders, who have gotten used to trades and to money. 3 coal-stoves have been established in three centers: Canh-Thanh — Canh-Lanh — Canh-Son, belonging to Van-Canh district, Binh-Dinh province.

Besides, in order to help inhabitants to increase the income of their family, our Government has stimulated highlanders to develop secondary forest products and helped them to use up what they can find.

3 — Handicrafts :

The handicrafts training centers have gone on forming tailors, joiners, smiths, and weavers, etc... On 1960-1961 :

- 35 tailors,
- 37 joiners,
- 67 weavers,
- 10 shoe-makers,
- 11 smiths,
- 23 woman-workers (sewing, embroidering, etc...)
- 20 knitters, finished their studies.

After having finished their studies, the students will be provided with implements and will be helped to execute their profession. The purpose of forming handicrafts cadres is to help mountaineers to make use of modern and convenient implements instead of old means and of old technics, which asked for much time, and with which products were grotesque.

After having finished their studies, the handicrafts students will teach to mountaineers how they can satisfy the needs of their life and their daily works. Owing to them, mountaineers can weave stuff, forge ploughshares, hammers, picka, join tables, chairs and cupboards, etc... in a short time, whereas, formerly, they lied, sat even on the floor and spent about a year to weave a rudimentary and stupid loin-cloth.

D) Social-affairs :

1 — Improvement of the living standard.

In speaking of economic domain, we have looked over settlement centers for intensive agricultural development and pattern-villages. In the above places, the Government has brought to inhabitants deep improvement of the living way of their material and spiritual activities, etc..., helped them to obtain a comfortable life. In paying a visit to settlement centers for intensive agricultural development and to pattern-villages, we can be convinced with the better future of the mountaineer society.

Besides, in old hamlets, in old pagodas and in old communal houses, the Government has sent cadres to lead inhabitants about communal reforms, so that they can leave their out-of-date customs and superstitions.

In order to help the sick people, orphans and widows, the Government has given allowance to philanthropic organizations so that they can received mountaineer victims.

The Government has also given allowance to the victims of the communist rebels, and of calamity, to families recently settled. Since July, the 7 th, 1962, the Directorate of Social Action of Highlands has distributed :

— Coverlets	19,531	units
— Black-cloth	92,801	meters
— White cloth	2,899	—
— Mosquito-curtain	581	units
— Short coats	3,093	—
— Trousers	3,240	—
— Towels	15,987	—
— Knickers	5,092	—
— Soap	24,882	pieces
— Looking-glasses	1,587	units
— Combs	1,939	—
— Underclothes	6,175	—
— Shirts	227	—
— Sandals made of rubber	862	pairs

And a sum of 2.032.950 piastres in order to buy materials necessary to social activities and to mountaineer affairs.

The allowance to victims, undertaken by Republic of Vietnam's Government is different from the almsgiving policy of the old regimes. The almsgiving policy has taken aim only at sweetening immediate miseries and made mountaineer rely on the almsgiving. Republic of Vietnam's government has carried out allowances under pretence of reward given to those who contribute to the improvement of the mountaineer living standard and to repress communist rebels. For this reason, the allowance has stimulated the Mountaineers in the improvement of their society.

2 — Collective Development :

The improvement of the mountaineer living standard has brought practical advantages to the mountaineers. Thanks to this, they have been conscientious of their own responsibility towards the civilizing mission, undertaken by the Government, for the sake of the highlands, the mountaineers have participated positively in the communal reforms; last year, they have obtained the following exploits :

— Repaired road	1.243 kms
— Bridges made of wood or of bamboo	381 bridges
— Repaired bridges	32 bridges
— Schools	55 schools
— Teachers' dwelling-houses	3 dwelling-houses
— Students' dwelling-houses	13 dwelling-houses
— Information halls	33 halls
— Shelters for domestic animals	161 shelters
— Offices	102 offices
— Stations extinguishing fire	5 stations
— Hospitals	34 hospitals
— Wells	80 wells
— Ditches	23 kms
— Manure ditches	61 ditches
— Fish-ponds	146 ponds
— Kitchen-gardens	34 gardens
— Broken-new-ground	462 ha.
— Cimeteries	46 cimeteries

Besides, they have made many useful affairs.

3 — Medical affairs :

The difficult we have to face to for the economic development of the highlands is that the highlanders have been deeply influenced by the superstitious spirit and would cure patients by sacrificing to the gods. For this reason, in most mountaineer hamlets, at least, some patients who are victims of lingering and of infectious illness, such as : tuberculosis, leprosy, etc... cohabit with healthy people. The cause of the above situation is also the insufficiency of medical basic structures and of medicaments.

In order to resolve the above question, the cadres charged with the improvement of the mountaineer living standard have tried to explain the damages of the worship, and lead the inhabitants to make use of medicaments, and at the same time, to cure the patients. On the other hand, the Government has also established many hospitals, and maternity hospitals in the highlands.

In fine, on 1960-1961, the highlands had 32 medical stations, added to 299 others, formerly established; in a word, we have actually 331 medical stations; each of them has been looked after by cadres and equipped with medicaments. For this reason, till now, the Highlanders have gotten used to make use of medicaments to cure sick people instead of worship.

E) Cultural affairs :

The obscurantism undertaken by the ancient Governments has left to the mountaineer society a result: 95% of the people are analphabet. In order to resolve this question, Republic of Vietnam's Government has to face to a obstacle: variety of languages. Therefore, since 1956 till now, the Government has tided over that difficult. The Highlanders have understood the lowlander's language. The education in the highlands is actually developped. During the school-year 1960-1961, the Government has opened 52 schools more, and received more than 1.000 pupils.

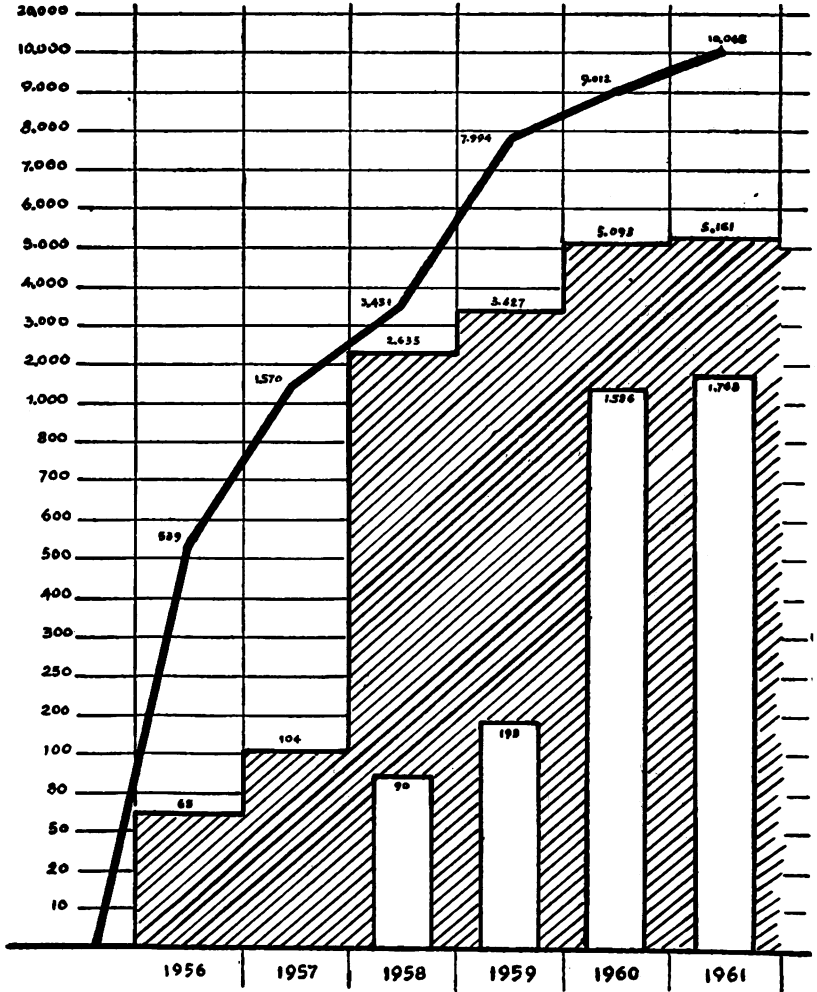
On 1960, for the education of the masses in the Highlands, we have organized 357 nightly classes and received 13.575 students; at the end of that school-year, 7.137 students finished their studies. During the first half-year of 1961, the Department of National education has given an allowance of 332.000\$00 in order to open 58 classes for the education of the masses in the Highland's. Besides, within provincial budget, provinces have opened 84 classes for the education of the masses and taught 30.062 analphabets.




The mountaineer pupils attending secondary provincial school get more and more numerous.

In order to help pupils who live far from town, the Government has also opened 13 boarding-schools and 3 teachers' dwelling-houses.

Exploits about the formation of

CADRES – SPECIALISTS – SPECIAL WORKERS



-  : Cadres.
-  : Special workers.
-  : Specialists.

3 — Particular workers :

- 35 tailors,
- 67 weavers,
- 11 smiths
- 37 joiners
- 10 shoe-makers
- 22 woman-workers (embroidering, knitting)
- 20 rattan-knitters

Beside provincial training-courses, near by the directorate of social action of the Highlands is a training center of mountaineer cadres which has to turn the analphabet mountaineers into principal cadres able to undertake the improvement of the mountaineer living standard in remote regions. This training center has opened 8 courses and formed 741 cadres, during 6 months or 1 year. Since the 7th course, the mountaineer training center has attached the importance at the formation of handicrafts workers, such as tailors, joiners, smiths, weavers and shoe-makers.

The 7 courses ended on April, the 10th and 111 boy laureates, and 23 girl-lecaureates, who all have become :

- 35 tailors,
- 37 joiners,
- 11 smiths,
- 17 weavers,
- 10 shoe-makers,
- 23 women workers (sewing and weaving)

The 8th course began on May, the 2nd, 1961 and has 90 boys and 24 girls, who attend various professions, in accordance with their own ability :

- 30 students attend sewing and shoe-making,
- 33 students attend weaving and joining
- 27 students attend forging,
- 24 girls attend weaving and sewing.

Taking aim at special professions, the program has also to turn students into cadres of social action of Highlands, so that, at the end of their studies, they can execute their profession and, at the same time, contribute to the improvement of the mountaineer living standard.



On last seven years, the cadres, specialists and special workers who have finished their studies, have been equipped with implements and recruited into various branches of activities in the Highlands. They have carried out their own experiences in order to lead local inhabitants in the improvement of the society and have obtained many exploits we will look over in the 2nd part concerning the exploits on 7 years ago, since President Ngô was in possession of the power.

II — SUMMARY ON THE EXPLOITS OBTAINED SINCE JULY, THE 7th, 1954 TILL JULY, THE 7th, 1961

As we have just extended in the above part, the improvement of the mountaineer living standard, undertaken by the Government, was going forth since President NGÔ was in possession of the power. In the following part, we will look over the principal exploits obtained on last 7 years.

A — Administrative and Political Activities

a) Administrative activities :

— Giving up « Royal Frontiers » regime, which has separated Lowlanders from Highlanders, and binding the Highlands to the Vietnamese national frontiers ; in order to realize the equality, the confraternity and the union of the people.

— Inquiring about the population and improving administrative basic structures. In fine, we have established more than 119 cantons, 650 communes and 3.818 hamlets.

In every commune, we have established a council hall and the communal council of distinguished, weighty and well trained persons, able to serve the inhabitants.

— Stimulating sports in order to raise the young mountaineers' militarist spirit, by forming teams of foot ball and by helping them with means. In fine , we have :

- 160 teams of foot ball .
- 163 foot ball play-grounds .
- 23 stadiums.

— Unifying scattered hamlets and communes into populous and wealthy, villages with a hopeful future.

b) Political activities :

— Increasing barracks in remote tactical zones in order to maintain the inhabitants' security and, at the same time to obstruct the adversary's activities.

— Paying visits, opening patrols in order to realize the mountaineer mobilization and to repress the Vietnamese communist cadres, who act on place. In fine,

— We have opened 631 patrols and paid visit to every village for 7 times,

— We have organized 3.897 seats of moving pictures, 1.194 performances of liberal arts, concerning the improvement of the mountaineer living standard, in order to stimulate the inhabitants in this undertaking.

— We have increased the repression against the Communist-rebels in the Highlands. In fine, the enemy has undergone the following damages :

1 — About human-lives :

— Arrested	2.144	persons
— Killed	712	—
— Wounded	200	—
— Submitted	179	—

2 — About confiscated weapons :

— Guns of various kinds	557	guns.
— Oil	45	barrels
— Grenades	704	units
— Swords	35	—
— Compass	1	—
— Military maps	7	—
— Cannon-bullets	60	bullets
— Mines	309	mines
— Bombs	45	bombs
— Mortar-bullets	72	bullets

3 — *About confiscated or destroyed provisions :*

— Paddy	143 tons
— Rice	22 hundred kgs.
— Salt	380 kg
— Buffalos	10 buffalos.

Besides, we have destroyed many economic basic structures, dwelling-houses, training-centers, spike-trenches, traps, documents, tracts, slogans, and a great deal of the adversary's self sufficient fields.

— Opening Vietnamese courses for mountaineer civil servants, and military agents and Mountaineer courses for Vietnamese civil servants and military agents, so that Highlanders and lowlanders can communicate with one another. On the other hand, the Directorate of Social-Action of the Highlands has prepared and universalized the mountaineer books, written in language of Bahnar, of Koho, of Rhadé, of Sédang, of Djarai, of Kré, of Roglai, of Cham, of Stiêng, of M'ning of Tôi-ôi, of Vân-Kiêu, of K'tu.

— Giving privileges, to mountaineer thinkers so that they can participate in the public organs.

In a word, in political viewpoint, the Government has considered Lowlanders and Highlanders as equal to about all rights and duties ; moreover, Government has reserved to the mountaineers many privileges.

B — Economic activities

1 — Settlement for intensive agricultural development :

— Establishing 102 settlement centers for intensive agricultural development, of which the superficies of 25.336 ha. have received 65.258 persons. Among them, 9 centers has achieved the improvement of the mountairner living standard, the inhabitants' life has been warranted and able to be self-sufficient.

— Establishing in every province 3 or 5 leadinggardens and many pattern-villages.

— Leading the inhabitants about agriculture, in fine, 20% of the population got use to cultivate, to cover manure etc... according to modern farming method.

- Giving :
 - 999 buffalos
 - 4.334 pickaxes
 - 2.525 shovels,
 - 860 sickles
 - 410 axes
 - 50 ploughs and harrows
 - 178 mine-bars
 - 862 lengthwise saws
 - 101 watering-pots
 - 855 thick bladed knives and many tons of seeds and of manure, etc...

2 — Fight against wood-burning :

In fine, we have restricted 45% of the wood-burning and saved millions piastres of the national forest products.

3 — Commerce :

We have obstructed about 88% of tradesmen's cheat and have established :

- 54 Vietnamese-Mountaineer markets
- 22 cooperatives,
- 4 stores

They are administered by Highlanders themselves.

4 — Handicrafts :

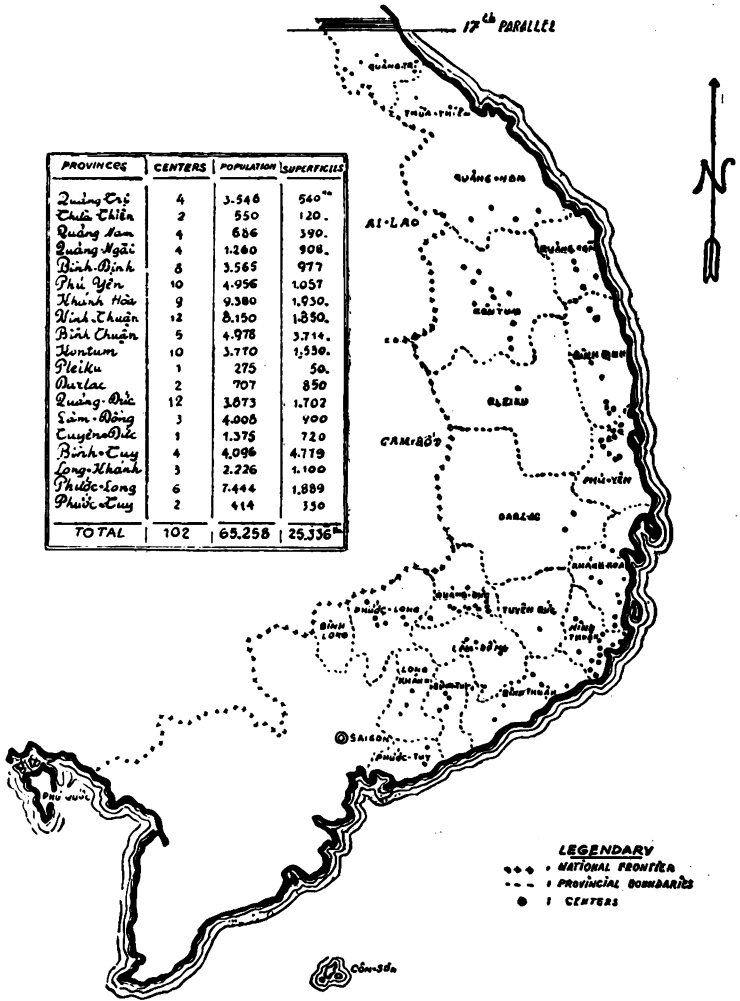
Beside the handicrafts course for the inhabitants who lives in settlements centers for intensive agricultural development, we have organized the following handicrafts centers :

— Handicrafts centers of Hue

- — of Binh Tuy
- — of Song Trao, Binh Thuan
- — of Binh Long,
- — of Phuoc Long,
- — of Xa Lat, Tuyen Duc.

- Domestic Art center of Go Den, Ninh Thuan,
- Weaving center of Binh Dinh, (An Tue)
- Professional orientation center of Bao Dinh, Long Khanh.
- Bamboo-knitting-center of Quang Nam

LOCATION OF THE MOUNTAINEER'S SETTLEMENT CENTERS FOR INTENSIVE AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT



The distinguished laureates will be equipped with implements and helped to execute their profession. Since 1958 till now, we have distributed :

- 106 sewing-machines
- 857 head-dressing-tools,
- 60 looms,
- 15 joining-tools,
- 7 forging-tools.
- 9 shoe-making—tools.

5 — Communication :

In order to facilitate communication and economic development in the highlands, we have gone forth in establishing and repairing main roads as well as paths, the Government has cleared carriage roads, in contribution with the public developed intercommunal paths etc... according to collective methods we will look over the results of the above under taking.

YEAR	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	F. N.
ROADS :								
— Recently made	50	108	400	877	1,095	1,520		Km
— Repaired	190	238	418	971	2,145	3,192		—
— Stone-paved	285	317	422	951	995	1,233		—
— Paths	601	940	1,928	2,423	3,526	3,322	1,243	—
BRIDGES :								
— Wood	105	302	436	1,431	1,453	1,480	381	Bridges
— Bamboo	9	70	138	293	3,300	5,355		
— Concreted					366	617		—
— Canals	63	70	109	622				Canals

C — Social activities

As we have just discussed above, Republic of Vietnam's government attaches himself to help the victims of the calamity and of the Communism, and to supply to the families recently fixing their residence, in order to stimulate them in the improvement of the society, on the contrary, the almsgiving policy undertaken by imperialist and colonialist Government who made the inhabitants lazy, who relied on subsidies.

Actually, we will look over the members concerning the allowances realized on last seven years :

KINDS OF GIFTS	DISTRIBUTED - GIFTS							FOOT- NOTES
	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	
- Rice	710000	616000	954452	1284443	246236	181818	139150	Kg
- Salt	1700	12500	41963	39545	70180	104457	9350	—
- Maize			40550	63100		74130		—
- Flour	9000	4000	16000	584660	20900	134010		—
- CARE Gifts			50	7800	560	1190		
- Cloth	4000	3000	5262	10806	17173	74511	92801	meters
- Short-clothes		20	488	8248	331	4149	3166	Pairs
- Coverlets	500	100	450	13415	1188	9995	19531	Units
- Shirts							227	—
- Knickers							5092	—
- Underclothes							6175	—
- Shoes		185		3274	280		862	Pairs
- Hats		176		973				Units
- Mosquito-Curtains					1293		581	—
- Mat				300	1351			—
- Towels					1280			—
- Soap						4870	15987	—
- Combs						3450	24882	Pieces
- Looking-glasses						1434	1639	Units

D - Public health

Have been established :

- 331 medical stations
- 41 Maternity hospitals
- 65 hospitals.

In every province, there is a movable team of public health, and the charitable associations are provided with a whole sum of 1,186,770\$00 in order to receive contagious sick people, widows, orphans, and infirm persons.

E - Cultural activities

1 - Education :

Till the school-year 1960 - 1961, the number of schools and of mountaineer school boys are :

DEGREE	SCHOOLS	CLASSES	BOYS	FOOT-NOTES
- Secondary			400	
- Primary	28	160	4,072	
- Elementary	215	419	10,500	

— Have been opened 1,633 courses for the education of the masses, and 93,875 alphabets have been taught.

— Have been established 57 boarding-schools and 3 mountaineer teachers' dwelling-houses.

— Scholarships are given to studious poor pupils.

Besides, in many provinces, the Government has sent mountaineer pupils to Vietnamese-school, in order to give up mountaineer children's inferiority complex and Vietnamese children's superiority complex ; at the same time, mountaineer children will get used to the Vietnamese living-way and become qualified cadres, able to touch their families, their parents and their villages in the improvement of their livingway. Teachers are also sent from school to school.

2 — Training :

Now, we look over the number of trained mountaineer cadres, specialists, and particular workers.

a) *Cadres* :

- 1,675 cadres of mountaineer social action
- 3,843 notables (administrative cadres)
- 721 cadres charged with youth
- 50 cadres charged with mountaineer mobilization.

b) *Specialists* :

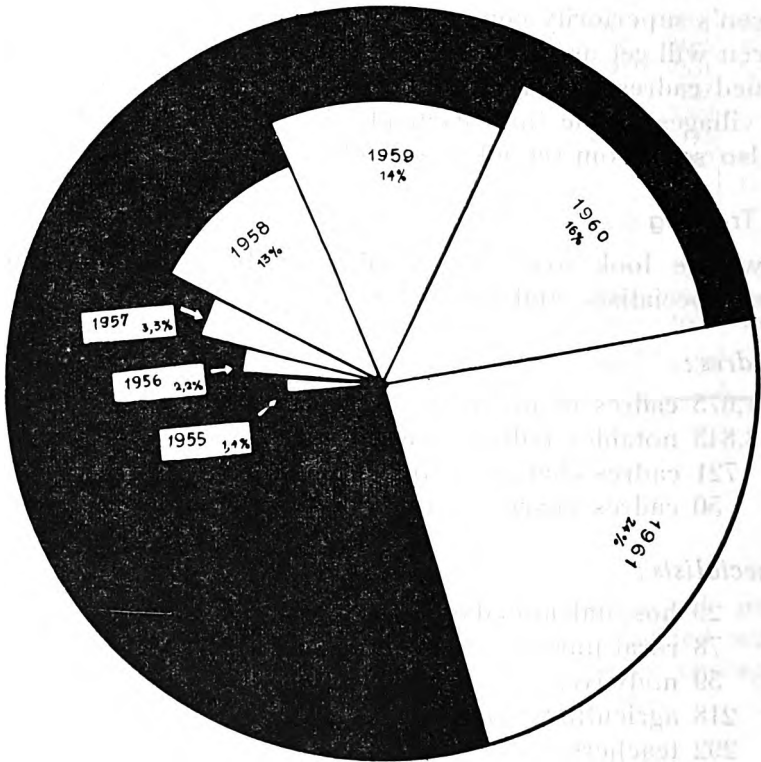
- 29 hospital attendants
- 78 rural nurses
- 59 midwives
- 218 agricultural cadres
- 292 teachers
- 30 veterinary surgeons.

c) *Particular workers* :

- 287 tailors
- 155 weavers
- 123 smiths
- 309 joiners
- 418 shoe-makers
- 414 hair-dressers

EXPLOITS ABOUT ANALPHABET MOUNTAINEERS' TEACHING

undertaken by
Republic of Vietnam's Government



- 62 woman workers.
- 20 rattan knitters.

*
* *

Actually, almost mountaineer cadres, notables, specialists have undergone training-courses. They have carried out their knowledge and increased the improvement of the mountaineer living standard, undertaken by the Government.

III — PROJECT OF ACTION PROGRAM ON 1961 — 1962 :

The action program undertaken by the Directorate of Social-action of the Highlands on 1961-1962, takes aim at the following standard :

- 1 — Going on to achieve, within our financial abilities, the principal points proposed in the plan of 1960-1961.
- 2 — Attaching importance at the problem of pacification, and of security, and entering in contribution with local public authorities, as well as with responsible specialist or military organs, in order to realize the undertaking in accordance with the situation of every zone and with the course of political events in the whole country.
- 3 — Going on to develop agriculture in the high-lands to stand up against the nomadic living way, to develop commerce and handicrafts in order to improve the mountaineers' life.
- 4 — Increasing the formation of mountaineer social and specialist cadres, the education, and universalizing the Vietnamese language in order to give up the vestiges of the feudalist, pro-slavery culture and to realize the Lowlander-Highlander collective advancement.

Within the limits of the mountaineer action program, the nomadic rudimentary life of tribes will be reformed under 2 principal viewpoints :

— *Passively*, we will attach ourselves to give up underdevelopment, backward, and poor and starving life of the Highlanders in order to put them in equal foot with Lowlanders with favourable means.

— *Actively*, we will attach ourselves to learn the causes of the above situation and to annihilate them in order to obtain a eternal progress.

I — Administrative and political activities :

a) Administrative organization :

1 — Inquiring into the whole economic system of peaceful zones, executing the policy of cadres charged with many mission, in order to help mountaineer communal councils and notables.

2 — Going on to realize improvement, interview program for the sake of communal councils and of hamlet chiefs to form administrative cadres corresponding to actual needs.

3 — Diffusing the Government's assertion and policy' establishing information and liaison plans, repressing the Communist-rebels and reducing them to nothing ; holding surely mountaineer intellectual elements in order to lead the public to realize this plan.

4 — Creating land register in order to rectify the property (at the beginning, in pattern villages and in agricultural development centers) ; achieving civil status register.

5 — Watching closely and leading the administrative agents of the infra-structure ; strengthening movable controlling groups and organizing interviews so that cadres can interchange their experiences ;

6 — Establishing communal budgets in the Highlands with the following methods :

- a) Allowances from provincial budget,
- b) Looking for firewood or working in the collective manner,
- c) Development of public fields and of public lands : breeding fish and looking for secondary forest products and having them for sale.

b) Political security affairs :

1 — Going on to consolidate and to reorganize militia forces in communes and in hamlets, training them about guerrilla war, defence, investigation, information, liaison.

2 — Organizing Republican-Youth, at the beginning, in pattern villages and then, in other zones (attaching importance at training, at internal activities in order to obtain, at the same-time, quantitative and qualitative aims).

3 — Going on to open patrols (in contribution with military and administrative organs), in order to protect the public, to reveal our forces, to raid, to ambush and to reduce the ennemy's forces to nothing, to destroy the ennemy's economic basic structures in the Highlands.

B — Economic Activities

a) Agriculture :

1 — Improving mountaineer agricultural development centers, or pattern villages able to be self-sufficient (leading to plant fruittrees, industrial trees, to dig fishponds, to realize collective internal activities, to improve customs, to make use of natural and chemical manures.

2 — Going on to fight against wood-burning and to fix mountaineer residence for intensive agricultural development, to established new settlement centers on 1961-1962 (at least, 2 centers for every mountaineer province).

3 — Going forth to create farmers' association in peaceful zones and to increase agricultural credit, to lend capitals for harvest expenditures.

4 — Distributing agricultural implements (ploughs, harrows, pickcaxes, shovels, etc...), seeds, making statistics concerning the number of buffalos and of oxen in the whole country, buying young cattles and distributing them to farmers.

b) Rearing :

1 — Leading and stimulating the rearing of cattles such as cocks, ducks, doves, pigs, etc... (making shelters for domestic animals, brooding eggs, and rearing ducks in fields, in gardens).

2 — Stimulating the rearing of big animals, such as buffalos, oxen, horses, etc... in order to have them for sale ; stimulating to make shelters far from dwellinghouses in order to keep public hygiene ; sending cadres to lead to look after cattles in accordance with veterinary methods.

c) Commerce and handicrafts :

1 — Preparing economic plans for every zone, increasing the enemy's economic blockade, controlling breeding-products such as bread-stuffs, salt, dried fish, or other products useful to war.

2 — Helping and leading mountaineers in pattern villages, in agricultural development centers to organize shops (sewing, joining, hair-dressing, bamboo-knitting, shoe-making, nutriment, baber dashery, etc...)

3 — Leading to burn coal, to make stores, bricks and lime.

4 — Warranting to supply regularly within cooperatives, markets of forest, agricultural and handicrafts products by establishing production cooperatives.

C — Education, Training :

a) Cultural-activities :

1 — Going on to teach analphabets in mountaineer communes by developing the education of the masses, increasing subsidies paid to teachers and buying school-things.

2 — Coming in contact with local public authorities in order to establish 50 primary schools in districts belonging to 19 provinces (1 school per district).

3 — Giving allowances to charitable or religious organizations to teach or to train mountaineers.

4 — Going on to act, in order to create mountaineer student assistance council in provinces.

5 — Publishing, universalizing elementary classical books for the education of the masses, reading-books with simple contents, in order to diffuse the Government's policy and assertion, to accuse the Vietnamese communists' crimes and to assert lowlander and highlander heroes in the history of Vietnam.

b) Cadres' training :

1 — Coming in contact with responsible specialist organs in order to realize the training of lowlander and highlander cadres, who will assume :

- Rural security, Police-service,
- Agriculture,
- Water and forest service,
- Elementary teachers.

2 — Studying and proposing to realize the professional improvement in short term for 43 nurses, 48 midwives, and 19 hospital attendants, who have finished their studies.

3 — Going on to form 150 handicrafts cadres :

— Weaving	60	students
— Sewing	40	—
— Joining and shoe-making	20	—
— Forging	15	—
— Hair-dressing	15	—

4 — Universalizing the problem of mountaineer dialects to Vietnamese civil servants, and military agents, coming in contribution with responsible organs, in order to distribute certificates of « Mountaineer Proficiency » in the whole country, and proposing to give rights to laureates.

5 — Stimulating Mountaineer civil servants and military agents to learn the Vietnamese language, to improve their cultural knowledge.

c) Propaganda and entertainment :

1 — Going on to pay visits to the Highlands, to organize seats of moving pictures outdoors or performances of liberal arts in order to diffuse the progresses of the country since President NGÔ was in possession of the power.

2 — Forming Liberal-Arts commission charged with the Highlands, stimulating and helping existing ones, giving prizes to artists who serve the Highlands.

D — Public health — Social activities :

1 — Publishing hygiene measures, teaching to breed children, to cure patients, and to guard from fever and from pok, and universalizing european medicaments.

2 — Forbidding to be stark-naked, to drink too much, to squander money for feasts.

3 — Establishing maternity hospitals in populous mountaineer districts, organizing movable Public-Health-Commissions to cure sick people to distribute medicaments, to guard from cholera and from variola.

4 — Increasing races between localities, between individus, in collective works by giving considerable prizes concerning the following subjects :

- a) Repression of the Communist rebels, fencing villages
- b) Improvement of cultural and political knowledge.
- c) Establishing pattern-villages.
- d) Fight against superstition.
- e) Increasing production.
- f) Exploits concerning collective development.

E — Inference :

Looking over the above results, we can put our faith in the progress to be of the mountaineer society.

On last 7 years, the Mountaineers made a considerable progress concerning the improvement of their living standard. They have been consciencious of the necessity of the government's undertaking, and the Government' attaches himself to help the mountaineers to abandon their backward life and to follow up the progress of the whole nation. For this reason, the mountaineers have tried and try to improve their own living way.

Glancing at the near future, the improvement of the mountaineer living standard will annihilate the separation between lowlanders and highlanders ; in the highlands as well as in the level fields, there will be only the Vietnamese race ; everywhere, the inhabitants will have a comfortable life and now, the word « unhealthy regions » will only remain in fairy stories.

**THE DEPARTMENT
OF JUSTICE**

**ACHIEVEMENTS
OF
THE DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE**

**from July 17, 1954 to July, 1961
and Plan for the Next Year**

In the judiciary field, since his accession to power on July 7, 1954 President NGO DINH DIEM's Government has followed exactly his anti-colonialist, anti-feudalist policy, on a personalist basis. It intended not only to free the Vietnamese judiciary system from all foreign influence, but also to wipe out all the remains of the past days and to give it a proper place it deserves in a democratic country.

The activity of the Government aimed at the following objectives and most of them were achieved :

- 1) Full independence of Vietnam in the judiciary field.
- 2) Reorganization of the judiciary system with a view to reduce all kind of lawsuit costs, on the basis of the democratic principles set forth in the Vietnamese Constitution of October 26, 1956 such as the equality of all citizens before the Law, the respect of human personality...
- 3) Elaboration of a modern legislation with new Civil, Commercial and Penal Codes and new Rules of Procedures so that the whole country should have only one legislation.

In the Judiciary field the accomplishments of the Government in the past confirm the hope put into the administration, the realizations to come will be continuing the work started.

I — ACTIVITIES OF THE DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
from July 7, 1954 to July 7, 1961

A — Judiciary sovereignty taken back.

Among the most important achievements of the Government, we should emphasize the judiciary sovereignty taken back from French authorities.

Until September 1954, there were a number of French-Vietnamese Joint Courts, which were established by the Agreements of 1949, and partly included French Judges who had to apply French Laws or Vietnamese Laws according to the nationality of the parties in the legal action. Besides this, French Law officers (notaries, process-servers, auctioneers) were going on with their professions.

This situation was no longer bearable, after long, hard negotiations, on September 16, 1954, an Agreement was reached which abolished all the privileges bestowed upon the French citizens in Vietnam.

From now on, the Vietnamese Judiciary Power became fully independent, and there are only Vietnamese Courts with the Vietnamese magistrates speaking their mother tongue and as a rule only Vietnamese laws must be applied to all people.

B — Reorganization of the judiciary system.

With the disappearance of Joint Courts, Vietnamese Courts recover their full competence of action. Successive reforms have made the Vietnamese Judiciary system adequate, worthy of a modern State. This system has two orders of Jurisdictions :

Administrative jurisdiction.

The Council of State, at the same time the highest administrative Court and an advisory body to the ministries, established by the Ordinance n° 38 of November 9, 1954, and at a lower level the Administrative Court, reorganized by the Ordinance n° 36 of November 9, 1954, both located at Saigon and having competence over the whole country, pass sentence upon cases involving private citizens and the Government. These Courts are independant of the Executive and with their professional magistrates, they can defend efficiently the interests of the citizens against the Administration.

Judiciary Courts

At the top, we have the Court of Cassation established by the Ordinance n° 27 of September 2nd, 1954.

At a lower level, Vietnam has now two Courts of Appeals (Saigon and Hue) and 6 Courts of first instance (Saigon, Dinh Tuong, Vinh-Long, Huè, Quang-Nam, Khanh-Hoa) and 23 Courts of the Peace with Extended competency and 13 Courts of the Peace.

Besides, Vietnam has also many special Courts such as : 8 Labour Courts (Saigon, Phong-Dinh, Dinh-Tuong, Biên-Hoà, Đà-Lat, Huè, Quang-Nam, Khanh-Hoà) 4 Land Courts (Saigon, Long-An, Dinh-Tuong, An-Giang), 4 Juvenile Courts of first instance (Saigon, Dinh-Tuong, Huè, Khanh-Hoà) and two Juvenile Courts of Appeals (Saigon, Huè) whose duty is not only to punish but also to re-educate delinquent children.

The High Council of the Judiciary

It is worthy to emphasize the establishment of the High Council, stipulated in the Vietnamese Constitution art. 75. It aims at supervising the application of the status of the magistrates and consequently at safeguarding their independence. According to the Law n° 6/61 of March 15, 1961 this Council is presided over by the President of the Republic or his representative and includes six magistrate members, five of whom elected by secret ballot for a term of 3 years.

The council will decide promotions for and disciplinary sanctions against the magistrates in conformity with their status regulations. When appointing a judge and transferring a prosecuting magistrate to the bench or vice versa, the Secretary of State for Justice must receive an agreement from the High Council of the Judiciary. So there is no fear of the interference of the administration into the Judiciary field.

Magistracy

The organization of the Supreme Court is also worthy to be noted.

This High Court until recently had not a sufficient number of magistrates and was not able to work regularly. It urgently needed more magistrates to be able to fulfil its duty that is to supervise the application of Law by all the Courts in the whole country and to keep unified the jurisprudence. So it is not easy to select qualified judges to be appointed to this high court. Recently, many high-ranking magistrates selected among experienced magistrates were appointed to this Court.

The Courts of Appeals of Saigon and Huè have also more judges, so there are now enough personnel for their normal working.

The quick expansion of the judiciary system requires also more magistrates and personnel for lower courts.

The applicants for admission to the magistracy must be graduated « Licencié en Droit » (Bachelor of Law) or « Docteur en Droit » (Doctor of Law).

Magistrates on probation called « attaché au Parquet » will be for two years under training in Public Prosecutor or Attorney-General's office. During this training period, they have also to attend special seminars directed by senior magistrates. The curriculum of these seminars aims at completing their theoretical knowledges and educating them to the austere life of a magistrate.

The clerks, indispensable assistants of the Courts, have also to be trained after being appointed to their offices. This program of in service-training is being carried out.

Notary's office

The auxiliary bodies of the Judiciary had been also reorganized. Six notaries recruited among ancient magistrates or clerks were appointed to the two notary's offices of Saigon and Phong-Dinh. They must be at least graduated « Licencié en droit » and have specialized in notarial studies. In our new system, notary's offices become public offices and notaries are public servants whose fees that were their private gains before, belong from now on to the National Budget. An auctioneer's office and a dozen of process-server's offices were set up in Saigon and in the provinces.

With the above-mentioned efforts, the Judiciary Power in Vietnam has now a total of 1,000 persons, among them there are :

- 6 magistrates at the Supreme Court
- 113 magistrates at the Courts of Appeals and Courts of First instance
- 5 magistrates of Courts of the Peace
- 9 magistrates for Administrative Courts
- 6 notaries
- 115 clerks

The Bar

The law profession is regulated by the Ordinance n° 41 of November 15, 1954. According to this law, the lawyers are fully independent in their duties. There are two bars (Hué and Saigon) with a total of 144 members in 1960 against 60 in 1954. Thousands of civil cases and nearly all criminal cases of juvenile delinquency had been granted assistance from the courts.

C — Elaboration of a modern legislation.

The drafting of new laws is a very urgent matter on which the government is set, because our country has more than one legislation for the different areas.

The Government is most anxious about the unification of our legislation. Many committees including experienced magistrates, lawyers, jurists had been set up to elaborate a legislation for the whole country.

I — Penal Code

A Penal Code had been drafted and will be submitted to the National Assembly in a very near future. It will replace all different heteroclite penal laws that now exist and will be based on principles of modern criminology compatible with the present political, social, economical situation of the country.

2 — The Rules of Procedure

The rules of Civil Procedure had been also drafted and will be submitted to the National Assembly. The characteristics of the new rules are simplification of procedure, safeguard of the interest of justiciable, low costs of lawsuit.

3 — Nationality Code

The question concerning the Vietnamese who have French citizenship had been resolved by the Agreement of August 16, 1955. According to this agreement, the concerned people can regain Vietnamese nationality by a simple declaration. But the principal Nationality Code was promulgated by the Ordinance n° 10 of December 7, 1955. This law accepts as a principle the « jus sanguinis » but it does not reject the « jus soli », especially in the matter of attributing the Vietnamese nationality.

4 — Penal Procedure and Civil Code

The drafting of these codes will be achieved in a very near future.

Besides, a number of laws drafted by the Department of Justice had been passed by the National Assembly such as the above Nationality Code and the Juvenile Delinquency Law.

In spite of all these activities, the reorganization of our judiciary system is not yet achieved.

II — ACTIVITIES SCHEDULED FOR THE COMING YEAR 1962

The plan for the activities in the coming year are scheduled as follows :

A — Re-organization to be continued.

I — New Courts to be set up.

In spite of the increased number of courts, some provinces such as Binh Duong, Binh Tuy are not yet endowed with a tribunal. Some other courts such as An Giang, Ba Xuyen have a too vast jurisdiction so it is necessary to set up new courts.

New Courts of the Peace will be set up wherever necessary in order to relieve the existing Courts of the Peace with Extended competency which have the same competence than Courts of First instance, with a difference that they are presided over by only one magistrate.

At the present time, all the Courts of the Peace except the above-mentioned 13, are temporarily presided over by District Chiefs. It is time now to replace them by professional judges.

The Department of Justice intends to set up two new Courts of the Peace with Extended competency, one at Binh Duong, another at Chau Phu.

In the meanwhile, the Courts of Binh Long, Binh Tuy, Kien Phong will receive equipment and facilities to start working.

Other important Public works such as the construction and reparation of the premises of the Courts of Quang Ngai, Binh Dinh, Long An and Ba Xuyen are now under way.

2 — New auxiliary services to be organized.

A new notary's office will be opened at Nha Trang with a circuit of the Middle Region of Central Vietnam and some Highland provinces another notary's office may be set up at Hue. In the provinces the clerk-chiefs of the courts of first instance may hold notary's functions in the circuit of their respective courts.

B — Study and Dissemination of legal knowledges.

1 — The drafting of new codes will be achieved as soon as possible.

A project will be devoted to study the means and ways to deal with the re-education of prisoners and to teach them an useful craft.

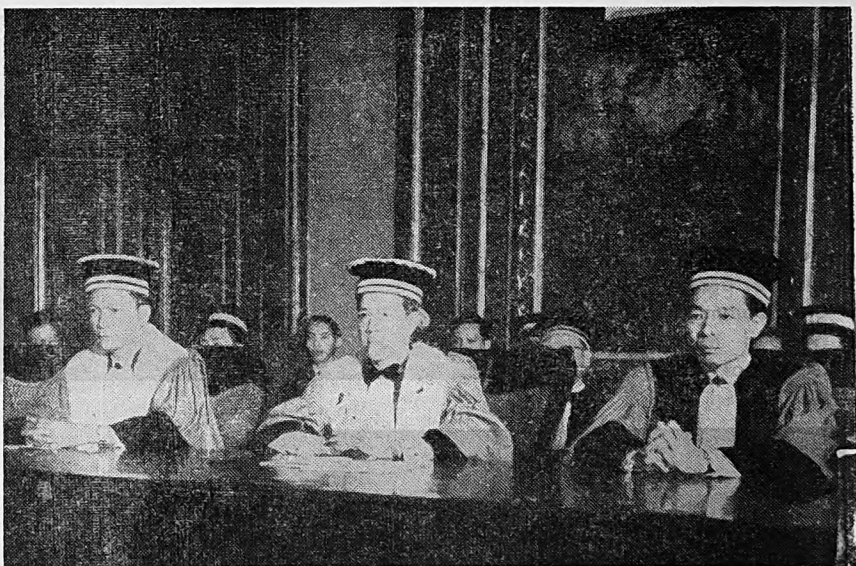
2 — The dissemination of legal knowledges will aim at two purposes : to diffuse these knowledges among the public and to encourage and stimulate research work among jurists.

A program of civic education had been started. Useful legal studies had been published on newspapers, by the Department of Justice.

On a higher level, the existing « Phap Ly Tap San » (Judicial Review) will disseminate jurisprudence and legal questions on a much larger scale.

The Department of Justice intends also to publish a number of legal books and to help financially all Jurists in research projects.

This brief review summarizes the constant efforts of the Government in organizing an effective, sound Judiciary system on the basis of the respect of human person.



Appointment of more Judges at the court of Appeal of Saigon



In service training at the Department of Justice.

**THE FOREIGN POLICY
OF
THE REPUBLIC OF VIETNAM**

THE
MUSEUM
OF
THE
CITY OF
NEW YORK
AND
THE
HUNTER
ROCKWELL
MUSEUM

**THE FOREIGN POLICY
OF THE REPUBLIC OF VIETNAM
1954 - 1961**

Vietnam emerged from the Geneva Agreements in July 1954 almost bled white, worn out by many years of war, fallen into chaos, regarded as a prey, doubted even by her friends.

Seven years after, Free Vietnam, constituted as a republic, has become a prosperous nation and a strong state which has still, of course, many problems to be solved but which is facing them with determination.

In the most difficult international circumstances Vietnam has succeeded in rising from her ruins rapidly, in establishing her existence in the sight of international law and in confounding the pessimism of all her detractors.

Recollection of these long trials illustrates the many obstacles Vietnam had to overcome and the suffering of her people.

Born carrying arms, the Republic of Vietnam, strong only in her traditional courage and confident in her just cause, has not ceased since to fight to defend not only her existence but also that of the Free World.

In a short space of time as measured by history and in relation with the long sleep of the colonial interregnum, she has successfully accepted the challenge and now, risen from her ruins, she is in the process of laying the foundations of a new democracy, and is also making continuous progress in the economic and social fields.

Since the establishment of the republican system, the Republic of Vietnam has always followed a foreign policy reflecting the basic principles of her constitution which stipulates in article 8 :

« The Republic of Vietnam adheres to the principles of International law compatible with the exercise of sovereignty and with the fulfilment of the equality of men.

« She endeavours to contribute to the preservation of security and world peace as well as to strengthen the ties of friendship which unite her with other peoples on the basis of Liberty and Equality ».

It is these principles which make her the loyal friend of legitimate aspirations and just causes everywhere, the unceasing supporter of peoples' struggle for autonomy. Particularly, she enthusiastically welcomes the achievement of independence by new states. In her eyes, Servitude is fundamentally incompatible with Peace.

The exercise of this policy equally testifies to the Vietnamese people's willingness to collaborate with all nations of goodwill to create a new peace in which each one can live protected from fear as well as from injustice.

In the normal course of her conduct, the Republic of Vietnam maintains and reinforces the ties of friendship with almost all countries of the world — except those of the communist bloc whose ultimate aim is simply to deny others the right to live. Moreover, her active participation in the work of international organizations expresses her faith in this system (unique to the 20th century) of cooperation and solidarity among nations. These are the preliminary outlines of a new international society, based on mutual understanding and on the sincere desire for mutual aid.

However, she does not want to conceal from herself the dangers which particularly threaten South East Asia, with which she lives in a permanent geographical and historical symbiosis and the problems as well as weaknesses of which she has an intimate knowledge.

The Republic of Vietnam constantly draws the Free World's attention in the manoeuvres and sustained aggression of the communists directed against this area and warns friendly powers about them. The struggle she is conducting on her soil against subversion, is also — and her unbiased observers are not mistaken — a struggle to safeguard Peace in Asia.

The favourable reception she has met, the sincere consideration shown to her on many occasions, the number of friends which has constantly increased and the violence of criticism to which she is daily subjected by those to whom a free nation is always an offence, show the increasing importance of the part played by the Republic of Vietnam on the international stage. These facts also demonstrate that the Republic of Vietnam has decided to assume her destiny with increasing confidence.

PART I

THE FOREIGN POLICY OF THE REPUBLIC OF VIETNAM From 1954 to 1960

Chapter I

Realization of Vietnam's National Sovereignty and consolidation of her international position

From the status of a country whose independence was indeed recognized, but which in the exercise of her internal as well as external sovereignty experienced numerous limitations, a status attained in 1954 when President Ngo Dinh Diem came to power, Vietnam, despite of the handicap of the Geneva Agreements, has succeeded in rapidly freeing herself from these handicaps and achieving full sovereignty.

After the collapse of the quadripartite system (France, Cambodia, Laos, Vietnam) which confined the economy, trade and finance within the narrow framework of the Indochinese Federation, the Vietnamese Government was able to obtain not without difficulty the withdrawal of the French Expeditionary Forces, the simultaneous liquidation of all French military bases and the replacement of the French Proconsulate (in the form of the French High commission, afterwards the Commission General with far-reaching powers) by a normal diplomatic mission.

The last ties of bondage with the old protector nation were finally dissolved even before the break-up of the French-Union since Vietnam had withdrawn her delegation from the Assembly of the French Union and had already ceased to take part in the activities of the Union's constituent bodies. From 1956, Vietnam became entirely master of her destiny on the internal as well as on the external plane.

With regard to the Geneva Agreements, Vietnam has everyday strengthened her position. The Vietnamese Government emerges as the only legal Government and its quality of representing the whole nation is ignored only by communist countries which grant their recognition to the de facto regime of Hanoi. The number of countries recognizing Vietnam has risen from 36 in 1954 to over 80 in 1961, that is virtually all non-communist countries.

Similarly, the number of countries which have exchanged diplomatic missions with Vietnam amounts to over thirty. It was barely a dozen in 1954.

In a word, the international position of Vietnam has been more and more consolidated as the Vietnamese Government has proved that it is fully capable not only in the conduct of its own affairs but also in this capacity as a member of the international community with all the duties and obligations that this position entails, especially since the establishment of the Republican regime in 1956.

Had it not been for the Soviet veto Vietnam would have already been admitted long ago to the United Nations: the Security Council and the General Assembly have time and again recognized that she has fulfilled all the requirements of membership.

Chapter II

Relations with the Nations of the World

The Republic of Vietnam and the Countries of Asia

In Asia the Republic of Vietnam has exchanged diplomatic missions with Japan, the Republic of Korea, the Republic of

China, the Republic of the Philippines, the Kingdom of Thailand, the Kingdom of Laos and the Federation of Malaya.

She also has Representations or Consular missions in Cambodia, India, Burma, Indonesia, as well as in Hongkong and Singapore.

With her neighbours Cambodia and Laos, Vietnam has always endeavoured to establish relations of trust and to promote fruitful cooperation in the mutual interests of the three countries. A convention of establishment and many economic, financial and technical agreements were reached with the Kingdom of Laos in 1958.

The relations with other countries of the area are equally cordial.

Vietnam has been linked with the Philippines since 1959 by a Treaty of Friendship.

With Japan, negotiations on war reparations have led to the signing of an agreement fixing the amount of what can be correctly described as reparations at US \$ 49 million.

At the same time as the reparations agreement, a loan agreement was signed under which Japan will grant Vietnam a loan of U.S.\$ 9 million to complete various projects.

The state visits carried out by President Ngô-Dinh-Diệm to Thailand (15. 8. 1957), India (4. 11. 1957), Korea (18. 9. 1957), China (15.1.1960) and Malaya (15.2.1960) like those made by the Heads of State or Prime Ministers of these Countries to Vietnam have contributed to a better understanding between these countries and further tightened of the bonds of friendship which hold them together.

Furthermore, many goodwill missions, governmental or parliamentary, not to mention trade, economic and technical missions have been exchanged between these countries and Vietnam during the last seven years.

The Republic of Vietnam and the Oceanian countries

Australia is one of the first countries with which Vietnam established diplomatic relations.

The Australian Government established a Legation in 1954 which has since been raised to the level of an Embassy.

A Vietnamese Embassy was just established in August this year in Canberra.

In 1957, President Ngô-Dinh-Diêm made a state visit to Australia where he received a very warm welcome.

Parliamentary missions have equally been exchanged between the two countries.

A member of the Colombo Plan, Vietnam has received from Australia and New Zealand much appreciated technical aid as well as material assistance consisting principally of equipment.

Numerous Vietnamese students are studying in Australian Universities with scholarships offered by the Australian Government in the framework of the Colombo Plan.

The Republic of Vietnam and the Countries of Africa and the Middle-East

The Republic of Vietnam entertains with the Afro-Asian Countries the most friendly relations based on a common destiny as well as on the similarity of problems which they have to face.

In North Africa, Vietnam has established diplomatic relations with Morocco and Tunisia and installed Embassies in Rabat and Tunis.

The visit of H.R.H. the Prince Abdallah of Morocco to Vietnam in 1957 as the emissary of H.M. Mohamed V and that of Mr. Ngô-Dinh-Nhu, Political Advisor to the Presidency of the Republic, to Morocco last July, mark the particular warmth of the relations existing between the two countries.

Vietnam's relations with Tunisia are also most cordial. A Vietnamese friendship mission visited Tunisia on the eve of the installation of the Vietnam Embassy in Tunis, while a Tunisian goodwill mission paid a visit to Vietnam during the celebrations of the fifth Anniversary of the Republic.

Vietnam occupies a privileged position particularly in French speaking countries of Africa because of a common past and numerous cultural affinities.

Vietnamese Embassies have been installed in Dakar and Abidjan.

The Vietnamese Ambassadors to Paris and Rabat are at the same time accredited to many African countries such as the Ivory Coast, the Congo, Nigeria, etc...

Vietnam has taken part in the campaign against hunger in the former Belgian Congo by making a gift of 100 tons of rice to the Congolese people.

In the Middle East, diplomatic relations have been established with Turkey, Lebanon and Ethiopia.

A Vietnamese Embassy was set up in Ankara in June 1961 and the Vietnamese Ambassador to Turkey is at the same time Ambassador to Lebanon.

Though diplomatic relations have not yet been established with other countries in this area, relations are no less cordial.

A Vietnamese friendship mission visited the U.A.R. in June 1961 and a Trade agreement has been reached by the two countries.

The Republic of Vietnam and the Countries of Europe

The relations of the Republic of Vietnam with Western European Countries are marked with and constantly maintained under the sign of friendship and collaboration between countries of the Free World.

The Franco-Vietnamese dispute, born of Vietnam's accession to independence and which, it must be said, was entirely unresolved in 1954, has been completely settled since.

After the abrogation of the agreements binding France and Vietnam within an organism with a more or less colonial character, the relations between the two countries have been established on new bases which are those existing between one independent country and another.

In 1955, the Vietnamese Government demanded and obtained the departure of the 250.000 men of the French Expeditionary Forces.

The last outstanding question, the problem of French owned property, was settled in March 1960 by the de jure transfert to the Government of Vietnam of all state property with the exception of some left to the French mission in Vietnam for their official use.

Through the medium of her Technical and Economic Aid Mission in Vietnam, France has granted to this country a quite substantial bi-lateral aid.

The relations between Vietnam and the United Kingdom, the Federal Republic of Germany and Italy which have lent Vietnam their support from the beginning are most cordial.

It is fitting to mention the economic cooperation between Vietnam and the Federal Republic of Germany which is beginning to bear fruit.

The Republic of Vietnam also entertains cordial relations with countries of the Iberian Peninsular and the Benelux countries as well as with the Scandinavian countries : she has established diplomatic, relations with Spain, the Netherlands, Belgium, Denmark and Sweden.

The Republic of Vietnam and the Countries of America

The relations between Vietnam and the United States of America fill a particular place in the foreign policy of the Republic of Vietnam by virtue of the role assumed by that Great Democracy in the defence of the Free World and the contributions the two countries make jointly and in partnership to the common cause.

The United States are after all, among the first countries which recognized Vietnam. The friendly ties and cooperation between the two countries have not ceased to be strengthened and further developed since.

Within the framework of the Economic Cooperation Agreement signed in 1953, the United States have granted to Vietnam important aid for economic and social developments as well as for the equipment of the country, not to mention Direct Aid and Defence Support.

The importance of the part played by Vietnam owing to her key position in the defence of the Free World has been recognized many times by the Great Democracy. This is borne out by the numerous visits of American statesmen and legislators to Vietnam during the last seven years. It is enough to recall Vice-President Lyndon B. Johnson's recent visit.

Though not having established diplomatic relations with Vietnam because of her position as a member of the International Control Commission, Canada has always shown a deep understanding and a great sympathy for Vietnam and her people. This prosperous nation of North America also extends substantial aid to Vietnam within the framework of the Colombo Plan under the dual forms of direct economic aid and technical assistance.

The relations of Vietnam with the countries of Central and South America

Vietnam has established diplomatic relations with two of the great nations of South America : Brazil and Argentina.

In 1958, a Vietnamese parliamentary mission visited many countries of this area including Mexico. A Mexican Goodwill Mission visited Vietnam in July 1961. This led to an agreement in principle on opening diplomatic relations between the two countries.

Chapter III

Vietnam and International cooperation

Parallel with the widening of the circle of her relations with other nations, Vietnam is taking a more and more positive share in various international activities in whatever form they take shape.

A member of all the United Nations specialized agencies and of almost all international organizations, Vietnam has made an admittedly modest but effective contribution in seeking solutions to economic, social, cultural and technical problems concerning the whole population of the world or only the peoples living in a specific area.

Her delegates to the conferences of the World Health Organization, of the International Labour Organization as well as of the Organization of the United Nations Food and Agricultural Organization, of the Organization of the United Nations for Science and Culture, etc... far from simply registering an appearance, are playing a more and more active role in their debates.

By this active participation they have merited election to important posts (Chairman, Vice-Chairman, Rapporteur..) in commissions or even in the general assemblies of the international organizations.

Being herself an under-developed state, Vietnam attaches particular importance to cooperation with countries at the same stage of economic and social development and notably with countries belonging to the same geographical area of South East Asia.

Since 1955, she has been present at every meeting organized by the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far-East and by the Colombo Plan, of which she is also a member, as well as of other regional conferences of interest to the Nations of South-East Asia.

The Cooperation of Vietnam with other countries is not limited to the economic, social and cultural fields only. It embraces all fields in which the common interest of the International Community's members is at stake.

She has thus taken part in the activities of the Interparliamentary Union within which she has always defended the principles of Democratic Liberty. At the International Conference on the Law of the Sea in Geneva, she upheld the principle of Freedom of Navigation associated with respect for National Sovereignty, and so it was at the 1960 Conference on Diplomatic Privileges and Immunities in Vienna, and at the Conference on the utilization of Atomic Energy for Peace, etc...

In short, the Republic of Vietnam has not retreated from her obligations whenever she has been called on to work for Mutual Prosperity, Peace and Friendship among peoples.

PART II

REALIZATIONS OF THE REPUBLIC OF VIETNAM ON THE INTERNATIONAL PLAN, from October 1960 to October 1961

During this crucial period of world history, marked by many events of cardinal importance, although the Republic of Vietnam unfortunately occupied the foreground of the international scene, she herself played only a passive role.

Always watchful and compelled by her geo-political situation at the boundary of the Free-World to be ready for all contingencies, the Republic of Vietnam has never let events catch her by surprise.

1 — Recognition of newly independent states and support for movements for the independence of peoples.

The year 1960-61 which will be marked in history as the year of African advancement has witnessed the appearance on the international scene of no less than twenty newly independent countries, almost the whole of the old European colonies in Africa.

The Republic of Vietnam has not missed the opportunity to display her keen sympathy for these young states which have shared the same fate with her and which are entering the Concert of Nations. As a proof of this friendship, the Republic of Vietnam has sent many goodwill missions to Africa after the accession of these countries to independence. She was present at Independence Celebrations or at the Commemoration of Independence and Freedom, the Republic of Vietnam has equally extended her support and sympathy in a concrete manner.

2 — Establishment of new Vietnamese diplomatic missions abroad.

In Africa, two Embassies have been established in Dakar (Senegal) and Abidjan (the Ivory Cost) in April 1960 and 1961 respectively.

Messrs. Buu Hoi and Pham Khac Hy, respectively Ambassadors of Vietnam to Rabat and Paris have presented their credentials, the former to the Chief of State of the Ivory Cost and the latter to the Presidents of the Republic of the Congo and Nigeria to whom they are accredited.

In the Middle-East, a Vietnamese Embassy was established in June 1961 in Ankara. Mr. Lam Le Trinh is concurrently Vietnam Ambassador to Lebanon. He presented his credentials in August 1961.

Besides, the exchange of diplomatic missions between Vietnam and Ethiopia was decided in principle by a common agreement following the visit to Addis Abeba in September 1960 by a Vietnamese Goodwill Mission headed by Mr. Lai Ta, Chairman of the Majority Group of the National Assembly. This Mission also paid a visit to the Republic of Libya.

3 — Establishment of new foreign Ambassies in Vietnam.

In 1961, the Swedish Government decided to establish diplomatic relations with Vietnam and accredited an Ambassador to the Government of Vietnam.

It is fitting to recall that, of two other Scandinavian countries, Denmark is already represented in Vietnam by a Minister Plenipotentiary while Norway has had a Consular Mission in Saigon for a long time.

4 — Important foreign visitors to Vietnam.

Throughout this period, the Republic of Vietnam has been visited by many prominent foreign leaders and missions. They are proof of the increasing interest friendly countries are taking in the effort of the Vietnamese people and government towards national restoration and in their struggle against the subversive campaigns which endanger the nation's security.

Among these prominent personalities and foreign missions one can cite the Parliamentary Mission of the Federal Republic of Germany headed by Mr. Carlo Schmidt, Vice-Chairman of the German National Assembly ; the French Parliamentary Mission headed by Mr. Jean Chamant, Vice-President of the French National Assembly ; the Mexican Parliamentary Mission headed by Mr. Moreno Sanchez, President of the Senate and most recently Mr. Averel Harriman, Special Envoy of the U.S. President, and Mr. Lyndon B. Johnson's, Vice-President of the United States of America.

Vice-President Lyndon B. Johnson's visit which was of capital importance to Vietnam was followed by the U. S. Government decision to increase its assistance to Vietnam and by the visit of a mission of highly qualified experts, headed by Mr. Eugene Staley, to study with their Vietnamese counterparts a detailed programme aimed at speeding up the country's economic and social developments.

5 — Treaties, Conventions and Agreements signed by the Republic of Vietnam.

The Republic of Vietnam signed on :

- 27-7-1960 The Convention of membership of the Association for International Development.
- 28-10-1960 a Convention with the United States of America on Agricultural surplus Commodities.
- 28-1-1961 an Agreement of Cooperation with France for the Utilization of Atomic Energy for Peace.
- 27-2-1961 a Convention on the Development of Medical Aid Programme with World Health Organization.
- 3-4-1961 a Treaty of Friendship and Economic Relations with the United States of America.

Besides, letters have been exchanged with many countries on various matters :

- Exchange of Letters dated 11-2-1961 with France on the Importation of French books and films to Vietnam.
- Exchange of Letters dated 10-8-61 with the Federal Republic of Germany on the supply of German equipment and experts for the construction of a pilot factory for the manufacture of building wood sheets made of wood-fibres in Vietnam.
- Exchange of Letters dated 15-7-61 with Spain for the granting of Minimum Customs Duties to Spanish products imported to Vietnam and Vietnamese commodities exported to Spain.

6 — Vietnam's participation in International Conferences.

From 7-7-60 to 7-7-61, the Republic of Vietnam took part in nearly one hundred International Conferences on economic, social, cultural and technical problems, etc... Vietnamese delegates to these have actively participated in discussions and have been elected to important posts in such conferences as the Regional Meeting of Air Navigation in the Middle-East and South East Asia, the Indo-Pacific Council's Meeting on Fishery and the Afro-Asiatic Conference on Rural Development.

Moreover, Saigon has been chosen as the site for many meetings and conferences :

- Working Group on Agricultural Engineering Aspects of Rice Production, Storage and Processing (10-15/11/1960).
- International Rice Commission (16-20/11/1960).
- FAO Regional Conference for Asia and the Far-East (21-30/11/1960).
- Third Far-East Agricultural Credit Workshop (from 24-10 to 5-11-1961).

7 — Vietnam and the Geneva Conference on Laos

It is appropriate to refer especially to the Geneva Conference on Laos in which the Vietnamese Delegation has played an important part on account of her experience of communist subversion and the work of the International Control Commission. It was in such a spirit that she agreed to participate in the Conference. Being the next door neighbour of Laos, she could not be indifferent to the fate of that country, victim of Communist aggression.

From the beginning, the Vietnamese delegation has firmly taken a stand in favour of the legitimate government. She has pleaded for the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Laos. She has opposed the Communist delegation's intrigues aiming at making Laos a satellite and a spring board for the Communists to invade the rest of Asia. In plenary sessions, as in working committees, the Vietnamese delegation always made constructive contributions which have moreover been recognized by friendly delegations.

PART III

WORKING PROGRAMME FOR THE FUTURE

As to future, the Republic of Vietnam not only plans to maintain but also to reinforce and develop her friendly relations and her cooperation with all the countries who share her ideals of Peace and Freedom.

She will support every action in favour of Peace, but she is also ready, within the scope of international solidarity, to increase her contribution to the defence of the fundamental principles of Justice and Morality.

She will strive to enhance the value of the particular solidarity which joins her with the Afro-Asian countries by starting the flow of exchange with these countries in the different political economic, social and cultural streams.

Adhering to the principles of international law which are the essential conditions of Justice and Equity and the groundwork for Peace and Understanding between peoples, she will give, as in the past, her firm support to movements of emancipation as well as to the struggle of peoples to preserve their territorial integrity, their Independence and Freedom.

In the field of International Cooperation, the Republic of Vietnam who, because of her position as a developing country, is generally speaking more of an aid receiving than of an aid giving country, will strive to continue increasing her contributions, as her capacities develop. She intends in short, to assume fully her role in the Concert of Nations, thus contributing to the maintenance of Peace and Security and to the general progress of Civilization, in accordance with the mission assumed in her Constitution.

In this respect, thanks to the brotherly understanding and the active support of all nations attached to Freedom and Peace, and with her claims firmly based, she aims at securing admission to the United Nations as a confirmation of her international position which is clearly brought out in the foregoing account of her foreign policy.

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**THE VIETNAMESE MISSION
IN CHARGE OF RELATIONS**

WITH

**THE INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION FOR CONTROL
IN VIETNAM**

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ACTIVITIES
OF THE VIETNAMESE MISSION IN CHARGE
OF RELATIONS WITH THE INTERNATIONAL
COMMISSION FOR CONTROL IN VIETNAM

Since its creation in 1956, the Vietnamese Mission in charge of relations with the I.C.C. has been intensifying its action to bring about its three main tasks as stated below :

- protest against the violations of the Geneva Agreements committed by the Viêt-Minh Communists, and fight against all their manoeuvres of propaganda and mendacious accusations against the Government of the Republic of Vietnam ;
- denounce before the international opinion and before the I.C.C. the aggressive policy of the Viêt-Minh Communists as well as their subversive activities ;
- cooperate with the I.C.C. in its mission for control in South Vietnam in affording to this organism the necessary logistic means enabling it to accomplish its mission.

I — ACTIVITIES OF THE MISSION
from 7-7-60 to 7-7-61

I — White Papers :

a) In 1960, a bilingual White Paper was published to denounce the violations of the Geneva Agreements committed by the Viêt-Minh Communists during the period of July 1959 to July 1960.

b) In 1961, a second White Paper resumed both problems which are the order of the day and relative to the maintenance of peace : the illegal increase of war potential in North-Vietnam on one hand, the intensification of Communist subversive activities in South Vietnam on the other hand.

II — Protestation against the violations of the Geneva Agreements by the Viêt-Minh Communists :

The Vietnamese Mission continues to submit to the I.C.C. numerous cases of violations committed by the Viêt-Minh communists against the Geneva Agreements, particularly concerning the following points :

a) The Viêt-Minh Communists have intensified their subversive activities in South Vietnam in creating a « Front for Liberation of the South » with a view to overthrowing the established authorities ;

b) The Viêt-Minh Communists have increased unceasingly their war potential. Moreover they have numerous new military aerodromes built on different points in North Vietnam and the implantation of new military bases is pursued there systematically ;

c) It is the regular Viêt-Minh Communist troops based permanently in Lao who have launched recently the massive attack against the military posts of the Republic of Vietnam in the regions of Kontum and Pleiku ;

d) In connivence with Soviet Russia, the Viêt-Minh Communists have established an air bridge between Hanoi and Lao and have profited by this means to introduce into North Vietnam, on the same occasion, the Russian advisors and war material ;

e) The Viêt-Minh communists always have their armed members cantoned a little everywhere in the North demilitarized zone and have, from the outset, profited by the outlying location of A-Choc hamlet, in the South demilitarized zone, to settle there their armed forces with impunity.

II — RECAPITULATION OF THE ACTIVITIES OF THE MISSION from 7-7-54 to 7-7-61

The following questions have been raised before the International Commission for Control by the Vietnamese Mission :

1 — Evacuation : from 7-7-54 to 7-7-61, the Vietnamese Mission has addressed to the Commission 3,756 petitions of evacuation in South Vietnam, concerning 84,130 persons and 1,973 families.

2 — Regrouping : during the same period, the Vietnamese Mission has addressed to the Commission 12,194 petitions claiming the coming back home of 12,870 persons that the Việt-Minh Communists had regrouped by force in North Vietnam.

3 — Reimbursement of Trust Bonds and confiscation of gold from refugees : The Vietnamese Mission has claimed to the Việt-Minh Communists the restitution of gold articles, jewelries and money in cash that they have confiscated from the refugees and the reimbursement to the population of Interzone V (provinces of Quang-Ngai and Binh-Dinh) of Hồ-chi-Minh Trust Bonds amounted to 2,533,257,860 piastres.

4 — Sabotage : before their withdrawal from Interzone V, the Việt-Minh Communists have destroyed and deteriorated systematically all public buildings, railway, objects of art... Besides they have taken away numberless dossiers of ancient administrations of Justice and Education, archives and registers of births, marriages and deaths, land registers, concerning the provinces of Quang-Ngai and Binh-Binh. The assessment of damage amounted to VN\$ 593,409,500 under date of 6-12-55, and the Government of the Republic of Vietnam has not stopped to ask the Việt-Minh Communist Authorities, through the instrumentality of the Vietnamese Mission, the compensation for these acts of sabotage which were both unjustified and useless.

5 — Extension of family postcard regulation : for humanitarian purpose, the Government of the Republic of Vietnam has contemplated a modification of the Protocol dated 12-4-55 with a view to the extension of family postcard regulation between 2 zones. But the Việt-Minh Communists laid hold officially of these proposals through the channels of the ICC have avoided to reply and contented themselves with launching a press campaign both mendacious and ridiculous. In spite of its disappointment in not being able to settle this affair on a legal plan, the Government of the Republic of Vietnam has

considered however that the considerations of humanitarian character must be in the forefront, and that it is necessary in any way to take into account the desires and wishes of the concerned persons having the family in both zones. Therefore the Direction of the Post-Office has received instructions to issue and send to North Vietnam family postcards without any restriction on the number of written words. It has also accepted to distribute to their addressee residing in the South the cards of the same model coming from North Vietnam.

6 — **Việt-Minh Communist subversive activities in South Vietnam** : The Vietnamese Mission has addressed to the ICC numerous letters protesting against the policy of terror and sabotage conducted in South Vietnam by the Việt-Minh Communist cadres and has requested the ICC to take necessary measures to put an end to these subversive activities which violate undeniably the Geneva Agreements in both the spirit and the letter. The question of subversion was pending before the ICC till 27-6-61, date on which the ICC at last informed the Vietnamese Mission of the following terms :
« The Commission has the competence and the duty to receive
« and examine every complaint about subversive activities by
« virtue of Articles 10, 19, 24 and 27 of the Geneva Agreements.
« The ICC will institute inquiries in order to determine whether there were violations of the Geneva Agreements ».

7 — **Increase of war potential** : The Vietnamese Mission has protested several times against the increase by the Việt-Minh Communists of their war potential and has requested the ICC to inquire into the cases of violations against Articles 16 and 17 of the Geneva Agreements.

III — FUTURE ACTION

The Vietnamese Mission in charge of relations with the ICC is an organism assigned to follow the implementation of the Geneva Agreements. So long as these Agreements are still applicable and as the ICC continues its activities in Vietnam, the Vietnamese Mission has to carry on its tasks as defined at the beginning of this statement.

THE DEPARTMENT OF INTERIOR

SPECIAL ACTIVITIES
OF THE DEPARTMENT OF INTERIOR
from 1954 to 1961

Over the last six years, the administrative system of our country has overcome a great deal of difficult obstacles and has been reorganized as gradually as to be appropriate to an independent and democratic state.

From the getting back of independence, the building of the administrative structure, the Home Department has obtained a lot of brilliant results in many fields such as to complete the administrative structure, to train agents and to apply democracy.

In view of strengthening the administrative structure and increasing public offices efficiency, the Home Department's position is that every organization of the new administrative system be appropriate to our present and practical needs and always improving to efficiently serve the population.

The problem of villages building and under structure's consolidating is considered as the important one in the task of reconstructing the country and freeing human beings.

In order to realize efficiently the Government's way and position in general in all fields, and particularly to purify the national administration, the problem of mankind is to be regarded as a decisive factor, so the Department is in the position that the right man be in the right place ; oldfashioned elements must be expelled and replaced by agents who have talent, willingness to serve, virtuous behaviour and personality. The task of training and improving the personnel at all scales has been deserving particular attention, especially toward communal agents, who often have a permanent touch with the population.

In order to contribute to build democracy, apart the task already completed in order to enable the population to directly participate to national affairs such as the election, the referendum, the democratization and decentralization at local regions has been completed with the re-establishing of provincial, city committees, the participation of the Republican Youth to the composition of village administrative committees.

Moreover, in other fields, the Home Department always seeks to realize every useful work to serve people's interests and to insure people's security and freedom.

ACHIEVEMENTS

FROM JULY 7, 1960 TO JULY 7 1961

A — PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION

I — Improvement of the administrative structure

Continuing the improvement process of the administrative structure, the Home Department has been and is actually studying the reorganization of the administrative machinery both at the central and local levels.

The central administrative structure will be reorganized soon in order to meet the present needs. In the provinces, the administrative offices have been reorganized with the setting of sections as well as in the districts, the appointment of a Deputy Chief of Districts will facilitate the rapid and efficient execution of the public service. In many provinces in South-Vietnam and Central Midlands, new districts have been created, as:

Districts of: — Nhon-Trach	(Bien-Hoa province)
— Dat-Do	(Phuoc-Tuy »)
— Vinh-Chau	(Ba-Xuyen »)
— Huong-My	(Kien-Hoa »)
— Minh-Duc	(Binh-Long »)
— Phu-Khuong	(Tay-Ninh »)
— Kien-Xuong	(Kien-Giang »)
— Khanh-Duong	(Khanh-Hoa »)
— Thien-Giao	(Binh-thuan »)

A Decree related to the village administrative organization has been drawn up in a very democratic spirit and will be enforced in the near future, in order to regulate the village administration, which up to now still rests upon scattered and diverse circulars and orders having no legal value.

II - Training of cadres

POLICE AND SECURITY BRANCH

I - Training at home

— *Rạch-Dừa First Degree Training Center :*

a) — First degree training Courses intended for Police and Security Personnel	4
Total number of participants	1,178
b) — Training Courses intended for Village Police Members	2
Total number of participants	519

— *Saigon Secondary Training Center :*

a) — Courses intended for District Section Chiefs	3
Total number of Participants	138
b) — Judiciary investigation Courses	3
Total number of Participants	124
c) — Accelerated Intelligence Training Courses	1
Total number of participants	35
d) — Accelerated Judiciary Police Course	1
Total number of participants	40

— *General Directorate of Police and Security :*

a) — Accelerated Shooting Courses	1
Total number of participants	1,350
b) — Identification refresher Course	1
Total number of participants	50
c) — Type-writing Courses	7
Total number of Participants	122
d) — Signal reception Courses	5
Total number of Participants	204

177

e) — Police and Security Commando Training Course	1
Total number of Participants	60
f) — Secret Code Special Training Course	1
Total number of Participants	41
g) — Anti-riot and anti-perturbation Training Course	1
Total number of Participants	64
h) — Primary Training Courses at the Directorate of Police and Security, Central Midlands	5
Total number of Participants	568
i) — Technical Special Training Course	2
Total number of Participants	42
2 — Training abroad :	
— <i>In the Philippines :</i>	
a) — Anti-sabotage and psychological war	1
Total number of Participants	5
b) — Special Intelligence Service	1
Total number of Participants	10
— <i>In Malaysia :</i>	
a) — Special Police	1
Total number of Participants	7
b) — General Police	1
Total number of Participants	13
c) — Training Techniques	1
Total number of Participants	10
3 — Observation trips :	
— In Singapoe	1
Total number of observers	1
— Hong-kong	1
Total number of observers	2
4 — Training in the United States :	
— Course related to criminal identification, Prefectorial Police Management, car reparation, control of guilty children, Police Training, Highway Police	1
Total number of Participants	18

SELF DEFENCE CORPS

Training Courses opened in years, respectively :	FIRST DEGREE		COMPLEMENTARY		TECHNICAL		CHIEFS OF VILLAGE GROUPS		CHIEFS OF CANTON GROUPS		ANNONATIONS
	Number of Courses	Number of Participants	Number of Courses	Number of Participants	Number of Courses	Number of Participants	Number of Courses	Number of Participants	Number of Courses	Number of Participants	
1956	21	2,451	—	—	9	508	—	—	—	—	
1957	76	8,155	2	452	14	1,015	—	—	—	—	
1958	145	21,909	41	4,251	7	515	—	—	—	—	
1959	93	11,414	139	21,475	134	3,377	—	—	—	—	
1960	109	11,638	74	12,862	31	1,711	—	—	—	—	
1961	41	3,620	20	2,232	23	2,620	9	1,304	1	204	From January to the end of June, 1961 only
Totals.....	485	59,187	276	41,272	218	9,746	9	1,304	1	204	

Grand Totals : 989 training Courses
111,713 Participants

Re-educatory cadres.

Concurrently with the establishment of the General Directorate, a branch of re-educatory cadres has been created and responsible for the edification of guilty persons' thoughts, the orientation of studies about political, cultural and popular education matters.

The newly recruited cadres have to go through a three-month training courses and to participate every year in an improvement course in order to cultivate more their ability and ethical behaviour as well.

The national groups of cadres actually includes 211 heads composed of :

3 chiefs of groups

16 chiefs of sections

192 re-educatory cadres.

Out of 192 cadres, 22 female cadres are exclusively serving in the social branch.

Thanks to their decent attitudes, affable words and friendly manners, the re-educatory cadres have instigated much sympathy among the guilty persons and convinced them to return back to the right way.

Besides the re-educatory cadres, the overseers are also adequately trained about behaviour, working rules, attitudes to be kept in dealing with guilty persons as to suit to the re-educatory policy, although they are only responsible for the security of the centers.

In spite of its recent creation, the General Directorate has organized :

2 training courses for re-educatory cadres,

1 panel discussion about the organization of short-term re-educatory courses,

1 improvement course for deputy-overseers,

1 panel discussion for overseers all over the country,

1 panel discussion for chiefs of re-educatory committees all over the country,

1 improvement course for re-educatory cadres.

III - Implementation of Democracy

The democratization of the local administrative structure is actually implemented through the creation of provincial and town Councils.

The draft related to the status of municipalities and the creation of town and provincial Councils has been drawn up and will be enforced after being examined by the Interdepartmental Committee and decided by the President.

At the understructure, the village administrative committees are recently strengthened by a Youth Officer elected by local Republican Youth members. Those officers amount to 1,747 heads up to now.

Loyalty vis-a-vis the Constitution in order to implement Democracy has been symbolized in the Law fixing the formalities for the elections of the President and the Vice-President. Acting in conformity with Articles 30, 34 and 36 of the Constitution, the Home Department has actively prepared and organized the elections of the President and the Vice-President of the Republic of Vietnam, 1961-1966 term.

The Department has participated in the drawing of Law N° 1/61 of January 5, 1961 fixing the formalities and the organization of the elections on April 9, 1961.

The elections have brought about satisfactory results : 6,753,190 electors out of 7,231,155 registered have voted (proportion : 93.3%). The number of illegal bulletins was very small (proportion : 6.7%); this is an indication of the very high level of electors.

The Home Department has also participated in the drawing of Law N° 7/60 of December 23, 1960 fixing the organization and operation of the Constitutional Court.

In other fields, the Home Department has simplified all paper procedures, and attempted by all means to facilitate people in using their liberty rights. By comparing the number of 148 corporations which had existed since before 1954 and the number of 388 corporations which have been created from 1954 up to now, people have realized that the Government always respects and encourages Freedom in this sector.

Specially from July 7, 1960 to July 7, 1961, 35 corporations have been created. As for associations, the Government continually stimulates their foundation. So up to now 334 associations have been established, out of which 42 ones over the last year.

With respect to foreigners living in Vietnam, the laws are enforced in an equitable and democratic way. In order to gather sufficient data on these foreigners, the Home Department has granted 13,096 cards of prolongation of stay.

Answering to the admittance into the Vietnamese nationality, many Chinese people have entered the Vietnamese nationality :

- through administrative procedures
(Chinese people born in Vietnam) 234,000 heads
- through judiciary procedures
(by presidential decrees) 753 heads

Only a very small group still keeps the Chinese nationality (2,203 persons).

B — SECURITY

In their duties of protecting people's security and lives, our security forces have achieved many significant performances, both in cities and in rural areas.

I — Performances of the Police and security Branch.

Annihilated Việt Cộng cadres and organisms :

- Việt Cộng cadres and rebels who have been arrested or killed 44.940
- Rallied Việt Cộng cadres and rebels 353
- Việt Cộng political organisms which have been destroyed 818
- Việt Cộng economic and financial organisms which have been discovered 64
- Secret vaults 113
- Disguised spies 66

Seized arms and munitions and resources :

— Cannons SKZ	5
— Mortars	21
— Machine-guns	16
— Rifles (Ngựa Tròi)	35
— Lewis guns	257
— Carbines	33
— Thompsons	14
— Musketoons	831
— Hunting rifles	146
— Revolvers	503
— Bomb	1
— Mines	2,735
— Grenades	3,801
— Cartridges of grenades	737
— Bullets of Tromblons V.B. and Mortars	40
— Munitions	27,047
— Automatic bullet loaders	64
— Sabres	232
— Daggers	28
— Spike-tables	1,243
— Bill-hooks, earthen pans	16
— Drinkable water pots	25
— Bayonet	1
— Gunpowder	100 kilos
— Sulphur	30
— Typewriters	27
— Radios	44
— Junks	1
— Barks	33
— Small barks and motor-barks	218
— Bark-motors	7
— Rice	7,8 tons
— Paddy	3 —
— Salt	3 quintals
— Sugar	1 quintal
— Sewing Machines	7
— Fountain-pens	7
— Watches	6
— Flagstones	9

— Buffalos, oxen	10
— Cars	8
— Destroyed houses and camps	342
— Cameras	1
— Gas-mantles	2
— Hammacks	39
— Vegetables, paddy	7 hectares
— Carts	7
— Bicycles	6
— Roneo and small printing machines	5
— Pumping machine	1
— Oil pumping machines	2
— Petrol barrels	11
— Battery lamps	3
— Counterfeited stamps	40
— Nails of spike-tables	53
— Motor-cycles	1
— Syringes	38
— Speaking-trumpets	13
— Electric generator	1
— Voice-enlargers	3
— Refrigerator	1
— Pulse-gangers	2
— Saw-blades	10
— Unitilized identification cards	33
— Bills issued by the National Bank of Viêtnam	VN\$23,900
— Bills issued by Viêt-Minh's Bank	3,150
— Bills earmarked « Hồ-Chí-Minh »	16,640
— Bills issued by the former Indochina Bank	100

and tons of documents, news papers and magazines from the Viêt-Cộng, military equipment, printing materials, cooking tools, nylon, black cotton and western medicaments valuing several hundred thousands of piasters.

2 - Performances of the Self Defence Corps

	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	GRAND TOTALS
Arrested and rallied communist rebels	909	3,864	2,731	1,866	2,310	1,187	12,867
Killed communist rebels	50	84	185	204	2,243	2,182	4,984
Seized guns of all kinds	302	272	249	286	407	461	1,977
Seized bullets and grenades	31,318	79,093	20,387	28,566	12,431	14,474	186,269

NOTE : Especially for year 1961, only the period from January to the end of June is taken into account.

C - SOCIAL ACTIVITIES

Besides the fields of public administration and security, the Home Department also pays much attention to people's spiritual life and always attempts to improve the material living conditions of the population.

In remote provinces and districts as well as in cities, the Government always seeks to raise people's standard of living by every way of assistance, both from the material and spiritual points of view.

Especially for Saigon Prefecture, many social improvement works have been achieved, as :

a) Supply of electricity and water

— Have been set :

- 104,010 meters of cast-iron water-pipe conduits
- 262 fountains having 4 spouts each,
- 4,899 water-register clocks in private houses

- Have been dug : 14 Layne wells, costing 24 million piastres.
- Have been produced : 312,500,000 cubic meters of drinkable water.
- Have been established : 9 rust filter beds, costing VN\$ 2,278,925.
- Have been repaired : 7 rust filter beds, costing VN\$ 626.075.
- Have been changed 2 sets of pumping machines, costing VN\$ 200,000.
- Has been lowered down the underground water-pipe conduit across the bridges and rivers in Xom-Cui, Khanh-Hoi and Chanh Hung quarters.
- Has been lowered down the underground waterpipe conduit across « Tau-Hu » Canal.
- Has been set a 500 millimeters wide and 3,000 meters long water-pipe conduit.
- Have been set 2,000 meters of 300 millimeters water-pipe conduit.
- Have been hung 2,756 ordinary lamps.
- Have been hung 218 tubes of « néon » lamps.

b) Fight against fires

Besides getting fires under (1,994 fires), providing emergency helps to all categories of victims (5,176 persons), creating 29 watching towers intended for the protection against fires and training 358 military men, the prefectorial fire-brigade is also concerned with supplying water to resettled people, sectors destroyed by fires and and straw-huts hamlets on days of water shortage, etc.

Measures aimed at purifying the society, as the extirpation of the « four evils », have been thoroughly enforced.

Parallel to these works, the civic instruction is also taken care of by the Government, especially for the young people, in order to prevent the young people from violating the laws, and build up a good generation for the future.

An alms-house has been founded in Chanh-Hung Quarter, where the Youth service takes charge of the education to be given to the strayed young people and cares to be provided to the beggars arrested and sent over by the Prefectorial Police.

— Number of beggars sent to the house from January 1, 1960 to March 15, 1961 = 848.

— Number of beggars sent to the Ho-Nai Camp for life bettering (Bien-Hoa province) from January 1, 1960 to March 15, 1961 = 203.

— Number of beggars received back by their relatives from January 1, 1960 to March 15, 1961 = 627.

— Number of beggars still kept at the house on March 15, 1961 = 18.

— Number of strayed young people arrested from January 1, 1960 to March 15, 1961 = 4,233.

— Number of strayed young people freed after being educated = 4,020.

— Number of strayed young people still kept at the house on March 15, 1961 = 213.

Beggars and strayed young people are separately kept. Three times a week, on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, a medical group of the Prefecture comes to examine them and give them medicaments.

The Prefecture is planning to rebuild the alms-house with enough comforts in order to educate strayed young people and take care of beggars in a more adequate way.

SUCCESSFUL ACHIEVEMENTS ACCOMPLISHED

from 1954 to 1961

A — PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION

I — Improvement of the administrative structure

With the purpose of improving the administrative agencies and of increasing public offices' output, many new administrative agencies and units have been established.

a) *Two Government Delegates' Offices for the Eastern and Western parts of South Vietnam.*— These Government Delegates' offices have been set up to provide a permanent field representative of the Central Authority beside the provinces in order that all difficulties could be solved promptly and efficiently, or that effective intervention could be taken with central agencies in all problems related to the compatriots' living.

b) *The Directorate of General Management of Re-education Centers.*— In order to implement a human policy and to raise human values, even for those who have misled, a Directorate of General Management of Re-education Centers was set up in early 1960. As a result the former penitentiary regime, basically incompatible with the personalist doctrine, has been entirely improved. The Guardhouses and gloomy prisons, together with a strict and miserable penitentiary regime designed to wear out the prisoner physically and morally, have become Re-education Centers adequately equipped with clinics, libraries, recreation houses, vocational guidance schools, etc. having the same status which is of a constructive and educational nature rather than of a punitive one.

Actually the Directorate of General Management of Re-education Centers is cooperating with many other technical agencies in order to orient reformatory plans towards the line : «getting in as a guilty person, getting out as a citizen».

c) *The Telecommunications service*, affiliated to the Department, is responsible for organizing and operating the central transmission structure, the transmission bureaus of Regions and sectors, the provinces and district' transmission stations, and the transmission structure of Civil Guard's companies.

d) *An amount of new administrative units* has been established in conformity with the geographical locations, the present economic conditions and the national surety situation.

In South Vietnam :

— 8 provinces : Long-Khanh, Phuoc-Long, Kiên-Phong, An-Xuyên, Binh-Long, Binh-Tuy, Côn-Son (Decree No. 143 - NV of October 22, 1956,

resettling the territory of South Vietnam) and Phuoc-Thành (Decree No. 25-NV of January 23, 1959).

— 50 districts.

In Central Vietnam, Highlands :

— 2 provinces : Quang-Duc (Decree No. 24-NV of January 23, 1959)

Tuyên-Duc (Decree No. 261-NV of May 19, 1958).

— 9 districts.

In Central Vietnam, Midlands :

— 2 districts.

e) The prefectorial administrative organization of Saigon has been improved. The management of the Prefecture has been assigned to 1 Prefect, assisted by 2 Vice-Prefects and 1 Prefectorial Council composed of 24 elected councillors. The prefectorial territory has been re-divided into districts, each district into many sectors.

II - Cadre training

In view of the importance of the personnel problem, the Government cadres at various levels received an intellectual and moral training to be conscious of their duties, to stay continually close to the people, to figure out their desiderata and to serve them effectively. The motto : « The Surety is the people's friend » has been fully implemented. The number of public servants sent abroad for training and observation as well as trained at home precisely keeps increasing.

a) Training and observation.

Abroad.

— In year 1959-1960, the Department of Interior has sent 7 civil servants to participate to a training or observation program abroad (the United States, the Philippines, Singapore,

Malaya, Hongkong) in the fields of administrative police, scientific police, frontier police, statistical police, highway police, urgent relief police, criminal investigation records, transmission, identification, personnel management, training methods, foreigners' immigration, etc..

Number of police and surety members sent to study abroad since 1955 :

1955	:	21	participants
1956	:	65	— do. —
1957	:	78	— do. —
1958	:	90	— do. —
1959	:	101	— do. —
1960	:	95	— do. —

Up to early 1961, 450 participants have come back and actually work in technical branches of the Police and Surety organization all over the country.

In 1961, 10 officers have gone to the United States for studies in technical fields.

Internally :

Precisely at the Department, all the administrative personnel at middle level (198 agents) has attended the practical training course, divided into 3 promotions (from 1957 to 1959). They have also been trained in type-writing. Moreover, all professional typists (72 agents) have also received additional training in their technical field.

In the provinces, the training courses have been organized for the secretaries in Public Administration according to the schemes elaborated by the Department and amended to meet local needs.

b) Training.

1 — *Rural Cadres.*— A major part of rural cadres has been trained in problems related to Public Administration, taxes, Judicial Police in order to be able to perform adequately their duties and to help the people effectively. The Department has drawn up and printed 5.000 training documents to be distributed to rural administrative committees.

The number of rural administrative committees' members who have been trained and gone through final examinations amounted to 7,022 members, i.e. 90 % of the total. The training has been always uninterrupted however, for members of rural administrative committees and hamlet chiefs might be replaced in view of public needs. It is always necessary in addition, even for those already trained public servants to attend courses related to problems and duties if this is to affect the country side. Apart from this, a number of deputy cadres have been trained to be ready to replace the ones on duty in every occasion.

2 — Members of the Police and Surety Services.

Prior to 1955, the Police and Surety branch has any training school at all, except one small Police school at Dakao designed to give preliminary training to a minority of Police-constables in Saigon, each course gathering about some tens of agents.

Since 1957 there has been established :

- One preliminary training school at Rach-Dua.
- One High Command school in Saigon.
- Two preliminary training school in Central Vietnam Midlands and Highlands.

Rach-Dua preliminary training school was built on a site which is 30,000 square meters large, well-equipped with comforts for 500 resident students. This school trains the Police and Surety members to enable them having a preliminary technical background in judicial affairs, Information, firing, military tactics, apart from the training in honorable behavior and spirit of serving. All executive personnel must go through this school. Until now Rach-Dua school has trained 3,250 agents.

The High Command Center in Saigon is a technical formation place for directorial cadres. Up to now, 690 officers have graduated in Judicial affairs, Information, Counter-Spying, Identification Records, Transmission, Shorthand writing, foreign languages. scientific police, traffic police, etc. In addition to this, this center also trains the students in psychology and leadership techniques.

3 — *Civil Guard Members.*

Before being transferred to the Department of National Defence, the Civil Guard branch has already trained 1,500 officers, 6,830 NCOS and 41,999 E.M.

4 — *Self-defence Corps.*

At the Directorate of self-defence, the Provinces and the military regions, a series of training courses have been continually opened to train self-defence cadres, members on the policy of the Government of the Republic of Vietnam, combat techniques, methods of handling weapons, psychological warfare plans, and ways of improving behavior in order to become exemplary rural cadres with adequate military and political abilities to provide guidance to the neighboring people in the establishment of a new society on the basis of justice, fraternity and philanthropy.

The training program placed strong emphasis on politics aiming at securing a solid position for the Self-Defence Corps in the locality. For this reason many people gave their support and volunteered to set up and promote the people's self-defence organization which developed very fast. Owing to this, the people opened themselves the way to Self-Defence, Civil guard and Army organizations as to arms and mines in underground vaults to seize upon... and Việt-Công positions to destroy.

The provinces have established special training centers for the Self-Defence Corps. For those provinces which could not afford their special training centers for the Self-Defence Corps, the Civil guard training centers served the purpose.

Each self-defence member had to go through 2 training courses : one-month preliminary course and a 15 day refresher course.

In the near future, the Directorate of Self-Defence will organize still more training centers in South Vietnam, Central Viet-Nam Midlands and Highlands to train provincial and district self-defence cadres and members and rural police members in order to complete the training of Self-Defence Corps within 1961.

5 — *Reformatory education centers*

Over 200 reformatory education cadres have been carefully trained to implement the reformatory education plan in accordance with the personalist line.

c) **Building of training centers**

To expedite the training for cadres and public servants, the Department of Interior has built :

- 1 training workshop well equipped with implements at the Department.
- 6 training centers for provinces (Long an, Khanh hoa, Phong dinh, Thua thien, Darlac, Bien hoa).

The building of 15 other training centers will begin during this year.

III — **Implementation of Democracy**

The democratization of field administrative agencies is being implemented by the establishment of provincial and town committees.

At the under-structure, rural administrative committees are just strengthened by a youth member elected by local young republican fellows.

The number of youth members already elected in villages is up to now 1,747, this election will be completed all over the country in the near future.

This amendment has exactly met the people's desiderata because from this day forward the people will be able to participate to the field machinery in order to contribute to the country's construction. The principles of decentralisation at the under-structure and of field administration's democratization are only the first phase of the implementation or a widespread democratic regime.

In order to give people the opportunity to exercise their rights as citizens, under conditions which are perfectly democratic, the Department of Interior had organized :

- the referendum (23-10-1955)
- the elections for the National Assembly (4-3-1956)
- the elections for the Legislative Assembly (30-8-1959)
- the presidential elections (9-4-1961)

B) SURETY MISSIONS

To preserve people's lives and properties, our surety forces have carried out intense activities and have achieved very excellent results.

People in the neighborhood of posts and barracks have enjoyed a peaceful and happy living under the protection of Civil Guard and Self-Defence forces.

In the future, posts and barracks will be either demolished or increased according to the surety conditions in the country.

C) SOCIAL IMPROVEMENTS

In addition to the administrative and surety angles, the Department of Interior is also attaching very great importance to the spiritual life of the compatriots and is always seeking to improve their material living conditions.

In provinces as well as in remote districts and cities, authorities always seek to raise people's living standard by providing them with both material and moral assistance. In cooperation with youthly and public servants, community development activities have brought about very brilliant results.

To provide youth with meeting and operating places, the Government always gives attention to the new construction, equipment and maintenance of Youth centers:

- Clubs in provinces and in Saigon 30
- District clubs 40
- Subsidized district clubs, built in addition in the following provinces: An xuyen, Kien tuong, Phuoc thanh, Vinh binh, Quang duc, Kontum, Binh dinh 8

— Workshop Camp (Youth and Sports Camp)	1
— Boarding house for youths (Nha trang)	1
— Hotel for youths (in cooperation with the female joint-responsibility Movement in Dalat)	1
— Restaurant, for youths (sixth district, Saigon prefecture).	

Such measures to healthy the society as the elimination of the four social evils have been energetically applied.

Parallel to these operations, civic education has been taken care of by authorities, especially for youths in order to prevent youth delinquency, and to engender a good quality generation for the future. A workhouse has been established at Chanh Hung, where the Youth Service is actually in charge of the education of misled youth and the care of beggars sent in by the Prefectorial Police.

The City Hall is planning to remodel the Workhouse with adequate comforts to provide means for educating misled youth and for taking more careful care of beggars, whose number has decreased greatly since the 6 past years.

PROGRAM OF ACTIVITIES FOR THE NEXT YEAR

A — PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION

1) The Department of Interior is studying a statute governing the management of cities and villages so as to enable these administrative structures to be appropriate with national progress.

According to the spirit of Decree N° 57-a dated October 24, 1956, cities and villages are administrative units having legal entity, budget and public property. Therefore the administrative and financial organization must be clearly defined and be managed rationally and effectively in order to develop intensively within the national reconstruction framework.

2) To allow people to participate directly in national affairs, municipal councils, provincial councils will be established to

insure a close cooperation between field authorities and people's representatives in the process of every operation having a general utility character.

3) The Presidential Order N° 474-NV of November 14, 1958, dealt with the establishment of a unique category of plastic-coated identity cards for all Vietnamese citizens, male and female from 18 years upward.

This plastic-coated identification card is more convenient than the old one, i.e. the recensement card which was issued under Order N° 339-NV of June 4, 1955.

Its issuance has been completed in Tay Ninh Province and is actually underway in the districts of the capital.

In cities and provinces, it will be delivered during 1961, and scheduled to be ended in 1962.

4) Even for misled elements — the ones who have been hated and despised by the society — our Government also advocates their reformation to help them become useful citizens. Always seeking to raise human values, and in order to implement a humane policy, the Department of Interior has paid special attention to and will always seek to perform the improvement of the penitentiary regime. Reformatory education centers, equipped with necessary facilities, adequate educational and vocational guidance means for the guilty persons, will become vocational guidance centers which will convert bad elements into honest and useful citizens in the future. The reformatory education undertaking will be expedited, thus shortening the period of keeping the guilty persons in custody. The number of freed prisoners will increase year after year.

The vocational guidance program will be expedited and gradually generalized onto all Reformatory education centers so as to reach the point where every center will be able to become a Vocational guidance center.

The Government will move voluntary and converted individuals into land development centers to establish them, and to give them a job (agriculture, industry, fine-arts...).

Some modern centers will be set up on large sites. Therein, necessary facilities capable of furthering prisoners to gradually attain a normal life before their emancipation, will be installed.

5) The personnel question will deserve special attention. Rotten, incompetent and depraved elements will be ousted and replaced by high quality ones — those animated by public spiritidness. At the same time, the training of the personnel at all levels will be pushed forward under a training program that complies with the Government's lines and policies.

A major part of personnel at all levels and in all branches will be sent on training programs or observation tours abroad to study and to endeavor themselves for richer knowledges.

As for the Police and Surety branch, 50 members will be continuously sent abroad in 1961.

Regarding leading administrators, seminars will be held to afford them an opportunity to exchange among themselves experiences on important things. Training materials for these cadres are actually under preparation and will be completed within this year to help them have sufficient ones for consultation when needed.

With regard to the Police and Surety branch in particular, young people with high educational levels (licence, bachelor) will be continuously recruited to replace incompetent elements. Studies will be made to open a High Police section within the National Institute of Administration or within the academic branch.

Salary indexes in Police and Surety cadres are actually studied again to be increased simultaneously with risk bonuses.

Many lodging centers especially committed to Police and Surety members will be built.

6) With a view of having enough space for training cadres at all levels, training centers will be built, by turns, for all provinces. At the same time managers of those centers will be trained to undertake and to expedite the training work toward getting more results.

Regarding the Police and Surety branches in particular, the primary training center will be expanded to a large extent to meet the day to day increasing needs.

B - SURETY

In order to insure the citizens' security more effectively, the guarding post system will be studied and organized more adequately.

In regard to the branches of police and surety branch, rural police will be integrated in the police and security branch.

Moreover, a broadcasting and receiving center will be set up for this branch for the purpose of speeding information and communication.

On the social aspects, and for the sake of livelihood — betterment program, the liquidation of illiteracy and the elimination of the four social vices will be expedited as well as the civic education training in order to restore the society to health.

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The above-mentioned statements are only the outlines of a program which will be carried out in the near future. Generally speaking, the Department of Interior will always seek to carry into effect any useful activity to serve the people.

From a disordered and decayed situation bequeathed by the foreign domination, our country's administration in general and the Department of Interior in particular, have gone many difficult phases from the recovery of autonomy to the establishment of administrative offices, the betterment of organization and the implementation of Democracy.

On the way to national reconstruction and establishment of Democracy, the Department of Interior has made a long stride forward and will endeavor to better all administrative structure to serve the people in accordance with the democratic, personalist policy to contribute to the realization of the revolution for the complete emancipation of human beings.

**THE ARMED FORCES
OF
THE REPUBLIC OF VIETNAM**

**ACHIEVEMENTS
OF
THE ARMED FORCES OF THE REPUBLIC OF VIETNAM
1954 - 1961**

I - ORGANIZATION AND TRAINING

- A - Army**
- B - Air Force**
- C - Navy**
- D - Schools and Training Centers**
- E - Draftees and standby reservists**

II - ACHIEVEMENTS OF THE ARMED FORCES

- A - Military accomplishments**
- B - Cultural and social accomplishments**

**SEVEN YEARS OF ACHIEVEMENTS OF THE ARMED FORCES
OF
THE REPUBLIC OF VIETNAM**

I – ORGANIZATION AND TRAINING

In the past seven years, the Armed Forces of the Republic of Vietnam has grown up in every aspect — modern techniques in use with well equipped troops — and has victoriously conducted operations and campaigns against the Communists. Combat arms and branches have progressed concurrently and constitute a perfect force for National Defense.

A – Army

Since Vietnam is covered with almost inaccessible mountains and jungles and is well suited for guerilla warfare, the Army still remains the main force.

At present it is organized into large units of Corps level, and is capable of conducting combined-arms large scale operations.

The supporting elements of the Infantry consist of various branches.

1) **Engineers** — The Corps of Engineers, created in August, 1955, has been mechanized up to 90 % at present.

In years past, during pacification operation against the Communists, Engineer Groups have done praiseworthy work. They have shown themselves good fighters in combat and their sound technical abilities have been proven in their building and repairing more than 2,000 kilometers of road and in launching 299 bridges totaling 5,791 meters.

2) **Artillery** — The training of specialists and attempt to improve techniques has been a constant concern to the Artillery. Continuous efforts have permitted the Corps to form a number of new units last year. At the present time, the Artillery of the Army of the Republic of Vietnam has enough fire capability to enable it to take part in large scale operations of Group of Corps type.

3) **Armour** — It is a Corps that fights side by side with the Infantry on the battlefield.

The Armour of the Army of the Republic of Vietnam is organized into Regiments. In the past, it has proven well suited for the kind of battle fought in Vietnam. From marshy areas to hilly and mountainous regions, the Corps has succeeded in overcoming all obstacles. At present, it is in a maturing state and can be organized into Divisions.

4) **Transportation** — The transportation Corps of the Army of the Republic of Vietnam is organized into Transportation Battalions consisting of a number of Companies and groups of platoons.

Accomplishments made by the Corps during operational activities have been quite concrete. In the year 1960 alone, great results were achieved : the Corps transported 212,647 tons of material during various campaigns, covering a distance of 16,804,139 kilometers. In addition, the Army Railway Transport Section has effectively participated in the moving of troops and equipment of the Armed Forces.

The speed and adequacy of means of transportation has been proven in the bringing of timely reinforcements to defeat various Viet-Cong divisions.

5) **Signal** — The Telecommunications Branch of the Army of the Republic of Vietnam, called the Signal Corps, is organized into groups each consisting of several Battalions. In mopping-up operations the Corps has detected almost every secret channel used by the enemy and sent timely military information to friendly units, helping them gain initiative over hostile forces. At present, 80 % of the Corps have received modern equipment which can be used effectively in combat.

Furthermore, with its numerous technical capabilities, the Corps has provided support to Civil Administration Agencies concerning telephone systems and the repairing of signal equipment.

6) **Paratroopers** — The most outstanding combat arm of the Army of the Republic of Vietnam is the Airborne. Expert and courageous fighters, the paratroopers have always generated respect and fear in Viet-cong regular main forces and their famous victories have won the people's heart. They have been present and always triumphant on every and any battlefield in Vietnam.

7) **Rangers** — The new Corps of Rangers of the Army of the Republic of Vietnam is organized into self-sustaining and mobile Companies. Up-to-date and flexible, they can conduct both guerilla and anti-guerilla warfare activities, engage in close combat, and bail out from airplanes. Their fighting abilities have been proven outstanding in raids launched against the enemy. Although newly created, the Corps of Rangers has already recorded great successes and won fame in battle.

B — Air Force

After seven years of continuous improvement, the Vietnamese Air Force has grown up and been organized into larger units such as Groups of Squadrons.

Their capability has been clearly demonstrated during pacification operations and particularly in the 1960 Aviation Week during which they won admiration from both their own and friendly nations.

At present, the Vietnamese Air Force still keeps on progressing to catch up with the modern world.

C — Navy

The Vietnamese Navy is organized into a Sea Force, a River Force and an Assault Force. During the fighting in the characteristic theater of operations in Vietnam, they have shown themselves effective in every situation, from small canals to large rivers and seas. The maintenance of security along a

2,000 kilometer coast and in the Southern Plain crisscrossed with ponds and waterways is the concrete proof of a hard job well done by the Navy.

Also attached to the Navy is the Marine Corps, well-known for its courage. Together with the Airborne Brigade and different Ranger companies, the group of Battalions of Marines has created much difficulty to many a Viet-cong regular main force unit.

Up to now, the Vietnamese Navy has made great achievements and expects to become a member of the World Navy.

D – Schools and Training Centers

The Armed Forces of the Republic of Vietnam has established thirteen training installations. During the past seven years, schools and Training Centers have kept on forming and providing a continual supply of specialists, technicians, and cadres for all Services (Navy, Army, Air Force).

At present, the training period has been augmented. Furthermore, schools and Training Centers have taken charge of training the Civil Guard, self-defense units, the Republican Youth, and the Youth for Village Protection.

E – Draftees and standby reservists

One great success achieved by the Armed Forces of the Republic of Vietnam has been the enthusiastic answer of the population to the calling up to draftees and standby reservists. The percentage of inductees reporting to recruiting depots amounts to 85 %. It is really an abundant manpower source for the Armed Forces.

II – ACHIEVEMENTS MADE BY THE ARMED FORCES OF THE REPUBLIC OF VIETNAM

Reviewing the past seven years, one can notice that today the Armed Forces of the Republic of Vietnam have reached a state of maturity in every aspect. From efforts put forth during training to victories recorded on battlefields the Armed Forces

has become experienced through operations and campaigns and has always brilliantly succeeded in destroying the Communists to bring back order and peace to its countrymen. After seven years of experience, in all aspects, the Armed Forces has made noteworthy progress : thorough knowledge of social missions, securing of the Army political standpoint, fostering of the spirit of endurance, improvement of the Army general culture, adequate teaching of combat techniques. An excellent force for National Defense, it has checked Communist attempts to invade and deserves to have a place of honour among the defenders of the Free World.

ACHIEVEMENTS OF THE ARMED FORCES OF THE REPUBLIC OF VIETNAM 1960-1961

I — ORGANIZATION AND TRAINING

- A — Army**
- B — Air Force**
- C — Navy**
- D — Schools and Training Centers**
- E — Draftees and Standby Reservists**

II — ACHIEVEMENTS OF THE ARMED FORCES

- A — Military Accomplishments**
- B — Psychological Warfare Plans**
- C — Cultural and Social Accomplishments**

I — ORGANIZATION AND TRAINING

A — Army

In 1960, before Vietcong subversive action in the South, the Army had to conduct frequent operations against the Communists. However, training was still considered by the Department for National Defense as an important mission. Units, although busy with operational activities, have always tried to improve training by using a system of rotation. Thanks to this system, the combat potential of the army has increased a lot.

In addition, in order to meet present military requirements for better destruction of the Communists, the territory of Vietnam has been divided into tactical areas and zones. Also in the year 1960-1961, there was created an antiguerilla warfare branch, the Corps of Rangers. Special training has been given with respect to the anti-guerilla warfare mission of the Corps.

During the year 1960-1961, the Department for National Defense was assigned the mission of training the National Guard, self-defense units, and the Republican Youth.

B — Air Force

Last year, although having taken part in various pacification operations, the Air Force was still much concerned with the technical training of pilots, mechanics, radio operators, observers, etc... The Air Force school kept on functioning to turn out additional specialists for the service.

Thanks to good training, flights of fighters, transport planes, and helicopters have now reached a level of proficiency and have succeeded in carrying out their missions effectively.

C. — Navy

At present, the organization of the Navy is complete. The service consists of three elements :

- A combat element
- A logistical element
- A medical element.

The combat element consists of various Sea forces, River forces, and a Group of Battalions of Marines. The territory

of Vietnam has a long littoral and many waterways, and the Navy, owing to a rational distribution and use of its forces, always takes the initiative in different operations.

Training is conducted at the Navy School in Nha-Trang and on warships. The Navy School in Nha-Trang takes charge of candidates who must undergo basic training before definitely joining the Navy. Upon completion, seamen are assigned to warships to take further specialized training in mechanics, combat, etc... for a period of at least 42 weeks.

To make training more realistic, the Navy has conducted high sea maneuvers and has had opportunities to exchange experience concerning combat, mechanics, repair, etc... with friendly nations each time foreign warships are on visit to Vietnam. Compared to the year 1959 - 1960, naval training has increased greatly. As a result the Navy has effectively supported the Army in operations against the Communists. The group of Battalions of Marines has put out of action several Vietcong regular units operating clandestinely in the South.

Thanks to the replacement of obsolescent craft, the Navy has obtained a number of new warships. These vessels have crossed the Pacific on their way home, thus showing that the Vietnamese Navy is quite capable of carrying out its present mission and of making further progress.

D - Schools and Training Centers

The formation of cadres has always been an important problem to the Armed Forces. It takes a lot of time to turn out a leader competent in the military field. Moreover, in the present phase of war, not only must a leader know his military role thoroughly but he has also to become a cadre well versed in politics. Thus, nowadays, in order better to develop the trainees' abilities, the training period has been lengthened much more than in the past, and particularly at the National Military Academy cadets have to take four years of study on both military and cultural subjects.

Training centers also have to give complementary courses to special units such as the Rangers, Paratroopers, Marines, and to train the National Guard, self-defense organizations, and

sometimes the Republican Youth, the Youth for Village Protection, Police and Security Service, cadres of the Information and Civic Action Agencies, members of the Association of the Victims of the Communists, etc... Beside home training, cadres of the Armed Forces of Vietnam have been sent abroad to undergo training in modern techniques.

E - Draftees and standby reservists

At present, the Quang-Trung training Center has the permanent mission of receiving inductees to be trained. In addition, various divisional training centers give yearly refresher courses to standby reservists in order to make them combat-ready at all times.

Compared with the year 1959-1960, the percentage of draftees receiving training has amounted to 80% and that of standby reservists has increased to 30%. Furthermore, for National Defense reasons, a number of home reservists have been called back to active duty.

The total number of conscripts who have reported to induction stations is 107,333.

II - ACHIEVEMENTS OF THE ARMED FORCES

A - Military accomplishments.

In the face of successes achieved by the Republican Regime, the Vietcong political struggle failed in its purpose. In 1960, the Vietcong altered its policy and brought in troops from the North to be combined with the forces they had left behind in the South. Then they started an armed campaign to lay pressure on some units stationed in isolated areas and at the same time to intimidate the population by means of assassination and terrorist acts.

To destroy Vietcong attempts of invasion and concurrently to protect the population, the Armed Forces of the Republic of Vietnam have increased the number of pacification operations against the Communists. Some important campaigns have been conducted in various parts of the country such as:

Operation Chien Khu D
Vam Co Dong
Binh Tuy
Quang Nam
Quang Ngai
Kontum
Mai Phuong
An Xuyen
Dac Khu 102
Nam Cai Tac (Phong Dinh)
Long An — Tay Ninh
Ky Da
Tay Cao Lanh

It is worth mentioning that the population has become more and more conscious of its duty concerning local protection and has lent active help to the Army during operations against the Communists.

B — On the viewpoint of psychological warfare.

To form an Army which is physically and mentally strong, the Psychological Warfare Branch is in charge of educating and building up the troops' morale. In the year 1960-1961, the Vietcong increased their armed activities along with their political actions in order to undermine the morale of the Armed Forces of the Republic of Vietnam. In order to cope with the new situation, the Psychological Warfare Branch has the mission of:

- Improving the troops' education on military behaviour, thought, strengthening their political standpoint.
- Extending Psychological Warfare training to all echelons.
- Staffing Psychological Warfare missions.
- Preparations for rationalizing the unity of command of various Psychological Warfare organizations in the Armed Forces.
- Checking all Vietcong propaganda activities aimed at the Armed Forces.

With respect to the missions cited above, different Psychological warfare plans have been made out.

1 — Armed Forces Information System.

Purpose :

- To broaden military knowledge.
- To build up Army traditions.
- To foster the spirit of endurance and sacrifice.
- To create a healthy and cheerful atmosphere in the Armed Forces.

Results :

The Armed Forces as a whole has kept up with interservice news, with the situation at home and abroad, and at the same time can better realize its important role in the new phase.

2 — Plan against Vietcong incitement-to-violence propaganda.

Purpose :

To check all Vietcong attempts to lay pressure on and to incite the population to take part in demonstrations and meetings aimed at creating an atmosphere of insecurity over the country.

Results :

Many Vietcong attempts to foster mob violence have been checked and destroyed and several Vietcong organizations aimed at conducting peaceful political struggle have been neutralized.

3 — Plan against Vietcong propaganda directed against the Armed Forces :

Purpose :

To destroy Vietcong propaganda attempts directed at the Armed Forces such as the use of beautiful girls for intelligence purposes, terrorizing of military dependents, sending of intimidating letters to soldiers, and organization of underground networks.

Results :

Many Vietcong underground organizations and attempts to use beautiful girls for intelligence purposes have been destroyed, due in great part to denunciations made by military personnel.

4 — Opening of the General Staff Psychological Warfare Course.

Purpose :

— To turn out senior cadres for staff work.

Results :

More than a hundred officers have attended the course.

Furthermore, to promote the troops' will to win and gain the initiative over the enemy, the Armed Forces has started many competitive campaigns, of which the following two are worth mentioning :

5 — Competitive campaign for preserving and seizing weapons.

Purpose :

— To compete in preserving one's weapon and in seizing the enemy's.

Results :

— 347 enemy weapons of all kinds have been seized.

6 — Competitive campaign for capturing the enemy alive and calling them to join the Nationalist side.

Purpose :

To call strayed elements who have followed the Vietcong to join the Nationalist side and next to « weigh » educating those who have surrendered rather than punishing them.

Results :

The campaign is still going on at the end of the year with great success. Even during the first phase, in every province,

a number of Vietcong cadres came out and surrendered. In the province of Kien-Hoa a company of Vietcong voluntarily joined the Nationalist camp.

In order to raise the troops' cultural level, 14 libraries have been established at the Capital, in various tactical zones and divisions. The total number of books amounts to 33,488 copies of all kinds which have attracted 40,000 readers.

C – Social and Cultural Accomplishments.

Social and cultural activities of the Armed Forces of the Republic of Vietnam have also been improved.

In the previous year, the results achieved in the social and cultural field were as follows :

Cultural work :

- High school classes : 14
- Student capacity : 566
- Examination results :
 - High school first degree diplomas : 36% of the students passed
 - High school second degree diplomas : 9,5% of the students passed
- Elementary schools : 91 - 16 of which official-ly recognized by National Educa-tion Department.
- Pupil capacity : 12,997
- Kindergarten classes : 70
- Pupil capacity : 2,000
- Reading rooms : 10

Social work :

Last year great concern was given by the Army Social Service to assistance of the military and their dependents, such as the sending of necessities to the needy, aid brought to victims of accidents and disasters, visits and medical care, and so on.

Military dependents' quarters for the Rangers with high priority for Companies stationed in the Tien-Giang and Hau-Giang tactical zones have been built up.

ACTIVITIES IN PROSPECT

OF

**THE ARMED FORCES OF THE REPUBLIC OF VIETNAM IN THE YEAR
1961 - 1962**

A — ORGANIZATION

Planning of additional quarters to be built for fighting units and organizations.

Modernization of the Armed Forces.

B — LOGISTICS

Study of the realization and fitting out of the National Guard with U.S. equipment.

C — TRAINING

Increase in number of officers and NCO's to be turned out.

Special mission given to the Army for the training of Civil servants and the Republican Youth.

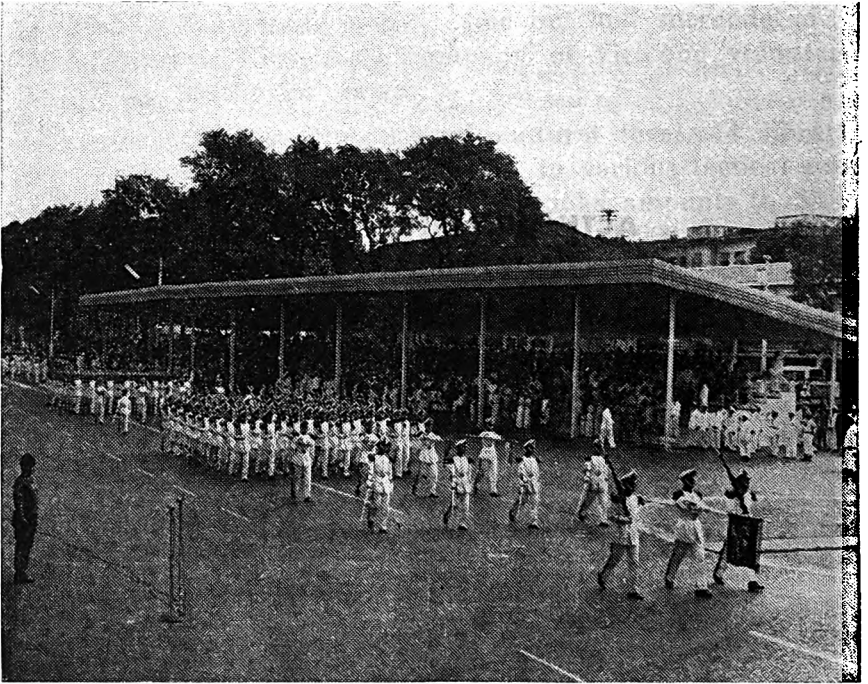
Basic and complementary unit training given to the Rangers.

D — PSYCHOLOGICAL WARFARE

Education program on military behaviour and political indoctrination to be continued.

E — SOCIAL WORK

Construction program concerning The Armed Forces « dependents » quarters to be continued.



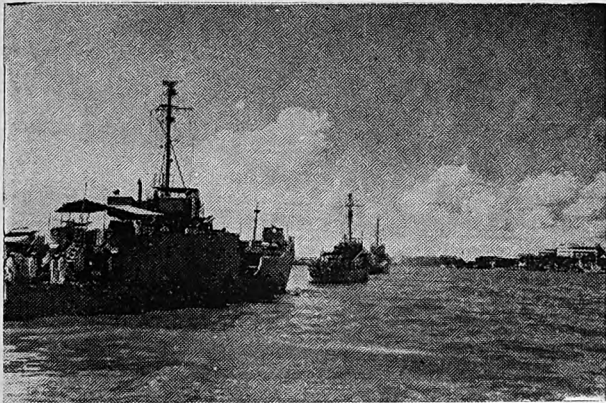
Parade of different Arms



Strong
Infantry



V.N. Air Force

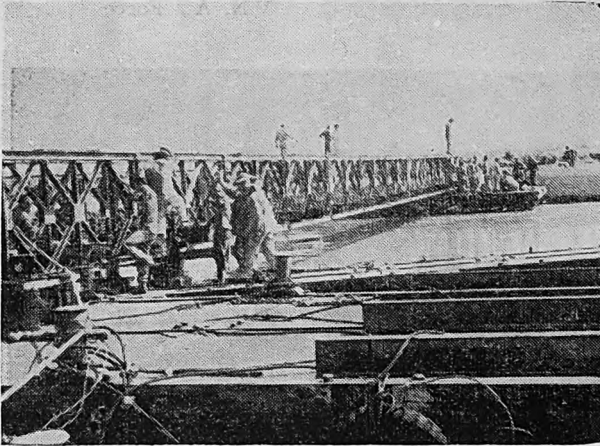
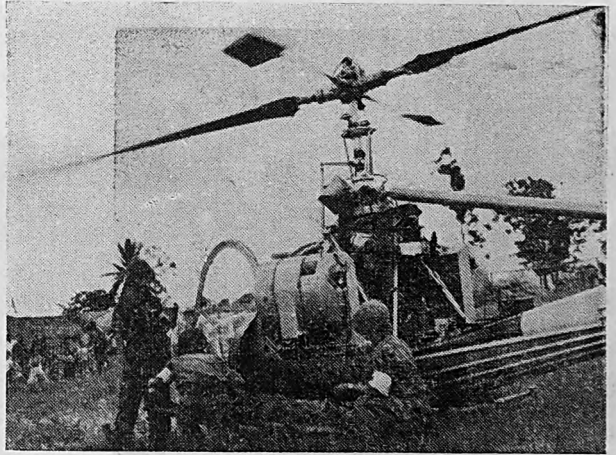


The Navy
protects
the coast



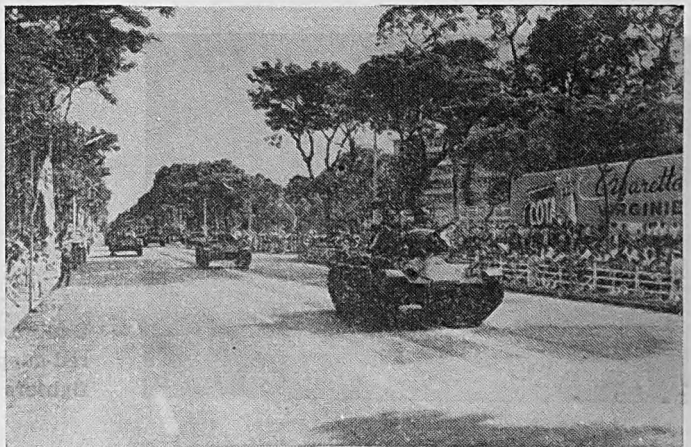
Dauntless
red-capped
fighters

Rapide
evacuation
of wounded
soldiers



Engineers troupe
contributed to
the country
reconstruction

Moving
walls



THE NATIONAL
GEOGRAPHIC SERVICE

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO
LIBRARY

**SEVEN YEAR PERFORMANCE
OF
THE NATIONAL GEOGRAPHIC SERVICE**

INTRODUCTION

The National Geographic Service was founded and assigned to the Department of Defense since April 1st, 1955, date of the dissolution of the Geographic Service of Indochina and of its transfer to the Government of the Republic of Vietnam. Until September 8, 1959, by Decree N° 228-TTP, this Service was placed directly under the jurisdiction of the Department of the Presidency. Recently, by Decree N° 123-TTP of May 28, 1961, the Service is still reincorporated in the Defense Department.

The main function of the Geographic Service may involve four following points :

1 — To provide the whole country a system of triangulation and accurate levelling.

2 — To establish for the whole territory of the Vietnam Republic a fundamental set of 1/50,000 scale maps.

3 — To concentrate, safeguard and divulgate all the aerial-photos used in mapping works and in every other researches.

1 — To establish and issue maps of all scales required by the need of the Nation in every domain.

Besides its capital importance in military use, the Geographic works still remain the basic documents necessary all researches for projects in connection with the National Reconstruction and Economic development Program of the Government.

I — PERFORMANCE FROM JULY 7, 60 TO JULY 7, 61 :

1) During the period above mentioned, the Geographic Service had marked an important step forwards. From the starting situation, lacking specialists and technical equipment, with limited activities in using air-photos for planimetric, sketching and in reprinting of existing map sheets; the National Geographic Service, up to now, after ceaseless efforts, has been able to progress actively the field-works required by the establishment of new maps. That result is due to the formation of middle-class specialists recently instructed and provided with adequate equipment.



Surveyor is performing the precise levelling work.

Below is a number of accurate regional maps accomplished to satisfy the pressing need of the Organisms requiring documents for field-research, increase in economics as Land development, Navigation, Water-supply, Public Works, Property survey, etc...

- 1) Region Plao-Sieng, scale 1/20,000, area 120 square kilometers.
- 2) — Quang-Duc, — 1/20,000, — 280 — —
- 3) — Long-Thanh, — 1/20,000, — 456 — —
- 4) — Phuoc-Long, — 1/50,000, — 1,270 — —
- 5) — Quan-Lo
Phung-Hiep, — 1/20,000, — 1,049 — —



On the way to a geodetic station, the survey team have to wade through a stream.

Moreover, in the establishment of the basic 1/50,000 scale maps covering the whole territory of the Republic of Vietnam, the Geographic Service had realized :

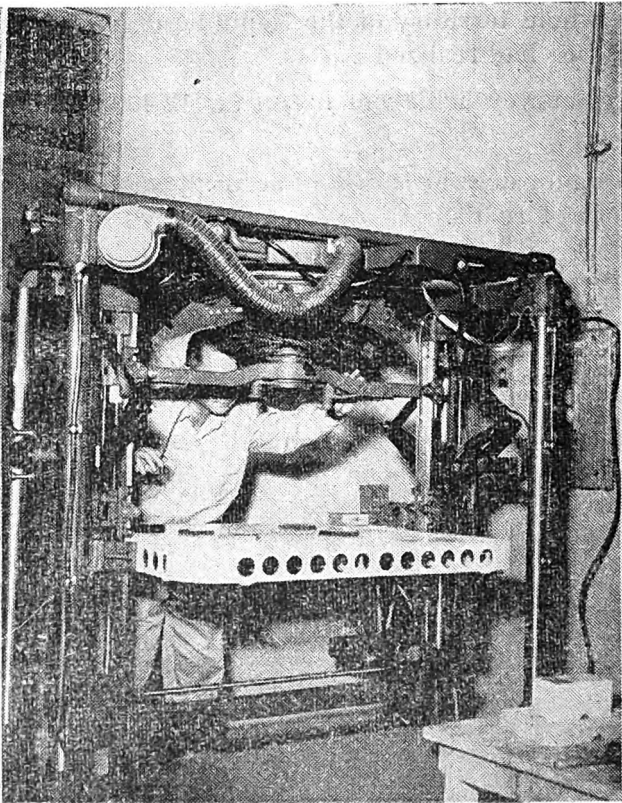
- a) ground control survey achievement on an 12,400 square kilometers area.
- b) precise levelling for determination of accurate spot heights along 999 kilometers of roads.
- c) Monumenting of 320 bench marks along a 1,334 kilometers line.



Geodetic operations on the summit of the Mother and Child mountain (Khanh Hoa province) over 2,000 meters altitude.

2) Along with the surveying works, efforts have been made for improvement of technical methods, adaptation of new process and usage of new material in order to increase the output and the betterment of map making :

- As the process of reproduction on plastic has given good results, numbers of new maps have been established with this method for the maintaining of fundamental plate.
- The scribing (Negative Engraving on plastic) being seriously investigated, the Geographic Service has decided to use this negative engraving method for large scale maps. Expenditure has been earmarked on purchase of equipment and material for its realization.
- New materials as Polystyren and Stripping Film, after being successfully tried, have been adapted in the establishment of key plates in cartographic works.



Specialist is operating the rectifier instrument.

3) The average of 60,000 sheets a month printed by the Geographic Service provide sufficiently with maps the Army, the Civil organisms and private citizens.

Besides all the air-photos furnished to satisfy all the request of the Civil Services, the National Geographic Service has had the honour to receive numbers of technicians from various organizations coming for research on the matter.

4) As to international relationship, recently a Vietnamese Delegation headed by the Director of the National Geographic Service, attended the first general assembly of the International Cartographic Association helded in Paris from May 29 to June 3, 1961. In this occasion, numbers of maps established by the Geographic Service had the honour to be selected for a display at an exhibition, along with maps of 7 out of 30 Nations attending the Assembly above mentioned.

Meanwhile, in response to the U.S. State Department invitation the Vietnamese Delegation had visited the U.S. ARMY MAP SERVICE in WASHINGTON.

II — SUMMARY OF PERFORMANCE FROM July 7, 54 TO July 7, 61

Immediately after its transfer by French government, the National Geographic Service had to deal with two important and pressing questions as follow :

I — Formation of the Personnel : When the Geographic Service was still « of Indochina » most of the high-ranking specialists and chiefly the surveying personnel were French technicians in 1955, at the expiration of contract, they in turn were repatriated. Since then entirely managed by the Vietnamese, the National Geographic Service was in short of needful technician. To fill up the gap, a number of well-learned personnel was sent abroad to get a high grade technician formation, while the mean-rank personnel was trained in Dalat with the results as follow :

Oversea formation :

- 4 Engineers (repatriated)
- 3 Engineers (still in formation in France)
- 6 Geographic Technical Agents (repatriated)

Trained in Dalat :

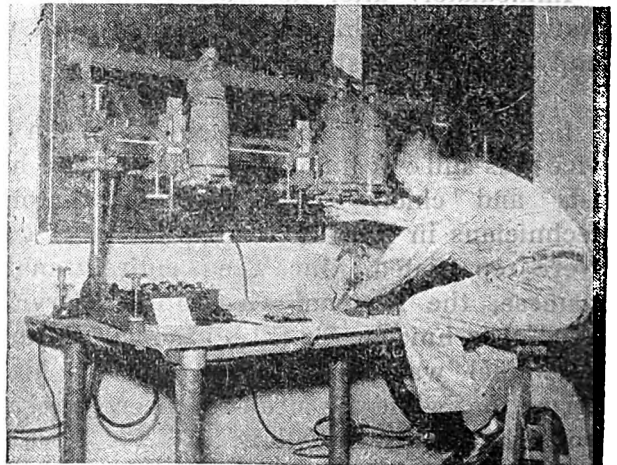
- 10 Technical Agents graduated from Public-Works Engineering School have been trained to get geographic specialization.
- 40 Qualified agents of Geographic works.

2 — **Equipment :** When the Geographic Service of Indochina was in dissolution, part of its equipment was shared by the federal states Cambodia, Laos.

The remainder were out-of-date and incomplete for establishment of accurate new maps. To meet this situation, the Geographic Service having, on the one hand, made purchases and on the other hand, requested for supply from Friendly Nations and International Organisms, until now has got a lot of new equipment.

While awaiting for a minimum of conditions for establishment of accurate new maps, the activities of the Geographic Service in the first years has been orientated towards the summary review with air-photos, redrafting and reprinting numbers of existing map sheets, to satisfy the pressing need of Civil and Military Services, organisms and private persons.

Specialist
is operating
the Multiplex,
a photogram-
metric plotting
instrument.



From 1960 on, the Geographic Service has had a minimum of conveniences permitting it to progress actively the surveying works and to establish new maps.

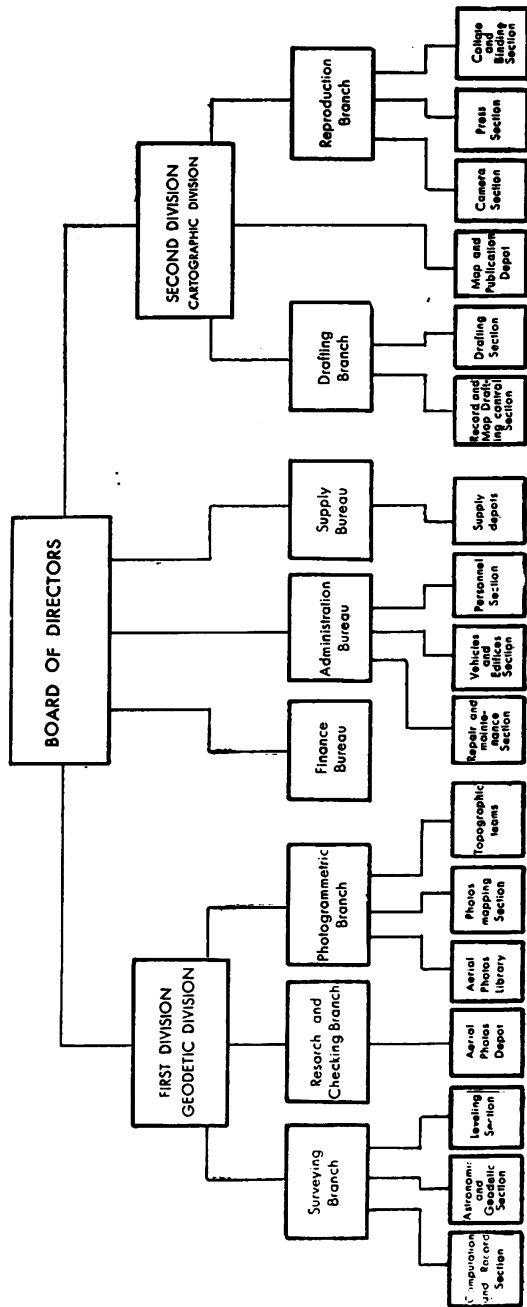
In addition to the issued regional maps mentioned in paragraph I, the Geographic Service has published the following new maps :

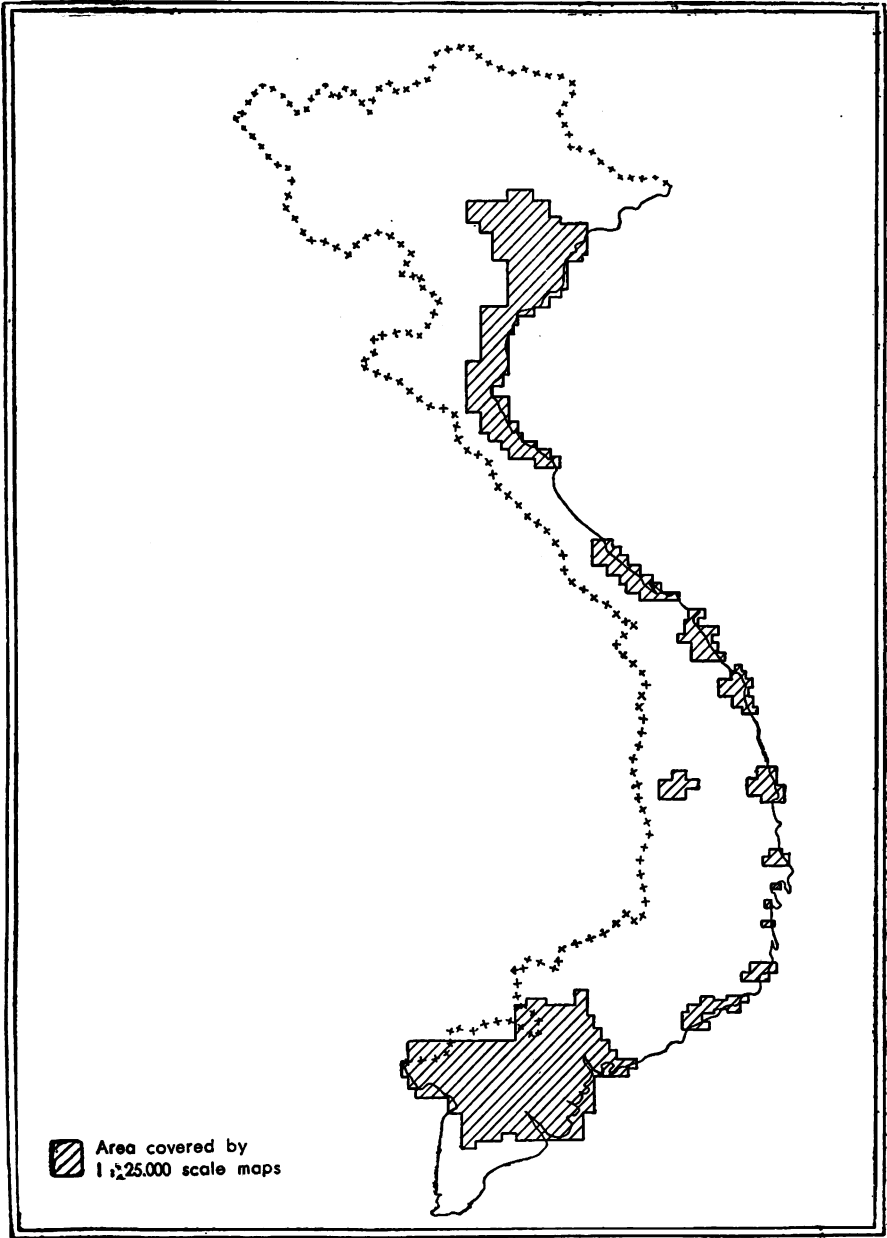
- 1/100,000 and 1/25,000 maps, set up by restitution of air-photos and printed with a three-languages
Legend : Vietnamese, English, French.
- 1/10,000 Cities maps of Dalat and Saigon.
- 1/250,000 road map involving the whole territory of the Republic of Viet-Nam.
- 1/500,000 topographical map.
- 1/500,000 administrative map of South Viet-Nam.
- 1/500,000 road map of Viet-Nam
- 1/1,000,000 summary administrative map of Viet-Nam.
- Sorts of summary maps :
 - 1/2,000,000 summary physical and road map of Viet-Nam
 - 1/2,000,000 Economic map of Viet-Nam.
 - 1/1,750,000 summary map of Viet-Nam

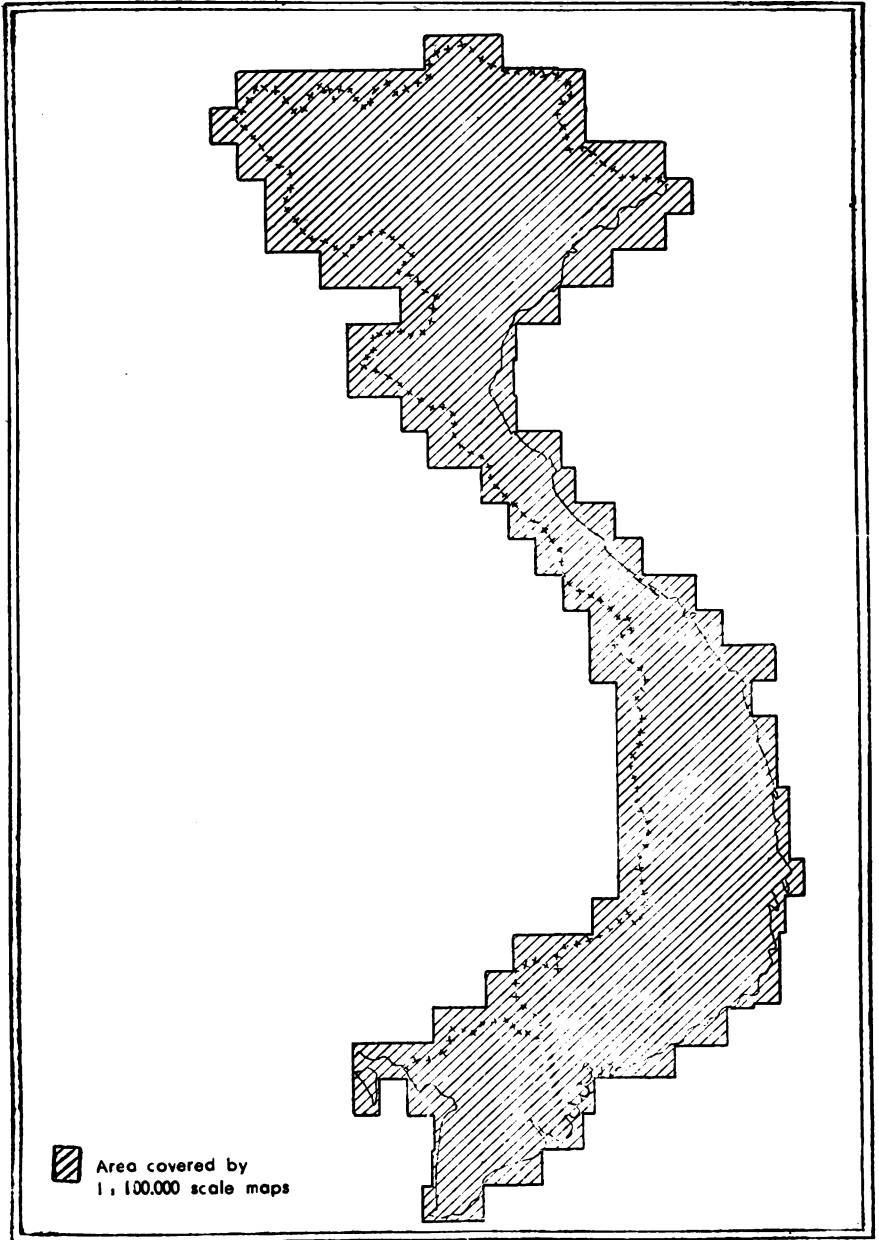
III — NEXT YEARS ACTIVITIES PROGRAM

- 1 — Pursuance of the program for training specialized personnel and fulfilment of missed equipment.
- 2 — Pursuance on the 1/50,000 scale mapping program for the whole territory of the Republic of Viet-Nam.
- 3 — Project for establishment of a lot of accurate 1/25,000 and 1/20,000 maps.
- 4 — Project for establishment of 1/500,000 geological map for the whole Country in 12 sheets.
- 5 — Project for establishment of summary 1/1,000,000 maps for the whole Country in 3 sheets.
- 6 — Project for 1/1,000,000 general soils map for the Agriculture Department.
- 7 — Project for the issue of 1,000,000 sheets of all various scales maps, as needed by the whole Nation.

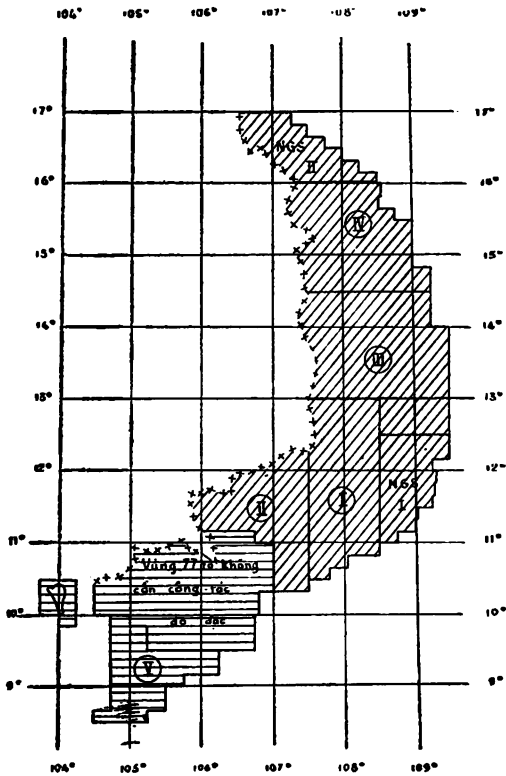
**ORGANIZATION CHART
NATIONAL GEOGRAPHIC SERVICE**







Viet-Nam Mapping Surveys Project for 1 : 50,000 scale maps



Areas being surveyed (Agreement between the NGS, Viet Nam and the U.S. Army Map Service)
 Area to be surveyed during the forthcoming years

... ..

... ..

... ..

**SECRETARIAT OF STATE
FOR
NATIONAL ECONOMY**

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

1911

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO PRESS

**SECRETARIAT OF STATE
FOR
NATIONAL ECONOMY**

**STATEMENT ON THE GOVERNMENT REALISATIONS (1954-1961)
and draft project for 1962**

INTRODUCTION

As a result of political vicissitudes and cabinet reshaping, the Department for National Economy has undergone many changes in its function as well as in its internal organisation since its creation in 1949. Since May 1955 only, the Secretariat of State for National Economy has been constituted as a separate body with well defined attributions. Its duty is effectively to carry out the governmental Economic Development Program in order to increase the National Production and to set the Economy of the country on a durable basis. Its purpose is not only to raise the national income, but also to improve the living standard of the population especially that of the most deprived people.

Despite the difficulties encountered either by insecurity or by the lack of competent personnel, it can be considered that under the impulse of the different agencies of the Department, the economic recovery has been accomplished in all branches of activities and the general development has been given a good start.

I — DIRECTORATE GENERAL OF COMMERCE

A — Directorate of Commercialised Aid.

The situation of the country in 1954 must have been seen to understand the effort of recovery which has been accomplished in the commercial sector. After ten years of trouble,

the situation in 1954 was extremely alarming. Illegal stocking, speculation, fraudulent exports to Cambodia and Laos led to a rarefaction of merchandise in the market.

Since the utilization of American aid funds, the number of importers had considerably increased. A certain number of them who did not have the financial and technical requirements were to be eliminated. So, the Decree N° 405-BKT dated June 6, 1956 set down the minima conditions for the profession such as the limitation to 3 branches for every importer, a deposit of 350,000 piastres for each branch, storehouse...

Nevertheless, end users who import raw materials, are exempted from the above mentioned deposit (Decision N° 418-BKT of June 29, 1956).

In other respects, professional groups of importers as well as of commercial firms are formed in order to strengthen their cooperation.

Before Independence, import business was nearly entirely in the hands of foreign people, Vietnamese importers (including Chinese by birth) are now representing 75% of the total number.

— Vietnamese (including Chinese by birth)	584
— French	74
— Indians	64
— Chinese	36
— American	6
— Other foreign people	13
	<hr/>
	777

In order to protect local products and to promote the industrial and handicraft development, import of merchandise which can be made entirely in the country is prohibited whereas restrictive measures are applied to commodities similar to local products.

B — Directorate of Foreign Trade.

After the accession of the country to Independence, all regulations in force under the colonial rule have been abolished. The Decree N° 246-KT dated August 15, 1956 set down the basic regulations for import and export trade.

To protect consumers or local producers from harmful consequences, export of some fundamental products, particularly rice and rubber, is subject to a more severe control than the rest of subsidiary exports.

Because of the relatively high prices of local products subsidies are granted in order to promote exports.

The EFAC regime (Exports — Accessory Expenses) and balanced exchanges which turned out to be not efficient have been abolished in 1957. The present system of export subsidy consists of a grant of VN\$ 13,48 for a dollar to which a supplementary payment may be added depending on the product cost price. This system of subsidy permits to make the Vietnamese merchandise prices sufficiently competitive on the world market.

FOREIGN TRADE OF VIETNAM 1955-1960
(In millions of piastres)

	1955 (1)	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960
Exportations	2,424	1,579	2,819	1,932	2,626	2,995
Importations	9,212	7,618	10,104	8,125	7,861	8,412
Exports						
Imports	27 %	21 %	28 %	24 %	33 %	36 %

(1) Including North Vietnam for the first 5 months.

C — Directorate of Internal Trade.

The activity of the Directorate of Internal trade consists of assuring regular supply for local markets, control of products and prices, repression of frauds and financial aid to small traders.

Owing to a rational distribution, the supply of consumer goods to the population has been made regular and speculation is clearly in regression.

Security stocks of first necessity goods as well as metallurgic and pharmaceutical products have been constituted with a view to regularising the market in case of imprevisible shortage.

Between 1954 and 1961, the Office of Repression of Frauds has controlled 10,800 samples and picked up 54 cases of infringement.

On the other hand, it has had 2,090 samples analysed and has summoned 218 cases of falsification.

The Tax receipts on weight and measures annual verification amounted to VN\$ 1,656,000 while unexpected control showed 2,000 cases of infraction resulting in VN\$ 2,315,000 of penalties perceived by the Treasury.

Within the framework of the control of prices, the economic police has instituted proceedings and inflicted VN\$ 27,277,000 of penalties in 1960-1961 totalling thus VN\$ 57,959,000 from 1954 to 1961.

The assistance to small traders has been made through loans to local dealers, permitting them to be able to replace foreigners affected by the prohibition to practice the 11 professions. The total amount of loans reached VN\$ 97,000,000 plus VN\$ 40,760,000 of credit earmarked for building commercial houses in agrovilles.

II - DIRECTORATE GENERAL OF MINES AND INDUSTRIES

A - Directorate of Industry and Handicraft

Along with the review of legislation for dangerous and unhealthy establishment, the Directorate of Handicraft and Industry has set and controlled individual records of more than 5,000 industrial and handicraft firms.

Processing industries have grown obviously and spectacular results have been obtained in certain branches of activities.

Textile industry is one of the most advanced sector. It ranks first among Vietnamese industries by the importance of its employment as well as of its production.

After the Geneva Agreement, weaving has made rapid progress under the form of small handicraft enterprises (grouped in cooperatives many years ago). For the last three years, medium-size enterprises became more and more important, some big firms have been set up. Two new spinning mills supplying yarn to weaving mills and will contribute to the development of complementary industries: dyeing, printing.

Vinatexco starting its operation in 1960 and Vimytex in 1961, totalling together 37,000 spindles and 700 looms, will be able to produce every year 3,720 tons of cotton yarn and 17,500,000 meters of unbleached, bleached, or dyed material. As to weaving, the annual output has reached 16,000 tons of silk and cotton in 1960 against 3,775 tons in 1954, 3,000,000 jute sacks in 1960 against 700,000 only in 1954 with 36 industrial firms and 241 handicraft firms with 237 automatic looms and 4,166 electric and 1,612 hand power looms.

The glassware factory (Société de verreries du Vietnam) operating in August 1960 has an annual output of 17,000 tons and adequately meets the needs of the country.

A paper factory (COGIDO) already established in Bienhoa will be functioning in the course of 1961 and will be able to produce 9,000 tons of paper a year. A second paper factory is being now under construction.

As for sugar, the total output of the country reaches 55,000 tons in 1961 against 6,500 in 1955. The Hiep-Hoa sugarmills will produce, in a few years, 15,000 tons per year whereas 3 other sugar-mills are to be built: with an annual production of 55,000 tons.

A cement factory in construction at Ha-Tiên will provide 250,000 tons of cement for the local consumption which is presently estimated at 300,000 tons a year.

Many old firms are expanding, new firms have appeared and the diversity of handicraft and already mechanised workshops products show that we are now entering a new phase. At the same time the industrial development is undertaken, Vietnamese people have acquired the mind of enterprise and are investing money in the creation of industries.

The program for 1962 consists of :

- 1 — encouraging private investment in branches of vital interest for the economy of the country.
- 2 — avoiding the over-equipment in certain industrial field which could lead to a wasteful competition among businessmen.
- 3 — encouraging the development of enterprises in new sectors.
- 4 — encouraging handworkers and industrialists to adopt rational production standards in order to raise the quality of local products and favor the use of these products.

I — Center of industrial development :

The Center of Industrial Development, created by the Decree No 478-KT dated November 11, 1957 to manage the National Investment Fund is responsible for promoting industrial activities by bringing technical and financial aid to investors and to local and foreign industrialists.

It provides medium-term credits and will give long-term loans, with certain guarantees, which will step up a more vigorous industrial expansion.

The IDC realisations in matter of credit are as follows :

— Loans granted by the IDC	351,2	millions VN\$
— Participations of CDI in some fundamental industries	129,9	»

Total of credits granted from 1958 to 1961 479,1 »

With VN\$ 104,8 million of credits granted by the former National Investment Fund, the total amount of credits distributed to industrialists in 5 years and a half reaches VN\$ 583,9 million.

Cotton industries have benefited much of the IDC aid and their great expansion justifies the granting of VN\$ 224,4 million of loans, i.e. 69% of the total of loans issued by the DCI since its creation.

To complete the above mentioned financial aid, the technical aid of the IDC carries particularly on the guiding of investments in view of creating new industries or expanding existing enterprises. The Center has thus provided the industrialists with technical information, chiefly in the choice of machines. Factory-visits have been regularly organised in order to permit the businessmen to follow the development of existing industries. A technical library set up in the Center itself and endowed with technical works and specialised magazines is at the disposal of industrialists.

In 1960, the Center has organised a seminar on Market study in Vietnam. It has also worked together with other agencies in organising a seminar on business management.

Under the impulse of the IDC, important private fund as well as foreign capitals have been made available for investment in the industrial sector. From March 1958 to December 1960, the total investment (industrial and agricultural sectors) having benefited of advantages and privileges granted to new investments, raises to 2,961,600,000\$ divided as follows :

Public sector	293,333,000\$
Private sector	
— Vietnamese	1,101,273,000
— foreign people	1,566,994,000

During the first semester of 1961, the Center has converted into 7,090 shares of a mixed industrial firm 571 agrarian reform bonds belonging to former landed gentry.

Pursuing its program of aid and assistance to local industries, the IDC will continue helping industrialists set up new firms, modernising or expanding existing ones, participating actively at the same time in the management of enterprises and studying the installation of new industries.

2 — Handicraft center :

Created in August 13, 1958, the Center of Handicraft Development is responsible for finding new market for handicraft products and to renew techniques of production in order to improve the merchandise quality and to lower the cost of production.

From the technical point of view, the Center has created a great number of new fashionable designs of ceramics, tortoise shells, twisted-rush, bamboo, textile fabric and latania hats.

Pilot-workshops have improved techniques of production and have introduced them into handicraft sectors : such as fixed color flags weaving and furniture woven, transformation of Chinese conical hats into lamp-shades, preventive measures against mould and termites on bamboo and twisted-rush products, incrustation of nacre on shells and lacquered objects...

As far as the research of new market is concerned, thanks to fair markets and international exhibitions, our handicraft products have drawn the attention of a number of businessmen from friendly countries. Some foreign firms have already sent their representative to Vietnam with a view to choosing samples for a trial order. The Center has received from an important French firm an order of samples amounting to VN\$ 300,000.

On the other hand, owing to a permanent Selling-Hall Exhibition at No 86 Tu-Do Street, the handicraft products obtain a great success near local consumers and tourists in transit.

As to the credit, the CDA has granted a financial aid to textile weaving cooperatives in Central Vietnam for the supply of kaki valued at VN\$ 40,000,000 to be used in the making up of Civil Guard uniforms.

Learning from experiment of last years, the Center has distributed VN\$ 20,000,000 of loans of the ONCA for the purchase of raw material to supply the different textile cooperatives, under sale on credit, which is much more profitable than loans granted directly to handworkers. In the course of 1960, the Center has obtained the following results :

Tortoise-shell and lacque pilot-workshops, those of silkscreen (Saigon), as well as of bamboo in Phu-Loi, Political Reeducation Center has trained a number of apprentices and woodworkers.

The Quang-Nam, Quang-Ngai and Binh-Dinh provinces have granted 20 scholarships to ceramic and woodworkers apprentices.

After a period of instruction, these apprentices were able to work for their own profit, contributing then to the vulgarization of new techniques and collaborating to the execution of important orders booked by the Center.

As to the sericulture, the mixing of Japanese origin silkworms with Vietnamese ones had given huge good-quality cocoons. Through the Center, the Quang-Nam productive cooperatives and Tân-Châu weaving cooperatives have concluded contracts with a view to normalising the silk market, all this has contributed efficiently to the increase of mulberry-plantations and silk-worms culture.

At the same time it continues to help Vietnamese handworkers in technical field, to look for new market and to supply raw material ; the handicraft development Center plans :

— To create in the Center itself in Saigon a pilot dollworkshop which is placed under the supervision of a graduate of the Fine Arts School who had for this purpose followed a training course in Japan in this handicraft branch.

— To create a pilot-workshop at Phu-My (Binh-Dinh) where there is a variety of brown and red clay which is used to-day for the making of baked-earth statues according to current methods. The purpose is to guide local handicraft workers towards the production of articles of daily use which will cater to the taste of customers at home and abroad as well.

— To open in Dalat an Exhibition-Pavilion to sell souvenir articles to tourists.

— To organise travelling groups and to send them to agrovilles or other appropriate places in order to instruct the local people to make common-use articles by using raw material which is locally available.

B - Directorate of mining

a) Achievements from July 7, 1960 to July 7, 1961

1 — Technical division

The *Office of Mining Rights* ceased temporarily to accept applications for prospecting and mining licences after December

14, 1960, date of the signing with the United Nations Special Fund of the Plan of Operations pertaining to a 3-year Mineral Survey Project.

Nevertheless, silica sand not being included in this Project, two new mining permits have been granted: one covering a 20-hectare area with a minimum yearly production of 5,000 tons and the other covering a 5-hectare area with a minimum yearly production of 1,800 tons.

The *Office of Mining Inspection* has ratified the following production figures for 1960:

27,300 tons of anthracite (Nong Son Coal Mine)
63,000 tons of silica sand (vicinity of Cam Ranh Bay)
13,000 tons of phosphate fertilizer (Paracel Islands).

The *Office of Explosives, Steam and Compressed Gas Machines* had a normal activity.

2 — *Division of Geology and Mineral Prospection*

The *Geological Survey* published a paper entitled « Les Madréporaires paléozoïques du Viêt Nam, du Cambodge et du Laos » as an issue of « Archives Géologiques du Viêt Nam » for the purpose of publication exchange.

Members of the Geological Survey participated in the geologic studies of the area around Nong Son Coal Mine, of the Plain of Langa River and of the Province of Thua Thien. They also co-operated with the Committee for the Co-ordination of Investigations of the Lower Mekong River Basin on geological and mining problems.

The *Office of Mineral Prospection*, in co-operation with the United Nations Special Fund, continued the preparation for the Mineral Survey Project due to begin in November 1961. As for field work, 2 prospection centers were temporarily closed in the Province of Quang Nam: the Duc Bo center (copper ore) and the Bong Mieu center (gold, silver and lead ores), while 2 new centers were opened: the Phu Ninh center (iron ore) in Quang Nam, and the Son Tinh center (graphite) in Quang Ngai.

3 — Chemical laboratory

In November 1960, the Directorate of Mining was given the supervision of the Chemical Laboratory of the Directorate-General of Mining, Industry and Handicraft, for a better co-operation between the Laboratory and the Office of Mineral Prospection.

During 1960, the number of samples examined was 358, requiring 1,224 separate determinations (search for chemical constituents or determinations of physical characteristics), figures which were comparable to those for 1959.

Since the beginning of 1961, the Chemical Laboratory co-operated actively with the Office of Fraud Repression (Directorate of Internal Trade) on the problem of petroleum products. Consequently, during the first 5 months of the year, the number of samples examined rose to 179, requiring 904 separate determinations.

Interesting results were obtained jointly by the Chemical Laboratory and the Office of Mineral Prospection in the search for magnesium-bearing limestone necessary for the operation of the Viet Nam Glass Company.

b) Achievements from July 7, 1954 to July 7, 1961

During the past seven years, the Directorate of Mining has been mostly concerned with perfecting its new organization and strengthening its technical capacity in order to meet its responsibility in the national program of economic development.

In the field of mineral prospection and production in particular, this Directorate has made an efficient use of technical assistance coming from various foreign sources.

c) Program of work for the coming year

In the coming year, the Directorate of Mining will be mainly concerned with increasing its facilities for research and prospection.

The Library will be completed and enriched through exchange of publications; books and periodicals will be classified according to the Dewey Decimal Classification for easy reference.

The Chemical Laboratory will receive more equipment for testing petroleum products and more equipment in the field of organic chemistry.

The Mineral Survey Project in co-operation with the United Nations Special Fund is due to begin in November 1961. During 3 years, the Special Fund will provide 3 experts (2 Mining geologists and 1 core driller) for the amount of 123,250 US dollars, equipment for mineral prospection and laboratory equipment in the fields of mineralogy-petrography and mineral dressing for the amount of 105,400 US dollars.

Including overhead expenses, the total financial contribution from the Special Fund will amount to 246,700 US dollars, equivalent to 8,634,500 VN piastres at the official rate.

The total contribution from the Government will amount to 9,825,000 VN piastres, of which 1,600,000 VN piastres will be in cash as local facilities for the experts, the rest in nature and services.

THE NATIONAL ADMINISTRATION OF NONG SON COAL MINE

Owing to the preparatory works and research undertaken by the Directorate General of Mine, Industry, and Handicraft since 1955, the National Administration of the Nong Son Coal Mine could achieve its installation and consolidate its structure.

Although it is still at the installation stage, the production and sale of Nong Son coal improve year by year.

Year	Production	Sale
1956	2,101 T.	399 T.
1957	12,367	2,025
1958	20,081	5,460
1959	19,928	6,663
1960	27,311	12,626
first semester 1961	25,899	9,119

The expansion of exploitation works, the construction of the Industrial Complex of An Hoa is schemed with the building of :

- an electric station of 20,000 to 25,000 kw.
- an urea-factory with an annual average production of 90,000 tons,
- a calcium-factory with an annual average production of 8,000 tons.

III — DIRECTORATE OF FISHERIES

Although the sea and continental waters of Vietnam are full of fish and constitute a great source of wealth for the country, fishery remained a long time not very developed. Immediately after its creation, the first urgent purpose of the Directorate of Fisheries was to group together local fishing people in their old villages devastated by war and to settle down refugee fishermen coming from the North in especially arranged fishing centers.

A substantial aid has been granted to fishermen under the form of equipment for fishing : 18 tons of thread of kenaf, 90 tons of cotton yarn, 900,000 meters of nylon line and 3,200,000 fish hooks.

In other respects, VN\$ 12 million have been granted for the construction of boats, the number of which rise to 36,500 in 1961 against 7,000 in 1954. The impulse given to the expansion of fishery was reflected in the increasing number of motorised boats : from 5 in 1954 it reaches 2,940 by May 31, 1961.

Experiments have been tried with the view to modernising engines by using synthetic fishing nets which are more efficient than local made fishing nets.

Demonstrations have been made in many fishery centers in order to initiate people to the recognizing of fish bands.

Along with the improvement of fishing techniques made under Japanese technicians' advice, the recent introduction of three pairs of trawlers constitutes one of the favorable factors for the production of fish. Two modern refrigerating-rooms have been set up in Saigon and Nhatrang for wholesale trade.

The annual catch of sea fish is now 165,000 tons against 100,000 tons before war. About 35,000 tons of river fish are

caught every year. 45,000 tons of fresh fish are transformed into nuoc mam and 20,000 tons are dried:

More than 500 tons of fresh fish valued at VN\$ 8,500,000 have been exported in 1960 towards Singapore and Thailand totalling 1,800 tons of fish and VN \$ 31.000.000 for the period 1957 - 1960.

Besides the modernisation of sea and fresh water-fishing, pisciculture has known a rapid progress. 12 alevinage stations and an experimental center of chanos can be found in 1961, against one alevinage station in 1954. A great number of ponds covering an area of 850,934 square meters for the rearing of chanos have been made along the coast in Central Vietnam with the program of communautary works. The Directorate of Fisheries has supplied, private breeders, agrovilles and farmers in agricultural development centers with 320,000 alevins giving thus a start to the pisciculture.

As to the processing of fishing products, great efforts have been made in order to increase the variety of processing methods particularly in function with the foreign market needs. Research has been made on fish canning technique. Two fish canning factories have been set up in 1955 and their production reaches 1,000,000 units in 1960. A freezing factory starting recently has provided 101 tons of freezed shrimps for export during the first semester of 1961.

Fishing cooperatives have been formed for fish gathering and direct sale to consumers, putting an end to the speculation of intermediaries. 10,500 fishermen have joined 78 cooperatives, the aggregate capital they are holding is equal to VN\$ 34,000,000.

Training courses on the way of using and keeping in repair fishing instruments and motors as well as training on pisciculture have been organised in different provinces in the Center and in the South. A training center on fishing techniques which lasted 6 months has been organised at Vung Tau with the assistance of FAO experts.

In order to carry out its program of extension, the Directorate of Fisheries has worked out a plan with the following orientations :

— Extensive utilization of motors and training of fishermen,

- improvement of fishing instruments and increase of sea fishing boats,
- progressive completion of harbour installations,
- improvement of pisciculture in sea and fresh water,
- improvement of statistics of fisheries.

IV — NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF STATISTICS

The National Institute of Statistics was established in pursuance of Decree No 108-KT dated August 7, 1956, turns out to be a source of information on economic problems, needs and tendencies that could be forecasted. Its purpose is not only to gather information but also to analyse and classify documents and especially to establish standards with a view to guiding statistical operations of private or governmental agencies.

The Institute has published 4 statistics directories corresponding to the years 1952-1957. A monthly bulletin has been issued regularly since 1956 under the title « Bulletin Economique Mensuel » and from January 1957 on, it has been entitled « Bulletin Mensuel de Statistique ». Finally, the NIS is publishing every year recapitulatory supplements entitled « The Evolution of VN Economy ».

Inquiry concerning the family budget of Vietnamese middle class and workers in Saigon and Hue have been undertaken every year from 1954 to 1957. Inquiry is also conducted about labour salary in large enterprises every semester.

In 1958, the NIS has made demographic investigation at Saigon-Giadinh and in the thickly populated urban districts of Hue, Nhatrang, Dalat and Cantho. In order to furnish data for computing the national revenue a study about the living standard of rural population and the registration of industrial and commercial firms have been successively undertaken.

Within the limit of preparatory works on the general census of the population, investigations have been made in 12 villages in the country and the census of the Phuoc-Tuy province was undertaken on November 6, 1959.

Statistic training has been achieved through sending 6 agents of the Institute to the United States and 8 students have obtained scholarships for studying at the Paris Institute of Statistics and Economic Research under the patronage of the UNO, a secondary level statistics course has been opened in Saigon.

For 1962, the National Institute of Statistics schedules to undertake a study on Industry and Trade, an investigation on the family budget and a demographic investigation on the main towns of the country.

V — FAIRS AND EXHIBITIONS

Since the recovery of its economic independence, Vietnam has participated in many International Exhibitions with a view to looking for new market and to giving to the World an aspect of its local production especially of its handicraft products.

Its exports of agricultural, and forestry products, lacques, embroideries, rush carpets, etc... are increasing year by year.

A — Participation In International Trade Fair

Since 1954, Viet-Nam participated several International Trade and Exhibitions, namely :

Paris	Fair	(France)	:	1954-55-56-57-58
Tokyo	»	(Japon)	:	1955
Seattle	»	(U.S.A.)	:	1955
New-Delhi	»	(India)	:	1955-1960
Phnom-Penh	»	(Cambodia)	:	1955
That-Luong	»	(Laos)	:	1956
London	»	(England)	:	1957
Washington	»	(U.S.A.)	:	1957
New-York	»	(U.S.A.)	:	1958
Singapour	»	(Malaya)	:	1959-1960
Munich	»	(West-Germany)	:	1960
Osaka	»	(Japon)	:	1960
Bari	»	(Italy)	:	1960-1961
Manila	»	(the Philippines)	:	1961
Casablanca	»	(Morroco)	:	1961
Handicraft products Exhibit in London		(England)	:	1959

B – Organisation of the Itinerant Exhibit in the United States of America (1958)

Moreover, an itinerant exhibit through the main towns of the United States has been organised from October to June 1959 with the assistance of Russel Wright with a view to making American consumers acquainted with Vietnamese handicraft products. During that exhibit, a great deal of embroidered conical hats, mats, lacque wares, Bien-Hoa ceramics had been sold.

C – Organisation of Trade Fairs and Exhibitions in Viet-Nam

In Vietnam, Exhibits undertaken under the auspices of the Department of National Economy or the Chamber of Commerce are intended to guide people to local production and to promote its consumption.

The following Fairs and Exhibitions have been held in the national territory :

- Local products Exhibit at the Saigon Chamber of Commerce from January 19 through January 27, 1957,
- Local products itinerant Exhibit through the provinces of Central and South Vietnam from March 17 through April 26, 1957,
- The Banmethuot Fair concerned the Highlander's handicraft products in February 1957,
- Trade Fair at Hue in July 1958,
- Textile and clothing Exhibit in January 1959,
- Rubber and plastic products Exhibit in March 1959,
- Construction material Exhibit in April 1959,
- Oriental Pharmacopaeia in August 1959,
- Locally manufactured Products Exhibit in February 1961.

VI — INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC CONFERENCES

Since 1954, Vietnam has sent the delegations to the following International Economic Conferences :

Colombo Plan Conferences :

Ottawa	:	from Sep. 20 through Oct. 9, 1954
Singapore	:	from Sep. 29 through Oct. 22, 1955
Wellington	:	from Nov. 5 through Nov. 8, 1956
Saigon	:	from Sep. 30 through Oct. 25, 1957
Seattle	:	November 1958
Djakarta	:	November 1959
Tokyo	:	November 1960

Conferences of Economic Commission for Asia and Far East

Annual general Assembly :

Kandy	:	from Jan. 26 through Feb. 5, 1954
Tokyo	:	from Mar. 28 through Apr. 7, 1955
Bangalore	:	from Feb. 2 through Feb. 14, 1956
Bangkok	:	from Mar. 18 through Apr. 28, 1957
Kuala-Lumpur	:	from Mar. 5 through Mar. 15, 1958
Broadbeach	:	from Mar. 9 through Mar. 19, 1959
Karachi	:	from Feb. 17 through Feb. 29, 1960
New-Delhi	:	from Mar. 8 through Mar. 20, 1961

Committee on Industry and Natural Resources :

Kandy	:	from	Jan. 26	through	Feb. 5, 1954
Tokyo	:	»	Mar. 15	»	Mar. 24, 1955
Bangalore	:	»	Jan. 24	»	Jan. 31, 1956
Bangkok	:	»	Mar. 7	»	Mar. 15, 1957
Kuala-Lumpur	:	»	Feb. 24	»	Mar. 3, 1958
Bangkok	:	»	Feb. 5	»	Feb. 12, 1959
Bangkok	:	»	Jan. 28	»	Feb. 5, 1961

Committee on Trade :

Bangkok	:	from	Jan. 20	through	Jan. 27, 1958
Bangkok	:	»	Jan. 23	»	Feb. 2, 1959
Bangkok	:	»	Jan. 18	»	Jan. 25, 1960
Bangkok	:	»	Jan. 17	»	Jan. 24, 1961

VII — CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE

A — Saigon Chamber of Commerce

The Saigon Chamber of Commerce was transferred from the former French Administration to the Government of Vietnam on May 1955. An acting Board of Directors was set up accordingly.

Just after the elections of November 11 and December 23, 1956, the titular Board of Directors took up its duties (The Board must be renewed every 2 years by partial election).

The Saigon Chamber of Commerce was renewed partially at the election of December 18, 1960 and a new Board elected.

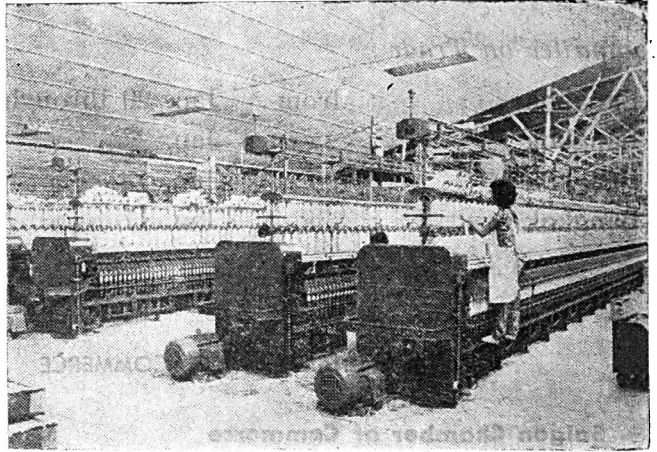
B — Tourane Chamber of Commerce

The Tourane Chamber of Commerce was instituted by the Decree No 201-KT dated December 31, 1956, and operated at the outset by an acting Board of Directors. The election of February 2, 1958 resulted in the titular Board of Directors to enter upon duties on May 11, 1958. (This board must be renewed every 2 years by partial election).

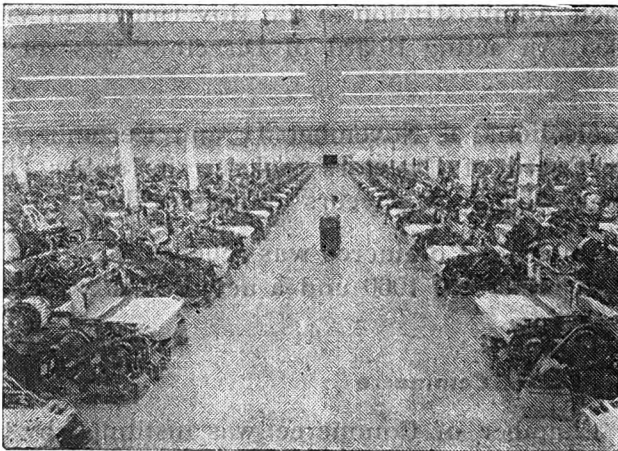
The Tourane Chamber of Commerce has been renewed partially at the election of July 3, 1960 and a new Board of Directors elected.

Its responsibilities and activities are similar to those of the Saigon Chamber of Commerce but geographically limited.

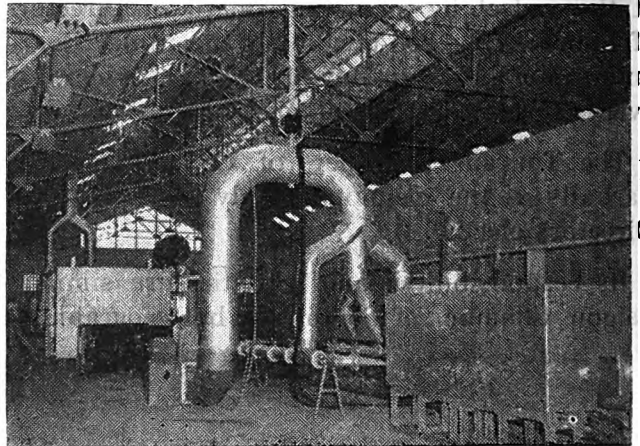




Spinning plant
(VIMYTEX)

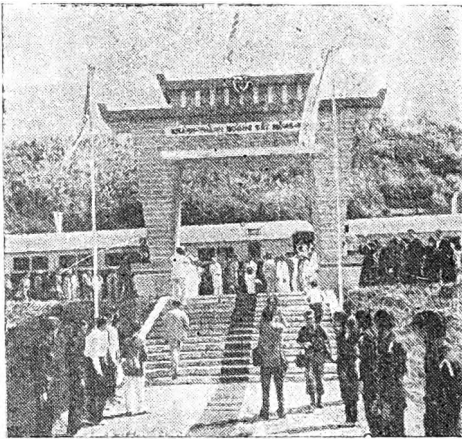
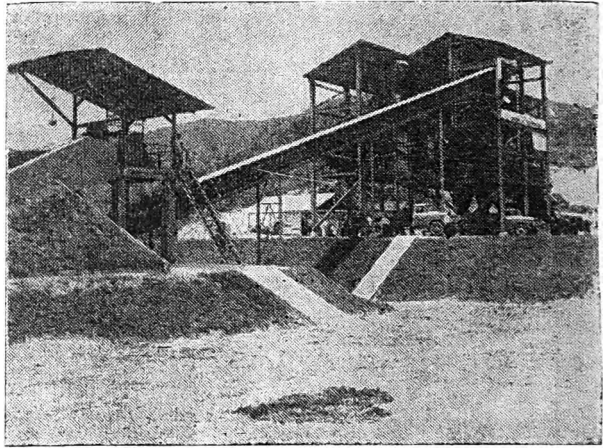


Weaving
section
(VINATEXCO)



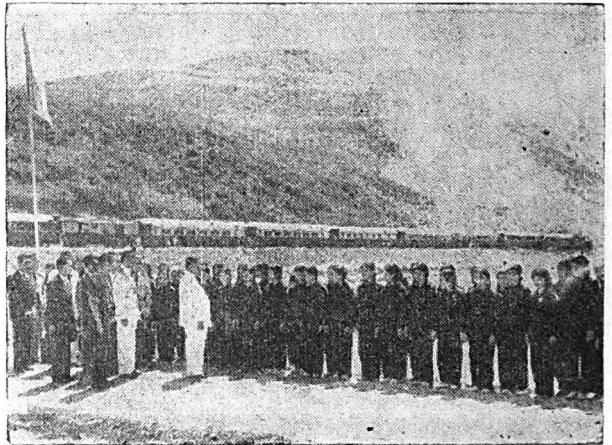
Glassware
factory

**Coal
washing plant
(Nong Son)**

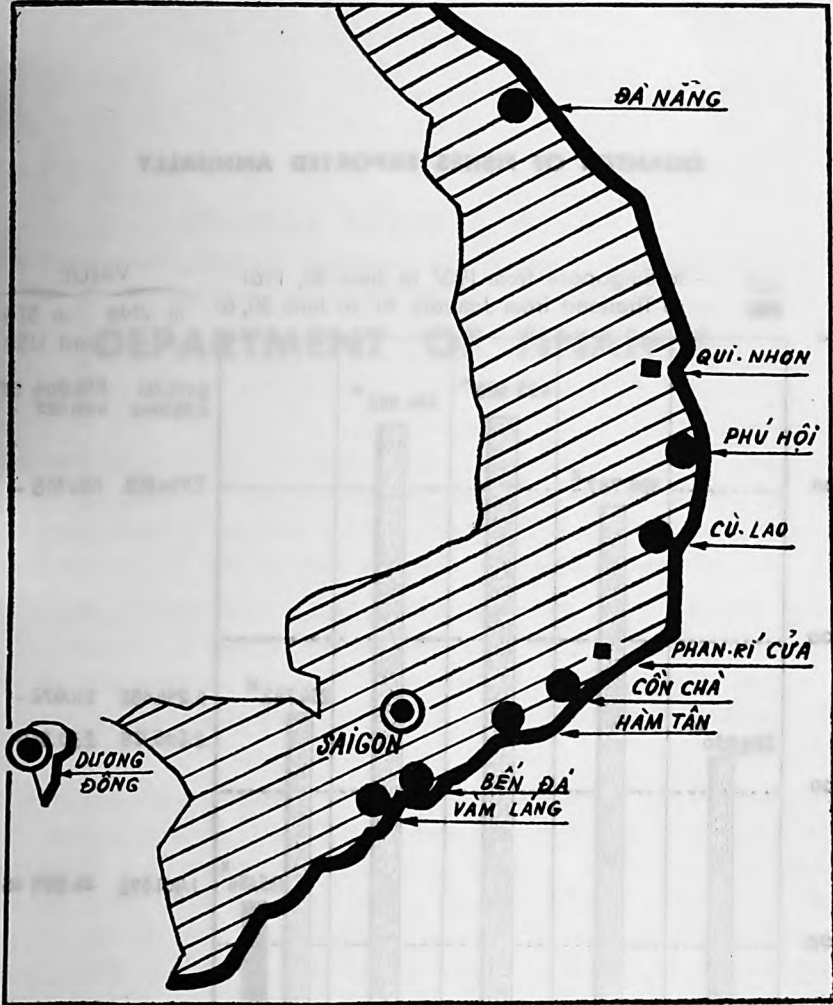


**The President
Inaugurates
Nong Son
railways**

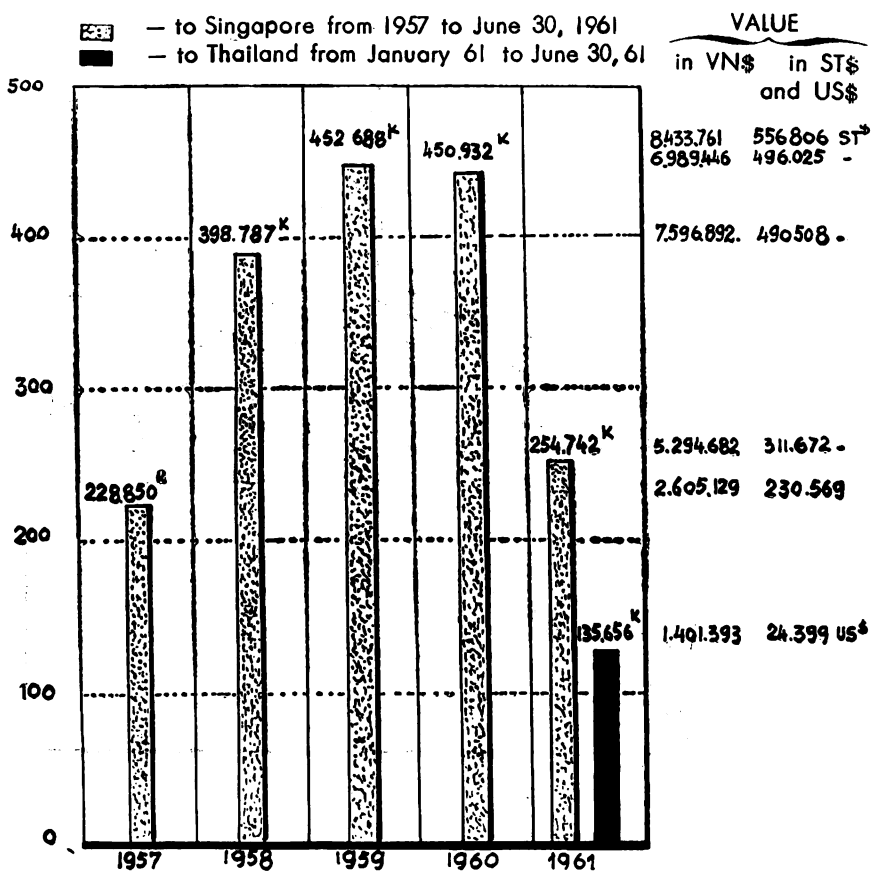
**The President
inaugurates
Nong Son
railways.**



FISH LANDING FACILITIES



QUANTITY OF FISHES EXPORTED ANNUALLY



DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE

GENERAL ACTIVITY REPORT
OF PRESIDENT NGO-DINH-DIEM'S SEVEN-YEAR ADMINISTRATION
IN THE FIELD OF PUBLIC FINANCE

(July, 1954 – July, 1961)

Immediately after he returned to the country to assume power on July 7, 1954, President Ngo-Dinh-Diem undertook a vast campaign of reform with a view to building a new society based on social justice and respect for human dignity.

Simultaneously with efforts for democratic development and improvement of the standards of living of the people, he gave special attention to the task of developing sound public finance in keeping with the current social and economic conditions of the country.

An increasing number of reforms in taxation have been put into practice since 1954, designed to eliminate every social inequality and distribute the tax burden in proportion to the size of individual income, in pursuance of the stipulation in Article 29 of the Constitution of the Republic of Vietnam, «Every citizen shall contribute to public expenses in proportion to his means».

In particular, from mid-1960 onward, many significant reforms have been achieved. A Planning Commission, composed of experts and senior government officials, was established to study a vast program of taxation reform. A large proportion of the Commission's proposals were adopted and resulted in a sizeable increase of the national revenue through taxes. Besides, a number of short and long-term plans have been under study.

**A SUMMARY OF THE ACHIEVEMENTS
MADE BETWEEN 1954 AND 1961**

In 1954, Vietnam's finances were exhausted and menaced with serious inflation. However, since the time President Ngo-Dinh-Diem assumed leadership of the nation, through radical reforms and skillful management of public finances by the Department of Finance, the volume of the national budget has increased steadily, testifying to the substantial results scored by the various agencies of the Department of Finance.

I — DIRECTORATE GENERAL OF TAXATION

I — Reform in laws and regulations.

With a view to establishing a fiscal system consonant with social justice and personalism, various laws on taxation had been promulgated with the following objectives :

a) To keep in check the upward trends of the general cost-of-living, and raise the standards of living of the working class.

— Enactment No 2/57 of March 4, 1957, creating production tax at a low rate for the importation of goods of top necessity,

— Enactment No 19/58 of December 31, 1958, abrogating consumption tax on salt,

— Enactment No 12/59 of June 3, 1959, reducing registration from 18% to 5% on the transfer of titles of houses built with light materials ;

— Decree No 169/TC of June 30, 1961, deferring until December, 1961, the imposition of the 5% registration tax on transfer of titles of houses built with light materials, in order to facilitate sale and acquisition of dwellings by the low-income classes.

b) To develop the national economy and assist agricultural and industrial sectors :

— Enactment No. 6/58 of June 21, 1958 amending Enactment No. 2/57, abrogating production tax on agricultural products and on certain categories of exportable goods,

- Enactment No. 13/59 of June 3, 1959 exempting production tax for a period of 2 years for certain industrial undertakings in need of imported capital goods.
 - Enactment No. 3/59 of January 3, 1959 reducing local tobacco tax.
- c) To limit consumption of luxuries and seek additional revenue without raising the cost-of-living :*
- Ordinance No. 42 of July 3, 1956 establishing luxury tax on importation of automobiles,
 - Ordinance No. 19 of March 14, 1956 as amended by Law No. 3/58 dated February 28, 1958 providing for special tax on gasoline,
 - Enactment No. 3/57 of March 4, 1957 establishing traffic tax on motor vehicle,
 - Enactment No. 6/57 of March 4, 1957 levying surtax on European and Chinese liquors and on tobacco,
 - Enactment No. 3/60 of July 5, 1960 modifying the rate of consumption tax on gaseous beverages,
 - Act No. 4/60 of the same date establishing the excise duties of consumption on carbonated drinks and similiary products,
 - Decree No. 138-TC of July 5, 1960, modifying production tax on some categories of imported goods such as canned milk, cereal flour,
 - Order No. 100-TC of January 25, 1961, modifying the special tax on rubber,
 - Law No. 4/61 and Decree 72-TC of February 27, 1961, permitting annual tax payment in four instalments, thus providing easier terms for the taxpayer,
 - Order No. 720-BTC/TV of May, 26, 1961, modifying land tax rate in Danang,
 - Decree No. 169-TC of June 30, 1961, raising tax on imported goods that can be locally manufactured and on luxury goods from 25% to 35%, with a view to stimulating local production and savings.

2 - Organizational Improvements

a) Facilities :

Besides reform in tax regulations, the Directorate General of Taxation increases its control to cope with all attempts of tax evasion and fraud, effecting a successful tax collection through :

- Establishing tax collection offices in provinces and tax collection bureaus in districts,
- Instituting, since 1959, Regional Inspection Services to exert a permanent control on tax collection operations,
- Assuming, since 1961, responsibility for the National Registration Service and establishing the Machine Accounting Office for prompt and efficient control, registration and collection of taxes.

b) Personnel :

For the sake of the smooth and effective operation of the Directorate General of Taxation, the Government faces heavy expenses to send every year officials abroad for training while many training courses have been locally organized for improvement of middle-level staff. At present, the personnel employed in the field of taxation has reached 1,167 but is still inadequate to meet increasing operational needs.

3 - From July 7, 1954 to July 7, 1961

As a result of the above-mentioned actions, national revenue increases steadily. Following are the yearly revenues from 1954 to 1961 :

In Direct Taxes : (including additional surtax)

— 1955	:	VN\$ 1,015,731,322
— 1956	:	1,360,146,888
— 1957	:	1,300,933,928
— 1958	:	1,365,704,443
— 1959	:	1,526,968,383
— 1960	:	1,566,468,820
— 1961 (6 first months) :		691,839,550

In Indirect Taxes :

If the 1955 figure is taken as the basis, collection of indirect tax increased by 300 per cent during the years 1957, 1958, 1959 and 1960.

Following are the total revenues accrued from indirect tax for the years 1954-1961 :

— 1954	:	VN\$ 990,373,246
— 1955	:	1,038,026,383
— 1956	:	1,250,412,037
— 1957	:	3,193,737,106 (including VN\$ 438,829,059 of 4% tax on business turnover)
— 1958	:	2,992,311,900
— 1959	:	2,966,607,235
— 1960	:	3,147,324,948
— 1961 (five first months)	:	1,510,698,141

In Excise Tax :

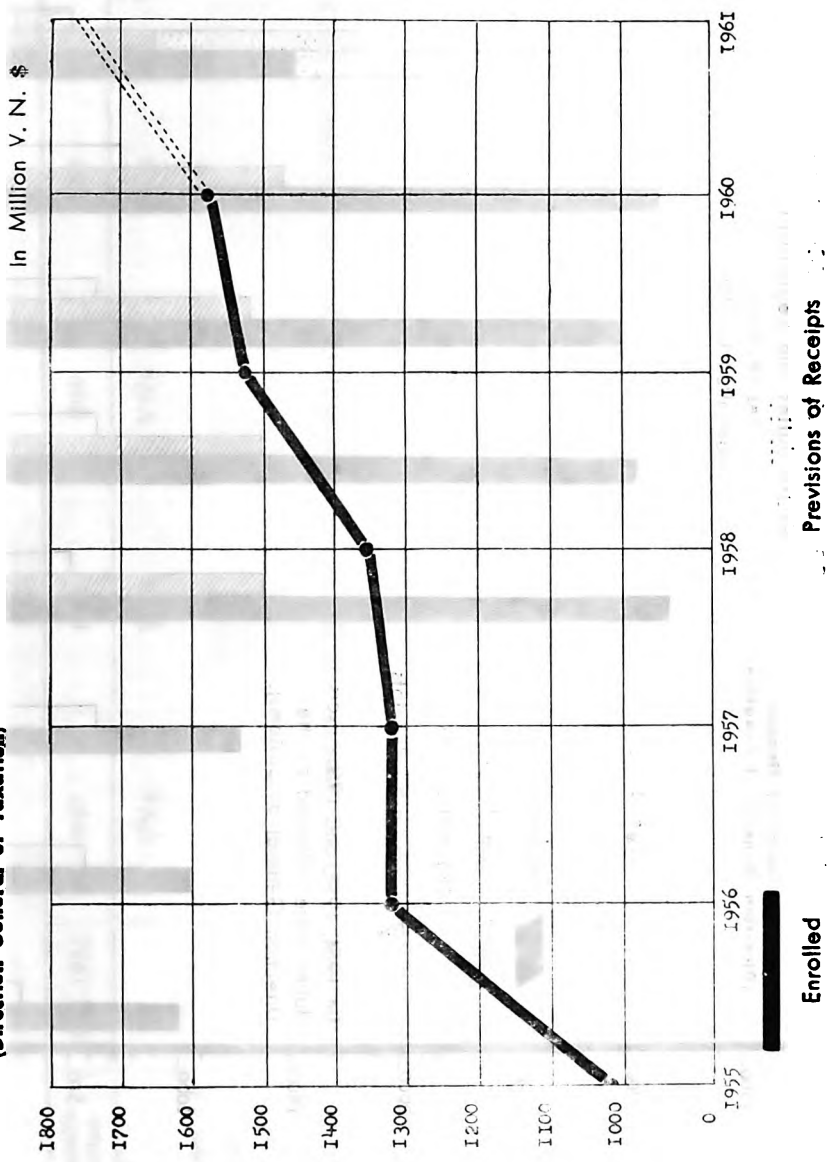
A study of the National Budget indicates that the apportionment from the Directorate of Excise Tax has increased steadily. The receipts in 1957 were VN\$ 1,358,182,525.30 ; they raised to VN\$ 1,434,699,004.06 in 1960, recording an increase of VN\$ 76,516,478.76. Prior to 1957, the excise turnover was summed with the revenue of the Directorate General of Customs and Excise.

In Registration Tax, public Property and Stamp Duty :

— Registration Tax	VN\$	2,048,420,826
— Stamp duty		423,799,517
— Public Property income		135,098,808
— Company and Corporation Tax		1,323,064,351
— Others		232,872,926
	Total VN\$	4,163,256,428
— During this period the revenue estimate for the National Budget had been		3,623,000,000
	Revenue increment : VN\$	540,256,428

ENROLLED DIRECT TAXES

Department of Finance
(Direction General of Taxation)

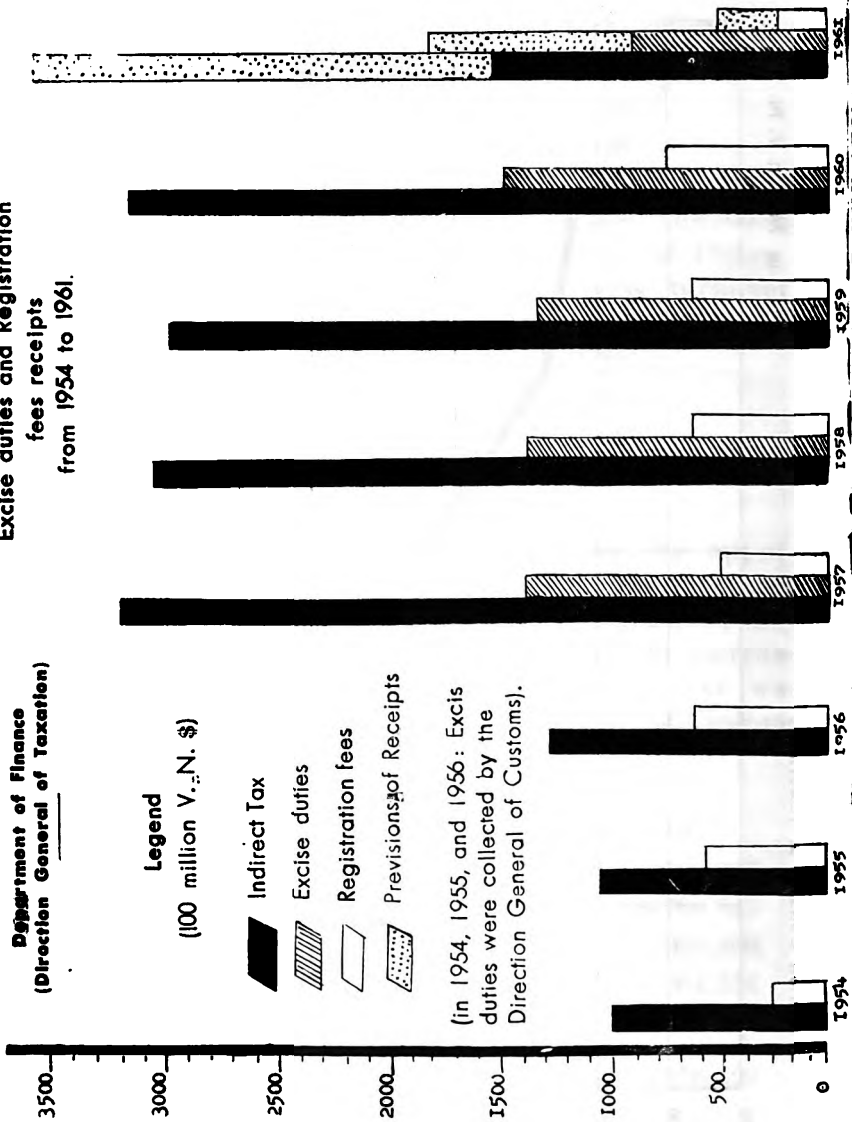


Enrolled

Previsions of Receipts

REPUBLIC OF VIET-NAM
 Department of Finance
 (Direction General of Taxation)

GRAPHIC TABLE OF INDIRECT TAXES
 Excise duties and Registration
 fees receipts
 from 1954 to 1961.













(In 1954, 1955, and 1956: Excise duties were collected by the Direction General of Customs).

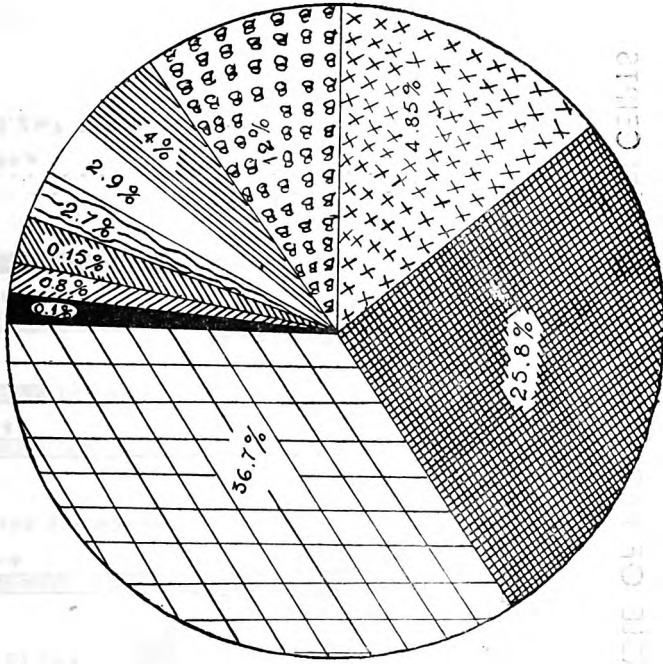
FOLLOWING IS THE REVENUE FROM EXCISE FROM 1957 TO JULY 1961:

Classification	1954-1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961
Chapter 12 Excise Tax on imported goods		VN\$ 461,313,310\$67	VN\$ 476,208,289\$90	VN\$ 454,973,117\$36	VN\$ 435,160,926\$28	VN\$ 182,827,526\$00
Chapter 13 Excise Tax on local products		767,768,410. 67	701,705,879. 48	686,078,395. 36	832,978,416. 38	608,379,721. 00
Chapter 14 Miscella- neous Excise		129,100,803. 96	161,769,558. 90	156,528,435. 32	166,559,661. 40	98,177,173. 00
TOTAL		1,358,182,525\$30	1,339,683,728\$28	1,297,579,948\$04	1,434,699,004\$06	889,384,420\$00

GRAPHIC TABLE OF EXCISE DUTIES RECEIPTS
from July 7, 1960 to July 7, 1961

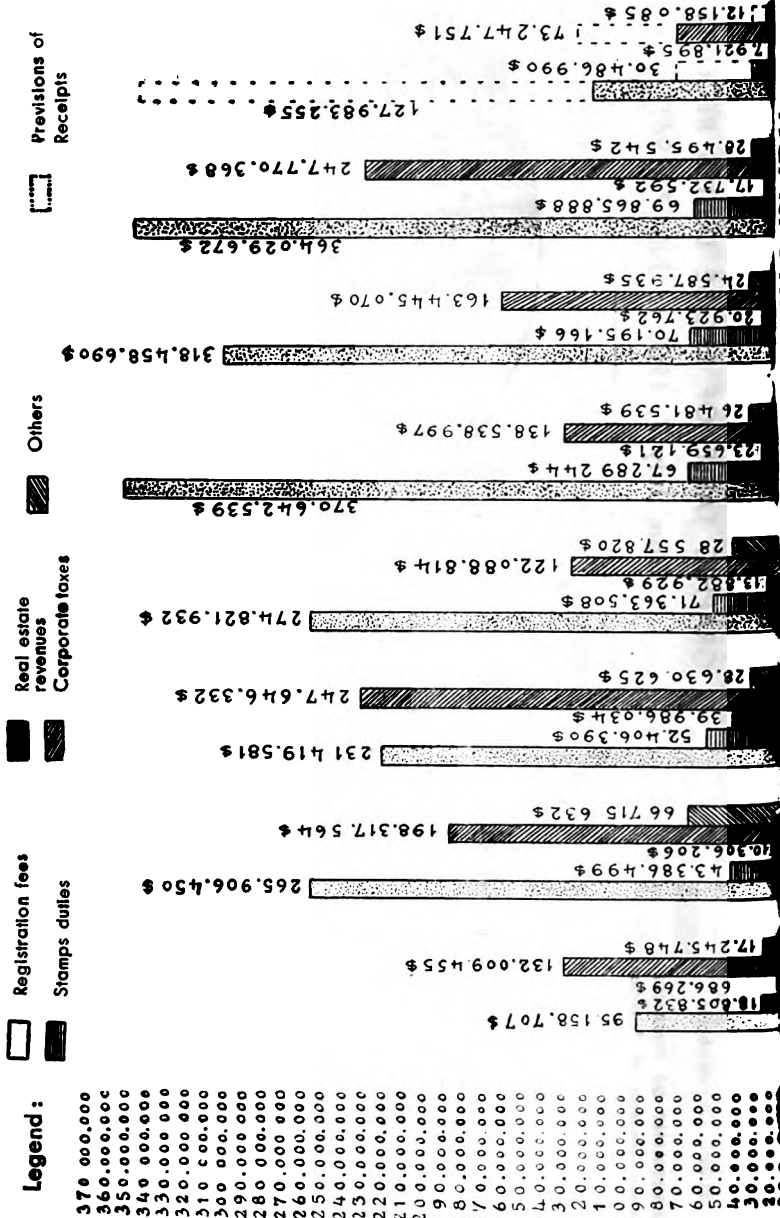
LEGEND :

	Tobacco	615,621,517 \$
	Mineral oil	430,987,844
	Others	247,666,053
	Beer	201,789,241
	Sugar	68,488,890
	Liquor, wine, etc...	49,415,794
	Carbonated drinks	45,661,780
	Matches	14,961,870
	Receipts from sales of salt	2,713,671
	Valves	1,652,746
Grand total :		1,678,974,220 \$

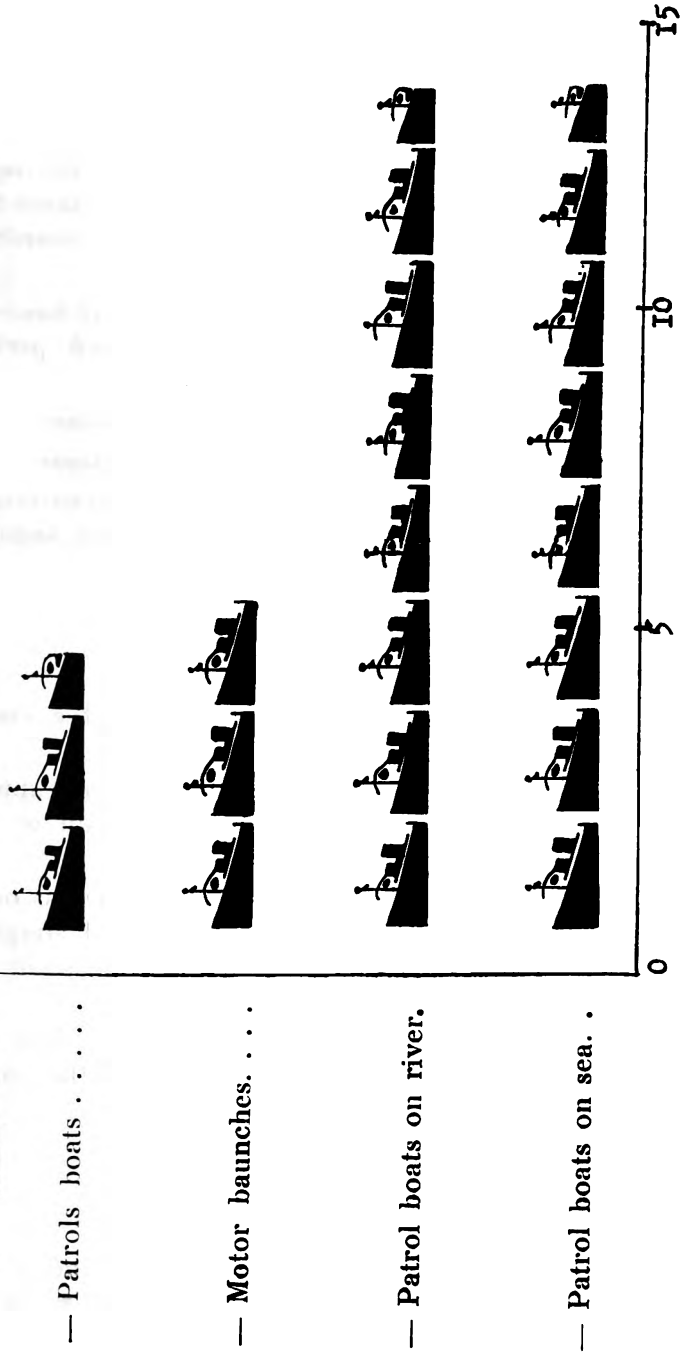


REPUBLIC OF VIET NAM
DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE
(DIRECTION GENERAL OF TAXATION)

GRAPHIC TABLE OF REGISTRATION FEES RECEIPTS



EXISTING CUSTOMS FLOTTILLA IN 1961



Established from the data of the Direction General of Customs.

II — DIRECTORATE GENERAL OF CUSTOMS

I — Regulation and Law Reform.

Since January 1, 1955 when Vietnam recovered full sovereignty in customs, two tax rates are established :

— A minimum tax rate applicable for countries having signed trade treaties with Vietnam or having granted most-favored-nation treatment to Vietnam. At present, 32 countries are enjoying the minimum tax rate ;

— A tax rate twice as high for countries that have neither signed trade treaties with Vietnam nor granted preferential treatment to our commodities.

Furthermore, The Directorate General of Customs :

— drafted a Customs Code entirely in Vietnamese ;

— modified the Customs Tax Rate Register according to the Brussels nomenclature to facilitate international negotiations.

2 — Organizational Improvements.

a) Facilities :

— Establishment of a Customs barrier for the control of imports and to prevent smuggling ;

— Instructions to the agencies concerned to take appropriate actions with a view to facilitating transportation of commodities within or through the customs limits ;

— Encouragement for the establishment of «fictifs» or «reels» bonded warehouses, credits on easy terms and simplification of customs clearance procedures to avoid congestion of merchandises at the Port ;

— Establishment of a motor pool with Jeeps and Scooters to assure permanent patrolling. Creation of a flottilla comprising :

- 5 patrol boats
- 6 motor launches
- 14 river patrol-boats
- 14 sea patrol-boats

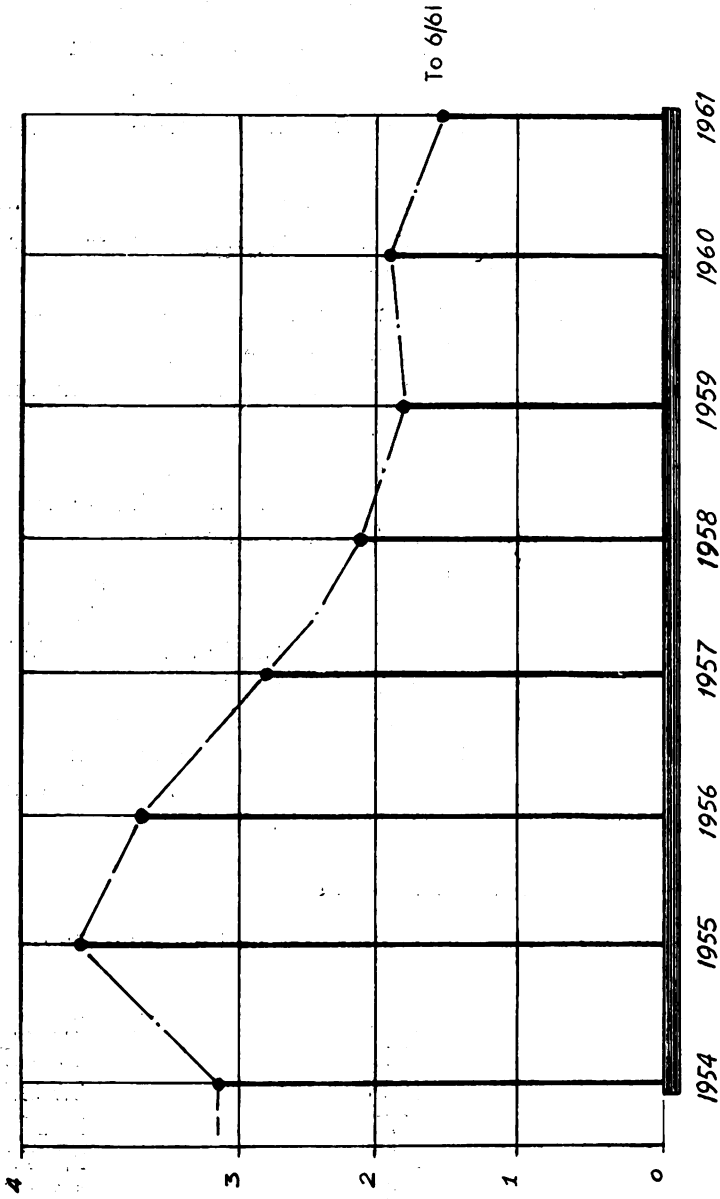
which assures strict control on waterways, uncovers many smugglings and yields to the National Budget a sizeable amount of fines.

REPUBLIC OF VIET NAM

CUSTOMS RECEIPTS

In Billion V.N. \$

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE
(LEGISLATIVE STUDY SERVICE)



To 6/61

Established from the data of the Direction General of Customs.

b) Personnel :

Technical training for the personnel of all levels being indispensable, many training courses were opened, including :

- In October 1955, investigator training course,
- In July 1956, verifiers training course,
- In May 1958, three training courses for the executant personnel,
- In October, training course for section chiefs and officers,
- In September 1960, 7 training courses for non-commissioned officers and patrolmen,
- In April 1961, firearm training for enforcement agents.

Outstanding staff members were sent to for additional training England, France, U.S.A. and Belgium and are now serving efficiently.

From 1954 to 1961, several high ranking officials have attended international conferences on customs administration held in Japan, the Philippines, Thailand and Laos.

Three nation-wide conferences on customs were held in Saigon in August 1955, June 1958 and October 1960, to give officials of the Directorate General, Services and Field Offices of Customs opportunities to review their past experiences, to point out accomplishments and deficiencies and plan their activities for the future. These conferences, in general, were very profitable. A Customs Activity Exhibit was organized and was very much appreciated by the public.

3 - Results from 1954 to 1961.

The aforesaid step and reorganizations helped increase revenues as follows :

<i>a) Revenues :</i>	1954	VN\$	3,167,655,415
	1955		4,374,749,675
	1956		3,708,534,607
	1957		2,827,021,338
	1958		2,067,769,263
	1959		1,812,209,680
	1960		1,994,272,507
	1961 (6 first months)		1,565,058,028

The revenues in the years 1954, 1955 and 1956 are higher than those in the other years because they include accruals from the Directorate of Excise which was at the time a division of the Directorate General of Customs.

With regard to exportation, two leading products, Rubber, Rice and rice by-products, are exported in greater quantities and values than any other products.

Following are the figures of the yearly exportation of these two products :

Year	Rubber	
	Quantity (in metric ton)	Value (in Vietnamese piaster)
1957	75,949,90	1,707,093,000
1958	68,480,60	1,244,245,000
1959	78,426,60	1,642,024,000
1960	70,118,10	1.679,854,000
1961 (January)	9,141,00	173,296,000

Year	Rice and by-products	
	Quantity (in metric ton)	Value (in Vietnamese piaster)
1957	183,877,50	699,312,000
1958	112,702,00	472,272,000
1959	244,848,40	817,056,000
1960	340,042,70	954,487,000
1961 (January)	11,076,70	33,728,000

b) Investigations.

In the repression of tax evasions, the cases discovered and fines collected from 1954 to 1961 are as follows :

Year	No. of cases	Amount of Fines
1954	1,686	VN\$ 14,456,276
1955	3,108	29,448,706
1956	4,046	41,946,119
1957	4,082	28,249,522
1958	4,015	28,028,486
1959	2,444	20,237,671
1960	3,530	21,216,425
1961 (6 first months)	685	12,498,340

From 1954 to 1961, smuggled opium was seized in the following quantities :

Year	No. of case	Quantity of opium seized Kg
1954	255	119,027
1955	688	221,314
1956	19	29,533
1957	25	74,947
1958	24	54,436
1959	12	418,192
1960	22	376,480
1961 (6 first months)	23	97,807

III — DIRECTORATE GENERAL OF TREASURY

I — Organizational Improvement.

a) Facilities :

To provide its staff with adequate working facilities, the Directorate General of Treasury enlarged its main headquarters. In 1958, an additional two-story office building was constructed in Phu-Kiet Street. In late 1960, another office building was completed in Ngo Duc Ke Street.

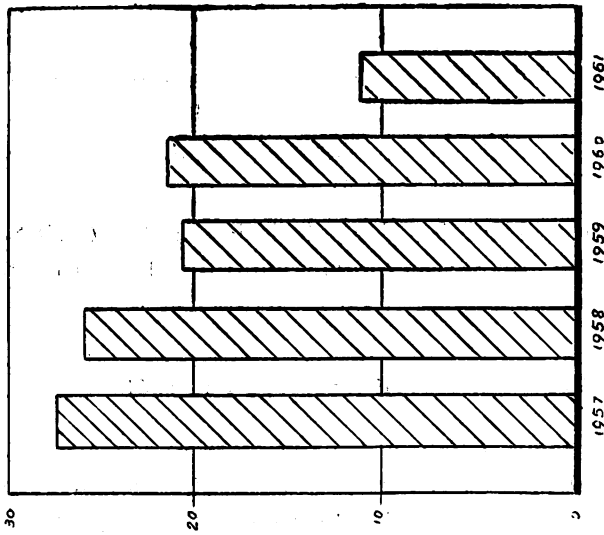
Moreover, in order to serve promptly the public coming to pay taxes, 5 additional tax collecting offices were established. At the same time, the waiting room of the Civil Pension Office was also expanded to accommodate large numbers of people who come to draw their pensions.

The treasury network in the provinces was reinforced and consolidated every year. There are, in all Vietnam :

in 1954, 13 Treasury Offices and 4 auxiliary collecting offices —		17 offices
in 1955, 18	and 6	24 offices
in 1956, 20	and 8	28 offices
in 1957, 23	and 7	30 offices
in 1958, 26	and 5	31 offices
in 1959, 27	and 5	32 offices
in 1960, 27	and 5	32 offices
in 1961, 32		32 offices
plus a Special Service in Con Son		

REPUBLIC OF VIET-NAM
DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE
(LEGISLATIVE STUDY SERVICE)

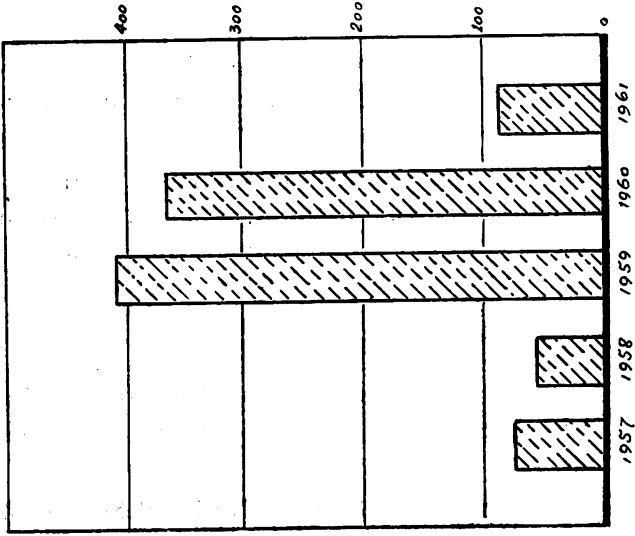
Penalties
 in Million V.N. \$



To 33/6/61

CUSTOMS ACTIVITIES OF PURSUIT

Quantity of opium seized
 100 Kgs.



Established from the data of the Direction General of Customs.

All the auxiliary collecting offices were hanged into Treasury Offices.

In 1960 and 1961, constructions of new Treasury Head Offices for Quang Long, Kontum, Pleiku, Bao Loc (in Lam Dong), and Phan Rang were completed.

Remodeling and expansion of Treasury Offices were carried out in Bien hoa, Banmethuot, Phan thiet, Binh duong, Nha trang, Long an, Sadec, Vinh long, Hue, Gia dinh, Vinh binh, Danang, Dalat, Tay ninh, My tho, Quang ngai, Khanh hung and Rach gia.

b) Personnel:

In line with the Government efforts in training technicians, the Treasury sent its officials abroad to receive additional training.

1954 : 5 officials went to the National School of Treasury in Paris

1955 : 5 —

1956 : 6 —

1957 : 3 —

1958 : 1 official went to the U.S.A. for training in Budget Administration, and 2 officials went to India for training in Statistics.

In 1958, a specialized training course was organized at the Treasury Central Office to train more executives in charge of management of provincial offices or of divisions of the Central Office.

Three training courses were opened for prosecuting officers in 1957, 1960 and 1961.

An examination for admission in the Civil Service was held in 1959 for 80 secretaries and in 1960 for 6 administrative assistants.

2 — Results achieved from 1954 to 1961

a) Budget operations.

Under the impetus given to national development, Budget transactions increased prodigiously every year. Through serious

efforts, receiving and disbursing operations of the National Budget as well as of autonomous budgets in the provinces and cities have been executed efficiently.

In fiscal year 1954, the number disbursing orders in the national budget was 71,766. In fiscal year 1960, this number rose to 232,840. The number of receiving orders increased also from 7,725 in fiscal year 1954 to 50,894 in fiscal year 1960. The annual increase is between 320 percent and 480 percent.

Every year, the main objective of the Treasury has been the collection of direct taxes and the centralization of indirect taxes. The result in budget balance was significant. In fiscal year 1954, the total receipt from direct taxes in the National Budget was VN\$ 644,985,422.41. This amount rose to 949,596,790.46 in fiscal year 1960

For the five first months of F. Y. 61, the amount collected from direct taxes was VN\$ 353 millions, while for the same period of the last year, it had been only VN\$ 337 millions, showing an increase of VN\$ 16 millions.

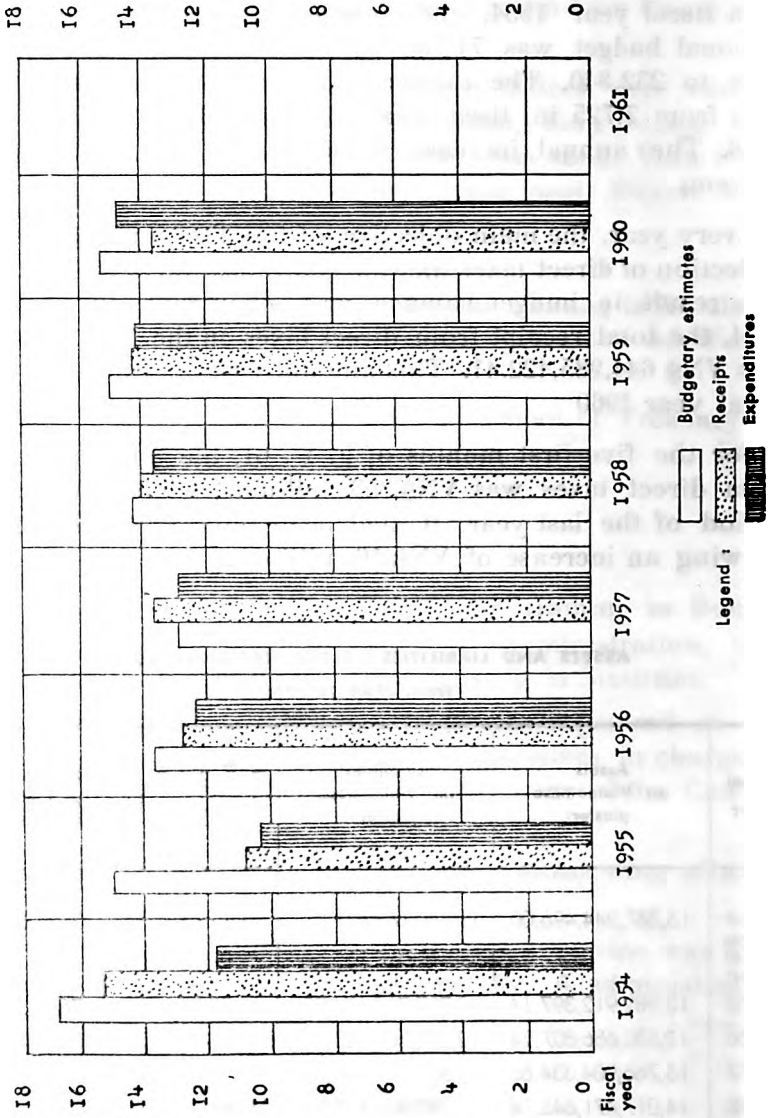
ASSETS AND LIABILITIES OF THE NATIONAL BUDGET
from 1954 to 1961

Fiscal Year	Assets (in Vietnamese piaster)	Liabilities (in Vietnamese piaster)	No. of Receiving Orders	Comparison with 1955 = 100	No. of disbursing Orders	Comparison with 1955 = 100
1954 (whole Fiscal Year)	15,387,244,496.00	11,700,483,671.11	7,725		71,766	
1955	10,982,912,397.14	10,727,715,674.73	11,324		76,615	
1956	12,830,686,807.24	12,233,801,750.17	39,366	360%	152,143	200%
1957	15,766,004,334.85	14,862,091,267.41	28,991	254%	175,257	230%
1958	14,017,471,645.74	13,743,484,411.16	41,840	380%	206,663	271%
1959	14,297,596,144.23	14,293,020,323.04	49,979	445%	221,034	300%
1960	13,843,032,703.09	14,907,056,155.82	50,894	480%	232,840	320%
1961	4,970,758,821.72	6,685,859,647.54	13,779		37,566	

REPUBLIC OF VIETNAM
Department of Finance
(Treasury General)

SITUATION OF NATIONAL BUDGET

In Billion V.N. \$



Direct taxes collected from 1954 to 1961

Fiscal Year	Actual Revenues
1954	644,985,422.41
1955	896,472,951.82
1956	911,334,041.68
1957	857,072,759.31
1958	889,540,856.55
1959	892,694,406.84
1960	949,596,790.46
1961 (five first months)	353,959,677.83

b) Management of Non-Budget Accounts :

Outside the Budget, the Treasury also administers a number of non-budget deposit accounts which increase every year in proportion to the progress of the national economy. The flow of money into and out of these accounts reaches several billion piasters a year. At the end of 1960, the credit balance of these accounts totaled VN \$ 2,990,000. — Particularly for two most important accounts, the balance is as follows :

Account of « National Offset Fund for Imports and Exports ».

Year	Credit	Debit	No. of receipt orders	No. of disbursement orders
1954	VN\$ 59,117,670.68	1,020,147	75	6
1960	740,876,791.40	973,855,578.51	8,061	162
Account of « American Aid Counterpart Fund » :				
1954	VN\$ 365,459,159.51	284,720,657.89	123	3,283
1960	773,070,818.09	777,548,102.37	492	7,358

c) Public Agencies

The Treasury is in charge of money safe-keeping and of keeping accounts on receipts and disbursements for public agencies, including two important ones : the Deposit and Consignment Fund and the Retirement Pension Service.

The credit balance of the Deposit and Consignment Fund in 1954 was VN \$ 52,000,000 ; in 1960 it amounted to 353,000,000.

In 1954, the Retirement Pension Service paid out monthly to 4,265 civil pensioners and quarterly to 180 military pensioners. In 1961, it paid out monthly to 8,095 civil pensioners and quarterly to 18,082 military and other pensioners.

d) Treasury Banking Accounts

Until the recent establishment of the quarterly tax collection system, with the traditional procedure of tax collection, the resources of the national budget, at the beginning of every fiscal year, were not sufficient to meet public expenditure. The Treasury had to use its own resources earned from the Treasury banking accounts. Of these accounts, the private deposits were important because they advanced significant credits to the budgets. The credit balance of the private deposits amounted every month to between VN\$ 139,000,000 in 1954 and 1,400,000,000 in 1960. But since February 1st, 1960 after the fall of interest rate (from 1% to 0.75%) the credit balance has decreased accordingly. As of May 31, 1961, this credit balance was only VN\$ 572,000,000.

c) Funds

By encouraging public and private deposits, the resources of the Treasury become fairly abundant. The Treasury has never been short of funds and therefore, has never raised loans from the National Bank ; this situation helps check inflation. Furthermore, the Treasury has initiated negotiations with the Commercial Credit of Vietnam for the payment to the Treasury of interests accrued from its deposits at this bank, providing the National Budget with a large income. From 1957 to the end of 1961, the Treasury collected and turned over to the National Budget interests amounting to over 19 million piasters. In the mobilization and distribution of money throughout the country, the Treasury plays important role because it has to replenish provincial budgets with funds totalling from VN \$ 40,000,000 to 80,000,000 monthly.

f) General Accountancy :

Since 1956, the banking procedure of the Directorate General of Treasury has been reformed to be clearer, more up-to-date and to be able to show at any time, figures, the current status of the national finances.

IV – DIRECTORATE OF RETIREMENT PENSION

I – Law and Regulations Reform.

a) Revision of retirement pensions

In pursuance of an Executive Order dated April 4, 1955, the Civil Pension Fund has proceeded to a revision of all categories of retirement pensions borne by this Fund from January 1st 1955, taking into consideration the basic salaries specified for civil servants by Decree No. 28/NV dated May 8, 1954.

This measure has helped raising the standards of living of the retired civil servants because the average increase of pensions is up to 110%,

b) Simplification and Modification of Administrative Procedures ;

Since March 1955, the retirement pensions have been paid monthly instead of quarterly. From August 1955, the Civil Pension Fund has been authorized to pay monthly to the retired civil servant in advance his full pension instead of the quarterly payment of four-fifths of it. This Fund has also been authorized from the same date to pay the pensions directly without having to consult its Board of Directors, except in special cases.

c) Amendment of Pension Regulations.

The contribution of the National Budget to the Civil Pension Fund was brought down from 20% to 14% beginning January 1st, 1959, by Order No. 1920-TTP-NSNV dated October 16, 1958 and from 14% to 10% beginning January 1st, 1960, by Order No. 264-TTP/NSNV dated March 24, 1960.

This action saved the National Budget VN\$ 63,000,000 in 1959 and VN\$ 41,000,000 in 1960.

2 - Organizational Improvement :

Integration of the former Imperial Pension Fund into the Civil Pension Fund of Vietnam.

By Decree No. 205-TC dated June 14, 1957, the former Imperial Pension Fund was abolished. All the assets and facilities as well as pay roll and equipment of this agency were turned over to the Civil Pension Fund of Vietnam.

3 - Results :

To contribute to the reconstruction of the country and at the same time to earn income, the Civil Pension Fund made to the following agencies loans to be used in the building of housing projects and markets :

— Office of National Constructions, in 1957 :	VN\$ 100,000,000
— Municipality of Dalat, in 1958 :	30,000,000
— Province of Phu-yen, in 1959 :	7,000,000
— Province of Kontum, in 1960 :	3,000,000
— Province of Lam-dong, in 1960 :	3,000,000
Total :	143,000,000

V - SERVICE OF RECONSTRUCTION LOTTERY

The results achieved by this service are of two types:

1. The number of tickets issued from the middle of a year to the middle of the subsequent year.

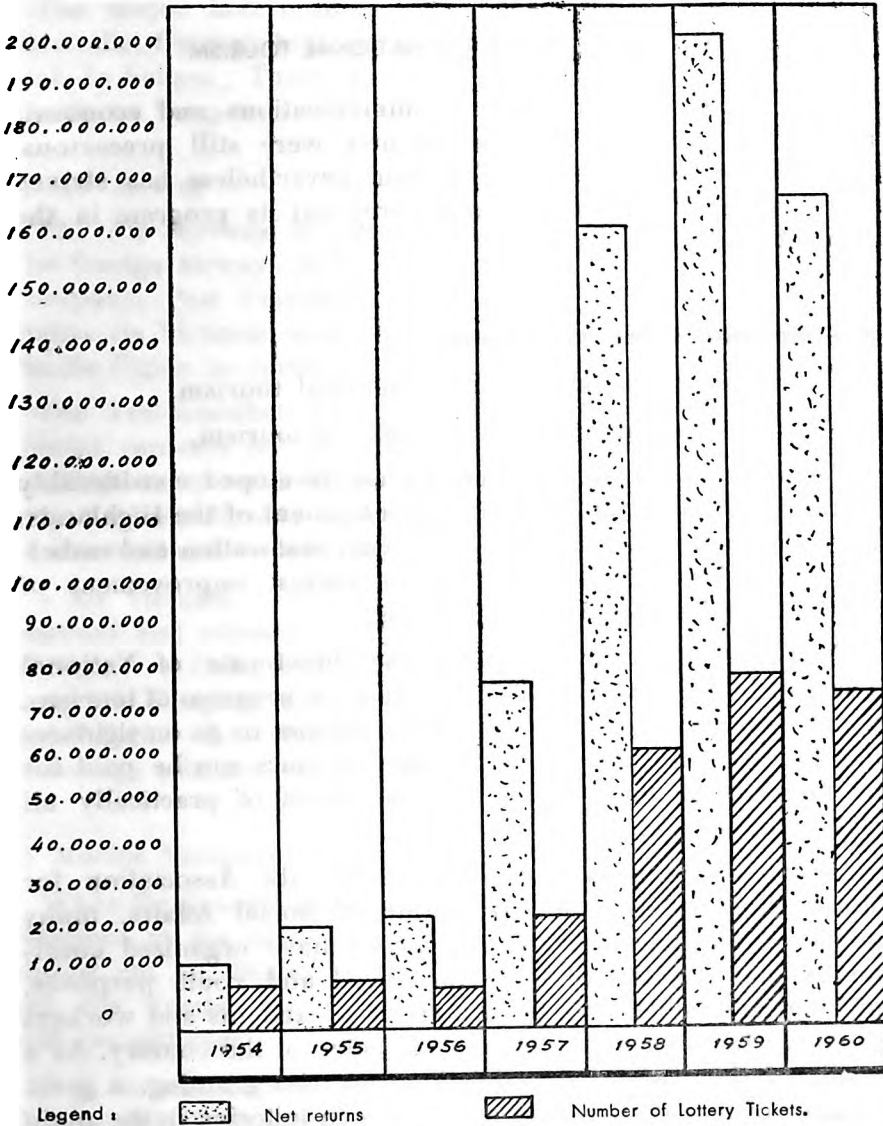
2. The amount of yearly profits computed in terms of the number of tickets issued.

The annual income is used by the Office of Constructions to build low-cost houses for low-income people.

Year	Number of tickets issued		Profit
1954-1955	7,000,000 tickets	VN\$	9,220,382.-
1955-1956	6,500,000 —		19,214,675.-
1956-1957	6,000,000 —		20,610,746.-
1957-1958	20,900,000 —		67,222,679.-
1958-1959	53,000,000 —		157,511,458.-
1959-1960	67,000,000 —		196,149,912.-
1960-1961	65,800,000 —		162,644,473.-
Total :	7 Years 226,200,000 tickets		632,574,325.-

ACTIVITIES OF THE
RECONSTRUCTION LOTTERY OFFICE

Tickets of lottery issued from
July 7, 1954 to July 7, 1961.



(The figures are recorded yearly in this Graphic Table (from July 1 of the past year to June 30 of the next year).

The profit of the period 1960-1961 was less than that of 1959-1960, due to the fact that the lottery drawing was called off in August and September, 1960,

VI — DIRECTORATE OF NATIONAL TOURISM

Established in 1955 when communications and economic and social situation in the country were still precarious, the Directorate of National Tourism nevertheless has strived to overcome the difficulties and carry out its program in the two following aspects :

A — Activities within the country.

- Laying out the structure for national tourism,
- Stimulating interest of the public in tourism.

The internal touristic movement has developed considerably owing to the plan for economic development of the Highlands, the projects for the renovation of cities, restoration and embellishment of sites and historic monuments, improvement of air-fields and modernization of roads.

To awake the desire to travel, the Directorate of National Tourism introduced a cheap and collective program of tourism, which has afforded the people opportunities to go on sightseeing tours across the country. Since the tours can be paid for by instalments, they are within the reach of practically all classes of people.

Aware of the advantages of tourism, the Association for Moral Preservation, the Directorate of Social Affairs, many public schools and private enterprises have organized continually many collective tours for social and youth purposes, making it possible for a great number of students and workers to spend their vacations at touristic sites of the country. As a result of the easing of restrictions on visa granting, a great number of foreign travelers are now seen loitering in the main streets of the Capital, which gives impetus to handicrafts of Vietnam and leads to a revival of their activities.

a) Restaurants and Hotels

In 1959, a great number of comfortable and fully equipped international hotels have one after the other sprung up in the Capital as well as in areas of touristic value.

The major hotels and restaurants in Vietnam include : Caravelle, Everest Building Annex, Rex Hotel, Givral, Arc-en-Ciel, in Saigon ; Thuan-hoa in Hue ; Giang in Nhatrang ; and Pacific in Vung-tau.

b) Air Service

The Air Services in Vietnam have also made great progress. The foreign airways companies such as Joint Air France-TAI Company, Pan American, etc. initiated round-the-world jet flights via Vietnam, and have adopted economical rates for the Pacific flights to encourage tourism in this area.

The Tan-son-nhat Airport has also been endowed with new special runways for jet planes. At present, there are 30 jet landings every week at the Tan-son-nhut Air-field. This figure may rise considerably as the result of the increasing importance of international tourism in Vietnam.

« Air Vietnam » has expanded its activities to serve both internal and overseas travelers. It has increased the number of flights to Dalat and initiated the overseas flights to Hong-kong and Bangkok with prop-jet planes. The direct Bangkok-Dalat flights of Air Vietnam have brought an important number of foreign tourists into Vietnam.

c) Marine Navigation

When the Geneva Agreement ended the hostilities in Vietnam, relations by sea between Vietnam and foreign countries were almost cut off. Beginning 1960, sea traveling was reestablished but the number of travelers coming to Vietnam by sea is still insignificant.

It is through negotiations of the Director of National Tourism during his observation tour on tourism in the U.S. under the auspices of the International Cooperation Administration that the U.S. Marine Merchant Companies, such as the

« American President Lines », and the Travel Agencies in the U. S. begin to consider Saigon as a port of call whenever they organize round-the-world cruises.

d) Transportation on Land

In the past five years, the public transportation companies have gradually modernized their buses, increased their daily services between Saigon and the provinces as well as the remotest areas such as the Ca-mau point or the Highlands. In Saigon, the state-managed Bus Transport Company has extended its lines to populous suburbs and made use of new buses which are as large and comfortable as those in foreign countries. Tourism and Travel Agencies in the country have also imported, in emulation, modern and comfortably equipped buses to carry foreign tourists to visit places of interest.

Recently, in response to the « 1961, Year of Eastern Visits » plan, the Government has taken several measures with a view to facilitating the development of tourism in the country.

As regards customs regulations, foreign tourists enjoy a great deal of facilities. Customs officers are well trained and are courteous toward foreign travelers.

The procedure of granting entry-visas which was before considered by foreigners as very difficult to overcome has now been radically simplified. The most noticeable development is the recent decision of the Government to let people go abroad to study or to seek markets for their products.

B – Results achieved without the country.

— Joining international touristic organizations (Vietnam is at present a member of two international touristic organizations : W.I.O.O.T. and P.A.T.A.)

— Drawing further world attention to Vietnam by widely advertising tourism opportunities in Vietnam.

In conformity with the Five-Year Plan of the Government, the Directorate of National Tourism has put into practice a realistic program for the purpose of developing the national

touristic potentialities and using every appropriate measure to encourage foreign travelers to visit Vietnam in order to earn foreign exchange for the country.

The results acquired in the 6 first years (1955-1961) were very satisfactory and prove that national tourism has developed beyond the status of an under-developed country.

VII — NATIONAL OFFICE OF EXCHANGE

I — Reform of Laws and Regulations.

In order to increase the efficiency of the control of foreign exchange, the National Office of Exchange has stepped up the control of Vietnamese nationals' properties in foreign countries and foreigners' properties in Vietnam (Communiqués of the National Office of Exchange dated January 19, 1960 and March 23, 1960, establish the procedure for applying for authorization to send foreign exchange abroad by post. Notice N° 58 of the National Office of Exchange dated May 11, 1960, provides that businessmen declare the commissions they have been paid abroad. Notice N° 6 of November 23, 1960, determines the procedure for declaring of foreign exchange earned in foreign countries from exports, besides the portion turned over to the National Office of Exchange. Notice N° 57 dated March 16, 1960, regulates the operation of foreigners' banking accounts in Vietnam).

This system of control permits the National Office of Exchange to follow the movements of an important amount of foreign exchange and prevent any improper spending of foreign exchange which may be harmful to the interests of the country.

2 — Results achieved

The situation of foreign exchange, which becomes brighter every day, has enabled Vietnam to finance a growing volume of imports.

In 1957, the value of the imports was VN\$	103,000,000
In 1957, do.	773,000,000
In 1959, do.	830,000,000
In 1960, do.	1,559,000,000
In 1961, the value of the imports is estimated at.	4,000,000,000 (approx).

With regard to the free market, the foreign exchange earned was sufficient to meet the demands.

Year	Demand	Supply	Balance
1957	VN\$ 789,000,000	494,000,000	— 295,000,000
1958	660,000,000	633,000,000	— 27,000,000
1959	521,000,000	465,000,000	— 56,000,000
1960	676,000,000	690,000,000	— 14,000,000

The figures are computed at the official rate of exchange.

VIII — THE INSPECTORATE OF FINANCE

Although budget management has obtained commendable results as are shown by the above statistics, the Department of Finance continually sends out inspectors to audit the books of various public agencies. The Government has discovered several embezzlement cases; the embezzlers have been brought to trial and severely punished. Embezzlements have become rare.

Chapter II

PROSPECTS OF THE COMING YEAR

The Department of Finance is planning the implementation of the following projects.

I — Taxation.

With the firm intention to improve continually the taxation system in order to perform a very arduous and delicate task consisting on the one hand of the meeting of expenses by the state and on the other the maintenance of social justice, the Directorate of Taxation has worked out a vast program of reform, which includes the following points.

— Reforming tax legislation with a view to modifying such obsolete taxes and duties as are partial and arbitrary, impede the economic development or are the cause for tax evasions as well as for corruptions; seeking new resources to face increasing needs;

— Improving the procedure of tax collection to become smoother and more efficient ;

— Reorganization the existing structure to be capable of assuming new functions.

This broad program of reform will be carried out in different stages. For the year 1961-1962, the program will be directed at :

a) In the field of fiscal reform.

— Revising existing taxes and establishing new ones on production and consumption of a number of luxuries ;

— Extending the scope of production taxes to affect every field of economic activity ; and

— Revising business licence tax.

b) In the field of tax collection system.

Applying the system of exhaustive deduction on certain tax categories such as tax on bidding licences, tax on jewelry, etc.

— Extending the scope of the National Service of Registration and making full use of the capabilities of the Machine Accounting Bureau.

2 - The Treasury

— Improving and consolidating the system of quarterly collection of direct tax, not only for Saigon and Cholon but also for the whole country ; following up the collection of overdue taxes ;

— Generalizing the utilization of machine accounting methods in the management of non-budget deposit accounts, military pensions and in general book-keeping.

— Continuing the expansion of the central offices of the Treasury according to a specific plan ; building more office space for existing provincial treasury offices, especially in Phuoc-le, Cao-lanh, Tuy-hoa and opening new provincial treasury offices in Long-khanh, Binh-tuy ;

— Replacing the old machines in the Machine Accounting Bureau and hiring modern equipment to put into effect the plan for extended use of machine accounting facilities.

3 - Retirement Pension

The Civil Retirement Pension Fund is considering the grant of loans to the following agencies from its idle credits :

— Long-khanh province (for constructions on the Xuan-loc market)	VN\$ 5,000,000.
— Ba-xuyen province (for the establishment of a water-supply system in Khanh-hung)	5,500,000.
— Khanh-hoa province (for constructions on the Nha-trang market)	7,000,000.
— Phong-dinh province (for constructions on a dormitory for high-school girls in Can-tho)	3,000,000.
— Tay-ninh province (for the purchase of ferry-boats)	600,000.
— Municipality of Hue (for remodeling the Dong-ba market)	<u>3,000,000.</u>
Total :	24,100,000.

4 - Tourism.

To develop tourism in Vietnam as an industry and bring it close to the level of tourism in the more advanced countries, the National Directorate of Tourism has prepared a work plan for the future with the following main points :

a) Reorganization of the National Directorate of Tourism.

Being affected by the general saving policy, the present structure of the National Directorate of Tourism is that of a minor administrative agency with a meager budget and an inadequate specialized staff. Meanwhile, the need felt for the development of internal tourism is more and more pressing ; at the same time, international tourism demands the contribution of Vietnam. These two facts urge the Directorate to start an appropriate reorganization in order to be able to cope in time with the intensive expansion of national tourism, which is being influenced by the tremendous development of international tourism.

b) Plan for attracting more foreign tourists.

Foreign exchange reserve of the country will undoubtedly increase with the influx of foreign tourists. Hence the plan to

attract foreign tourists is considered as one of the main objectives of the National Directorate of Tourism. This plan calls for the following steps :

— Improvement of hotel accommodations in the country and modernization of same to attain international standards ;

— Remodeling picturesque sites and restoration of historic monuments ;

— Establishment of more resort centers (especially in the area within the triangle Hue-Bachma-Danang) and entertainment centers ;

— Utmost simplification of the process of entry-visa applications of foreign tourists who desire to visit Vietnam ; proposal for granting them authorization to stay in Vietnam and leave within seven days without being required to apply for an exit visa. This waiver is being granted foreign tourists in Burma, the Philippines, Hongkong, Japan, etc.

— Intensive use of advertisements on touristic opportunities in Vietnam at home and abroad, such as guide-booklets, local maps, posters, filmstrips on resort centers, etc.

c) Establishment of travel agencies in foreign countries.

In order to enhance national prestige and promote necessary relations in foreign countries, the National Directorate of Tourism will seek to join other travel agencies, such as American Society of Travel Agents (A.S.T.A.) which has nearly 4,000 members throughout the world. At the same time, it should be desirable to establish Travel Information Agencies abroad such as in Hong-kong, Bangkok, San Francisco, New-York, to attract foreign travelers to come to Vietnam.

Chapter III

CONCLUSION

The efforts for reorganization and reform described above are but the first steps in the general program of strengthening the nation's finances, aimed at endowing the country with

adequate means for its development, securing peace and raising the standards of living of the people. Contained in the long-range program of activities undertaken by the government of President Ngo-dinh-Diem, these reforms are designed to improve the taxation system in conformity with the « equality in taxation » policy stipulated by the Constitution, by simplifying tax collection procedures, rationally reorganizing the operational structure, training personnel at all levels in both specialized fields and observance of good moral conduct. All this is aimed at securing for Vietnam an ever stronger financial position conducive to the accelerated development of a nation striving out of its underdeveloped condition.

**THE NATIONAL BANK
OF
VIET NAM**

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

1911

1911

ACTIVITIES
OF THE NATIONAL BANK OF VIET NAM
from 1955 to 1961

By Decree No 48 of December 31, 1954, the National Bank of Viet-Nam was established, with all the attributes of a Central Bank. Besides the ordinary activities (such as issuing bank notes, controlling foreign exchanges of the country as well as from foreign aids, rediscounting bills, etc...) the National Bank also has to manage the monetary and credit system so as to meet the needs of the country's economic growth.

I — ACTIVITIES DURING THE PAST YEARS

During the past years, the National Bank has performed satisfactorily its functions determined by the statute.

A — Issuing bank notes and metal coin

1 — Article 40 of Decree No 48 endows the National Bank with the exclusive privilege to issue notes and coins in the territory of Viet-Nam.

In 1955, right after its creation, the National Bank replaced the currently circulated bank-notes by new Vietnamese bank-notes to rub out all traces of the old system. The bank-notes withdrawn amounted to approximately 9 billion piasters of which 6 billion were notes of the old Bank of Indochina and 3 billion were notes of the Institut d'Emission with one side in common for the 3 states Viet-Nam, Cambodia and Laos, one side for Viet-Nam only.

This exchange of notes was done in 2 stages : the first from September 30, 1955 to November 7, 1955 and the second from January 4, 1957 to January 18, 1957. The results were most satisfactory.

2 — From then on, the National Bank has been continuing to issue new Vietnamese bank-notes (1\$, 2\$, 5\$, 10\$, 20\$, 50\$, 100\$, 200\$ and 500\$), and to build up the reserves, ready to replace old and torn notes and to meet new demands.

Besides aluminium coins currently in circulation the National Bank is going to issue the one piaster metal coins.

At present, the notes in circulation amount to 9,913 million piasters.

According to the statute, the notes in circulation require a minimum guarantee of 33%. Actually, that ratio has been higher as follows :

1955	33.7%
1956	36.3%
1957	34.6%
1958	37.7%
1959	39.6%
1960	45.8%

B — Managing the money credit market

In order to regulate the money and credit market, the National Bank may use these measures :

1 — To avoid exaggerated use of the money deposited at the Commercial Banks by individuals, Decree 48 (Art. 63) requests these banks to deposit a compulsory amount of reserves at the National Bank. Thus, on April 1, 1955, the National Bank fixed the minimum reserves at 10% of individuals' deposits at each commercial bank. On September 1956, this ratio was raised to 20% due to a credit inflation. But from 1957 onwards, the money market has been rather tight, so the National Bank has reduced this ratio down to 15%.

2 — a) The second measure is that the National Bank intervenes directly in the money market by granting loans with guarantee or rediscounting commercial bills and public bonds coming from the commercial banks.

In fact, it was not until 1957 that this measure was applied. Previously, the money situation had been rather abundant, the commercial banks had had redundant money to deposit at the National Bank.

b) The bills which can be rediscounted by the National Bank are :

- Commercial bills with maximum maturity of 120 days, and connected with importation, exportation, and stock.
- Commercial bills connected with services of production, agriculture and industry with maximum maturity of 240 days.
- Public bonds with maximum maturity of 120 days.

c) The rediscount rates are decided as follows :

— for commercial bills :

4% per annum if the rediscount period is equal to or under 90 days ;

5% per annum if it is between 91 and 180 days ;

— for public bonds :

1% more than the rate of interest of these bonds (minimum rate 4% per annum).

d) Besides rediscounting bills for commercial banks, the National Bank extends temporary advances to the Treasury and some credit institutions. During 1959-1960, the National Bank has advanced to the National Agricultural Credit Office 200 million piasters to enable the latter to make loans for agricultural development. These lending operations are a first step towards the National Bank's granting of medium term credits the terms of which are being considered.

3 — The third measure is the organizing of a Risks' Centre (Centrale des Risques) in order to :

a) Centralize the amounts of credit declared by commercial banks at the end of each month and inversely to inform the commercial banks of the total debt of each tradesman and industrialist owing to the Banks so that they may avoid some risks in lending.

b) On the other hand through the centralization of information the National Bank can get an idea of the distribution of credits in the country to decide an appropriate and logical credit policy.

This Centre was created on March 30, 1959 ; it has been working effectively and some good results have been achieved : the information gathered has been very useful to the commercial banks in their lending to individuals.

4 — Another measure is the determination of the Banking profession and the alteration of the interest policies of the Commercial banks. The problem of determination of the Banking profession has not been entirely solved. But about the interest policies, the National Bank has unified the interest rates of the commercial banks. With the approval of the National Bank, the Banks' Association in Vietnam fixed the interest rates as follows as of August 1958 :

a) Maximum interest rates paid on individuals' deposit :

1% per annum for demand deposits ;

2% per annum for time deposits under 6 months ;

2.5% per annum for time deposits above 6 months ;

b) Minimum interest rates applicable to advances to borrowers :

6% per annum, in the discount of commercial bills backed by two signatures ;

6.5% per annum, for operations without collateral.

C — Control of Banks.

The control of private banks is one of the most important activities of the National Bank of Vietnam and control procedures have been defined in the above-mentioned Decree.

1 — The National Bank of Vietnam nearly completes the setting up of an « on the spot control » system, which is as follows :

a) A Control Commission of the Bank will alternatively come to each private bank to control its operations.

b) Every month the private banks are requested to send to the National Bank all useful documents relating to their activities for control and follow up purposes. The National Bank may at any time send its agents to inspect the accounting documents of private banks when necessary.

c) Besides, the advice of the National Bank is necessary in cases :

— of the opening of a new banking establishment, or of a new branch or agency of a banking establishment ;

— of the modification of capital or of the name of a banking establishment ;

— of the fusion of two or more banking establishments ;

— of the change of location of the head office, branch or agency of a banking establishment.

2 — Pending the complete organization of the above mentioned Control Commission, the National Bank closely watches the activities of private banks through the accounting documents which they are up to now required to furnish every week or month.

D — Regulation of the exchange market.

a) According to the provisions of the Decree of December 17, 1955, all selling or buying operations of foreign exchange in Viet-Nam must be realized under the Control of the National Bank and the National Exchange Office.

The Official rate of the Vietnamese Piaster is fixed as follows :

1 US dollar	:	VN\$ 35
1 £ sterling	:	VN\$ 98
10 French francs	:	VN\$ 1 (1)

Parallel to the official market, a free exchange market was created on June 30, 1956, with the purpose of resolving the transfers of profits accumulated during the previous years by foreign enterprises and at the same time stabilizing the monetary value as well as eliminating black market operations.

(1) As of the beginning of 1959 : 1 new French franc = VN\$ 7.09.

b) In order to regularize the rate on this market, an Exchange Regularization Fund was created within the National Bank. It has the duty of intervening in daily selling and buying operations of foreign exchange. Thanks to the activity of this organization, the exchange rates on the free market have not been fluctuating widely.

1 US dollar for 71 to 73.5 piasters

1 £ sterling for 200 to 206 piasters

1 new French franc for 14 to 15 piasters.

Compared with some other currencies, especially the Hongkong dollar, the Vietnamese piaster value has increased slightly. On December 30, 1955, one Hongkong dollar equals 14 VN\$; the rate of exchange comes down to 12,848 VN\$ and to 12,829 VN\$ respectively on June 30, 1960 and March 31, 1961.

In 1960, the Exchange Regularization Fund bought 1,414 million of foreign exchange and sold 1,392 million. During the first half of 1961, its buying was at 531 million and its selling, 710 million. Its activities have proved to be very satisfactory compared with the previous years.

E - Management of foreign exchange.

1 — a) The exchange reserves of the National Bank of Viêt-Nam are continually increasing, thanks to exchange control, expansion of exports, and foreign aid. From 1955 to December 1960, total reserves (in terms of piasters) have doubled. These exchange reserves have been put by the National Bank at various foreign banks abroad: the annual receipts of profits in foreign exchange from this source are therefore substantial.

b) In view of its duty to defend the value of the piaster and in order to avoid imprevisible fluctuations of some foreign currencies the National Bank increased its stock of gold reserves. This policy is the most appropriate in the present situation because the gold price has always been stable in world markets and may increase with respect to some key currencies such as the US dollar and the £ sterling.

2 — Besides the management of gold and foreign exchange, the National Bank is also responsible for managing reserves from foreign aids. In this latter quality, the National Bank undertakes to approve and to settle import licences of American Aid Program. It also established (in April 1961) the settlement procedures applicable to imports of Japanese consumption goods and equipments goods purchased in France within the « Assurance Credit » system.

The following figures on the number and value of import licences approved and settled by the National Bank will give us some idea of the importance of this operation.

Years	Number of licences	Value in US dollars
1955	17,251	139,252,000
1956	22,390	230,595,000
1957	23,194	243,231,000
1958	18,061	159,547,000
1959	27,363	175,954,000
1960	22,025	150,967,000

F — Other activities.

The National Bank is also responsible for some other important activities such as check clearing operations, researches on economic and financial problems, attendance at international meetings, banking techniques training, etc...

Ranking highest among them are the three following operations :

a) Check clearing operations ;

Twice every day, members of private banks meet at the clearing house of the National Bank in order to settle their checks and commercial bills through the National Bank. Owing to the clearing of large amounts of money, private banks can settle by compensation rapidly among themselves their claims without having to utilize bank notes.

The total amount of checks cleared has increased remarkably. Listed below are the numbers and values of the checks presented for clearing in recent years :

Years	Number of checks	Amount (in billion VN\$)
1955	579,110	37.592
1956	521,511	34.359
1957	553,051	38.460
1958	627,502	38.542
1959	715,890	41.176
1960	841,787	49.235
1961 (first 7 months)	513,000	33.600

b) Research activities :

Research activities are very important to the operations of any central bank. The National Bank has to follow the internal and external situation to decide the monetary policies, and to exchange information with the Central Banks of other countries.

From 1955 the National Bank has been developing its research activities. This is proved by the fact that National Income, Balance of payments and other monetary and financial statistics have been calculated ; information has been exchanged with international institutions such as the ECAFE, IMF, etc...

Finally, the National Bank issues an Economic Bulletin with Supplements. These publications are a link between the National Bank and the outside world.

c) Meetings

Representatives of the National Bank usually attend different meetings in the country such as those of Supreme Council for Money and Credit, Commodity Pricing Commission, Exchange Commission, Agricultural Reform Commission, Planning Commission, etc...

The National Bank is representing Viet Nam at the International Monetary Fund and the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development. In this capacity, the National Bank has attended since 1955 many meetings of these above mentioned organizations in Saigon and abroad.

II — PROGRAMME FOR THE FUTURE

So far, the National Bank has always been trying to consolidate its foundation and gradually enlarging the scope of its activities.

There are still many problems to be tackled. In the years ahead, the National Bank will carry out a programme of action the outlines of which are given below :

1 — To define clearly the banking profession and banking control — On this matter, a draft law has been prepared and will be submitted to the government and responsible authorities for approval.

2 — To create a system of long and medium term credit, in consonance with the present requirements of economic development. At the present time it is urgent to mobilize sufficient capital to meet the industrialization programme of our country.

3 — With respect to foreign exchange operations, the National Bank will improve the official and free markets, regularize the credit market, simplify the exchange rate system and defend the value of the national currency.

4 — The training of the staff is absolutely necessary, so it has always drawn the attention of the National Bank.

III — CONCLUSION

In summary, the National Bank has up to the present time fulfilled the greater part of its obligations as fixed in the Decree No. 48, in spite of numerous difficulties encountered especially during the first years of operations. Looking back behind us, we cannot deny the substantial and satisfactory progress obtained in this technical field which few were aware of prior to 1955.

The National Bank has indeed gone beyond the scope of a simple Issue Institute and become a Central Bank increasingly worthy of its name. To defend the value of the Vietnamese piaster, within and without, and to organize a regular credit system well adapted to the stage of economic development of the country, such are the two essential objectives among many others which the National Bank will continue to follow up in the future.

**DEPARTMENT
OF
RURAL AFFAIRS**

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO
PRESS

**SEVEN YEARS OF ACCOMPLISHMENTS OF THE GOVERNMENT
OF THE REPUBLIC OF VIETNAM**

DEPARTMENT OF RURAL AFFAIRS

Establishment and improvement of social and economic conditions is one of the many purposes that the Government of the Republic of Vietnam has always exerted itself to realize based on which to lay the foundation of a real democratic institution.

In so doing, efforts have been shifted principally on improving rural conditions and development of agriculture. The reason for this work being so particularly emphasized is that it affects the interests of a large majority of population and in this field, the capacity for betterment of Vietnam is relatively more effective and appropriate, thus giving the people an equal opportunity to raise their standard of living, and materializing the policy of social equality.

— The Land Reform Program, which is designed to level the exaggerated differences in the allotment of land titles, provides the individual farmers with a basic personal property, thereby giving them a better living standard.

— The Land Development Program with which hundreds of thousands of people from overpopulated areas have been resettled onto highly productive lands of the High Plateau and the Delta of South Vietnam which were previously jungles and marshy lands.

— Agricultural Credit and Cooperatives, Farmers' Association giving the farmers appropriate conditions to increase incomes.

Other Programs of increasing production, technological improvements, rural home improvement to increase farmers' living standard.

The Agrovillage Programs, designed to give the rural people a minimum of facilities that only city dwellers can afford.

The task of carrying out these large scale programs, which aims basically at the development of rural conditions, has always been, and still are, undertaken by the following five organizations.

The Department of Agriculture

The Department of Land Reform

The Commissariat General of Agriculture Land Development.

The Commissariat General of Agricultural Credit and Cooperatives.

The Service of Rural Reconstruction.

Within the framework of the recent government reshuffle, and with a view to increasing the efficiency of executive and proper delegation of authority, these organizations, as of June 1, 1961 have been reorganized and incorporated into one sole Department :

THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL AFFAIRS

(Decree No. 120/TTP dated May 28, 1961 of the President of the Republic)

The integration of these organizations into one Department helps facilitate program layout and preparation and should permit full utilization of existing common facilities. It should also simplify organization and working blueprints and increase the efficiency of supervision and control .

AGRICULTURE

Many programs have been started since four years ago and are being continued. Of particular importance are the following:

Increase the production of agriculture and livestock products for export to overseas markets (rice, rubber, tea, lacquer, cacao, pi's, duck feather, duck eggs...)

Increase the production of agriculture and animal products necessary for home consumption and industrial requirements with view to saving foreign bill expenses (sugar, tobacco, cotton, jute, medical plants, fruits, draft cattle, fresh milk...)

— Nourishing and conserving soils by means of irrigation, salt water control, drainage.

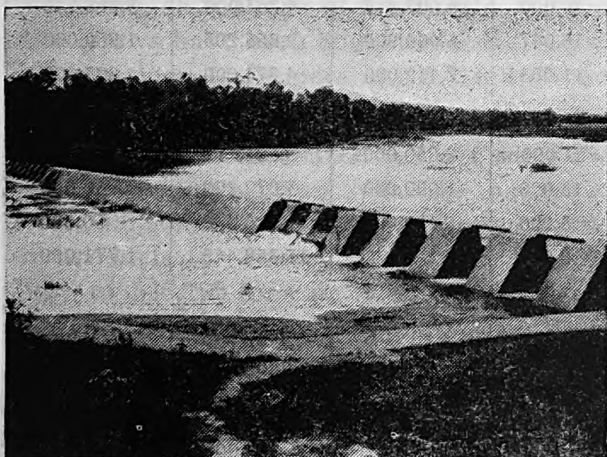
— Increasing and improving cultivation technics by selection of good varieties, application of chemical fertilizers, crop protection.

I — SPECIFIC ACHIEVEMENTS
SINCE JULY 7, 1954 to JULY 7, 1961

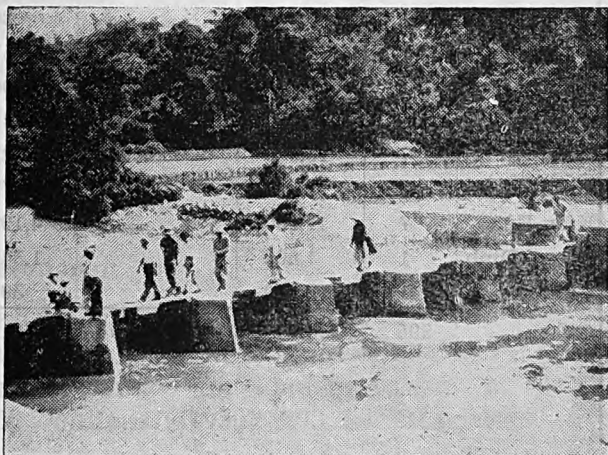
A — Agriculture

I — Minor hydraulic agricole work

The following structures have been accomplished : dikes for protection of salt water, construction of dams, water gates, canals, building irrigation and drainage systems to increase cultivation lands (lands that were previously abandoned because of salt water invasion are now restored, single-crop rice fields are developed into double-crop fields).



The Lao Tam dam, Son Tinh district, Binh dinh province, irrigating 750 hectares of rice field.



The Suoi To Dam, Tu Nghia district, Quang Ngai province, benefiting 300 hectares.

Appendix I

MINOR HYDRAULIC AGRICOLE STRUCTURES ACCOMPLISHED IN VIETNAM
Since 1955 through 1959

PROVINCE	No. of Work	Areas benefited	EXPENDITURES		
			National funds and provincial sectional budgets	Counterpart	People's contribution
Central Sector, Central Viet Nam					
Thừa-Thiên	118	43,520ha	17,882,422\$	10,757,489\$	15,730,682\$
Quảng-Trị	32	10,000	5,196,000	2,064,000	4,027,000
Quảng-Ngãi	46	20,000	15,693,815	4,063,000	3,917,140
Quảng-Nam	18	15,047	3,440,000	2,855,295	1,950,000
Bình-Định	22	11,553	2,412,000	4,574,000	1,903,000
Southern Sector, Central Viet Nam					
Khánh-Hòa	15	21,000ha	2,250,000\$	5,621,711\$	580,000\$
Bình-Thuận	8	15,000	1,000,000	3,072,209	360,000
Ninh-Thuận	4	5,000	100,000	1,215,672	50,000
Phú-Yên	7	8,000		13,358,445	1,771,000
High Plateau Sector					
Pleiku	1	1,000ha		961,622\$	350,000\$
Tuyên-Đức	2	1,960		1,845,124	1,500,000
South Viet Nam Sector					
Tây-Ninh	1	1,500ha		600,000\$	500,000\$
Bình-Tuy	1	1,500		800,000	2,000,000
Bình-Dương	1	400		80,000	
Biên-Hòa	1	1,500		167,985	50,000
Phước-Tuy	1	2,000		700,000	400,000
Kiến-Phong	1	350		145,000	
Long-An	7	13,000	300,000\$	6,323,299	3,200,000
Định-Tường	1	1,270		777,260	300,000
Kiến-Hòa	7	11,000		4,192,062	1,050,000
Phong-Dinh	1	1,600		1,346,232	720,000
Vĩnh-Long	1	500		399,425	200,000
	296	186,700ha	48,274,237\$	65,919,830\$	40,558,822\$
154,752,889\$ (1)					

(1) Excluding study and operational expenses

To date, 296 irrigation structures have been accomplished covering an area of 186,700 hectares of ricefields at an expense of 154,752,889 VN \$. In the process of being constructed are 93 other structures benefiting 27,592 hectares and amounting to 51,610,432 VN \$.

2 — Increasing rice production

This program was set up since the crop year of 1958-59 with the purpose of increasing rice production for export.

Within the framework of this project, 58,230 tons of chemical fertilizers, 46,250 tons of insecticide, 8 wheel type tractors with disk plows have been bought and distributed or sold to farmers. Also on loan to farmers are 1,514 draft animals.

Result : cultivated areas have increased from 2,085,200 hectares in 1954 to 2,318,000 hectares in 1960 (11,1% increase) ; paddy production from 2,565,540 tons in crop year 1954-55 to 4,955,000 tons in crop year 1960-61 (93.1% increase) ; rice and by-products for export increased 95.7%, from 176,827 tons in 1954 to 346,195 tons in 1960.

3 — Production of selected paddy seeds

Breeding of selected seeds for vulgarization has been worked out in 303 stations with an area of 3,713 Ha 35 (crop year 1954-55 : 1,108 hectares), located in 12 provinces of South Vietnam and 3 provinces of the High Plateau of Central Viet Nam and with the cooperation of 5,356 local farmers.

The total tonnage of selected seeds produced and vulgarized by these stations since 1954 to 1960 is 24,392 tons consisting of 46 varieties selected by the Rice Office.

4 — Rubber development

With a view to assisting rubber planters in better and improved planting techniques, increasing planting areas, the Government has set up tremendous funds for loan to rubber plantation owners (1958 : 150 millions : 1959 : 200 millions : 1960 : 150 millions).

A Rubber Office was set up at the same time in the Directorate of National Agriculture, together with a « Technical Guidance Committee », with a view to assisting medium and small rubber planters in improved planting techniques.

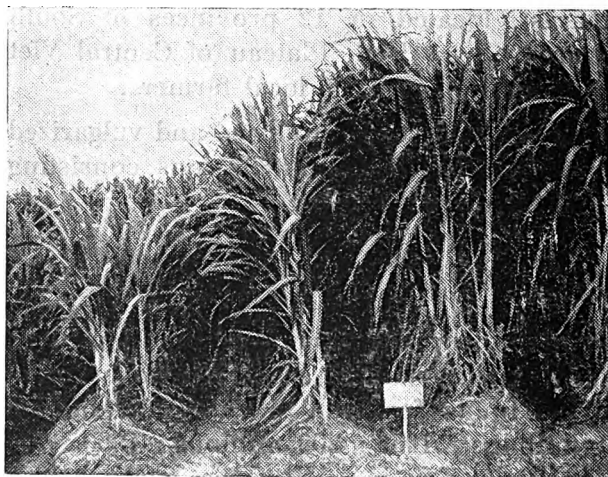
Rubber planting areas in Vietnam have thus reached a level of 100,000 hectares, producing 77,000 tons of rubber, as compared with 52,996 hectares, and 54,917 tons in 1954 (area increased 88,6% and production 40,2%). Export tonnage was 70,118 tons as against 55,928 tons in 1954 (increased 25,3%).

5 - Development of industrial crops.

a) *Lacquer trees.*

After two years of fruitful experiments at Di Linh and Dai Binh in the province of Lam Dong, a program of planting 1,000 hectares of lacquer trees in this province was started in 1960. Results as follows :

Areas requested for exploitation and already approved :	900 Ha 64
Area planted	542 Ha 37
Area cleared (not yet planted)	81 Ha 40
Amount of money loaned to farmers	5,350,800 VN\$
Number of benefited farmers	359



Sugarcane
grown on
chemical
fertilizer applied
soil at Tuy Hoa.

Young cacao plants at Can Tho nursery for distribution to farmers.



b) Sugarcane.

Much emphasis has been put on the development and improvement of sugarcane cultivation techniques :

— Import and familiarization of high-yield varieties from abroad.

— Application of modern and improved techniques (Reynoso, actually applied in Taiwan).

Within these seven years, sugarcane nurseries and stations in the provinces of Quang Ngai, Phu Yen, Gia Dinh distributed 3,063,000 cuttings of high-yield foreign varieties (POJ. 2878, POJ. 3016, NCO. 310, F. 108)

c) Tobacco.

A three-year program for development of tobacco in the southern provinces of Central Vietnam is under way ; brown tobacco and Virginia variety to replace local varieties, which are poor both in quantity and quality.

d) Fiber crops.

Experiments are being made at the My Thoi Jute Station (An Giang province) to try 34 foreign and local varieties. Four high-yield varieties have been selected : Halmaheira (Taiwan), Lisa, Rofa and Branca (Brazil) and distributed to farmers. Results are encouraging : 1,200 to 1,500 tons as compared with 800 to 1,000 kilos (local variety).

VIETNAM'S AGRICULTURAL PROGRESS
Since 1954 through 1960

C R O P S	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960 (1)	Percent tage of increase compared with 1954
Paddy (ha)	2,085,200						2,318,000	11,1
(t)	2,565,540	2,839,324	3,412,067	3,191,567	3,995,333	(1) 5,311,250	4,955,000	93,1
Rubber (ha)	52,996	70,156	69,682	69,333	76,303	100,440	100,000	88,6
(t)	54,917	66,337	70,231	69,657	71,656	75,374	77,000	40,2
Coffee (ha)	3,001	3,091	3,501	4,700	5,022	5,606	7,500	149,9
(t)	1,267	1,820	2,481	3,265	2,490	3,340	4,000	215,7
Tea (ha)	7,500	6,590	8,705	9,393	8,463	8,964	10,000	33,3
(t)	3,750	2,486	4,222	4,354	3,410	4,183	4,600	22,6
Sugarcane (ha)	15,770	21,631	18,308	30,947	25,333	29,202	45,000	185,3
(t)	450,000	443,561	483,720	868,890	760,578	823,750	1,300,000	188,8
Fruit trees (ha)	15,965	18,770	26,274	26,038	32,293	37,156	45,000	181,8
(t)	178,285	180,500	193,435	182,787	211,587	249,988	300,000	68,2

(1) Provincial figures compiled by the Statistics Service of the Rural Affairs Department, may be varied. (Past years' figures are estimated by the Directorate of National Agriculture).

Jute planting areas in the provinces of An Giang and Vinh Long have increased from 850 hectares in 1954 to 1,770 hectares in 1960 (increased 108,3%).

Other fiber crops such as ramie, kenaf, abaca, are also being experimented at the experiment stations of Gia Ray, Hung Loc, La Van.

e) Silk worm breeding.

The Department of Rural Affairs has under its jurisdiction 4 silk worm breeding stations located at Saigon, Quang Nam, (equipped with egg candling rooms) An Giang (Cho Moi and Tan Chau) producing sufficient silkworms breeders, both local and imported, for distribution to farmers.

Crossbreedings have been made on two varieties, both are weather-fit and easily bred. Cocoon production of these varieties is better than that of local varieties.

Ben Tre stripped silkworm × Afghanistan variety
Japanese × Tan Chau variety

Within these seven years, 1,309,000 layings and 1,788,800 selected mulberry cuttings have been produced and distributed to farmers.

In addition, Quang Nam styled spinning wheels have been disseminated to the public with a view to producing even, well twisted and smooth twine.

7 — Fruit Trees Nurseries.

With a view to assisting farmers in improving their orchards or creating new ones, plant propagation centers and nurseries (existing nurseries have amounted to 28, totalling 67, 9 hectares of farming land) have distributed to farmers and resettlement and land development centers 114,000 grafted plants, 400,000 seedlings, and about 3,000,000 young plants or cuttings of industrial plants such as tea, coffee, black pepper, ramie, sugarcane,...

In comparison with orchard area in Vietnam in 1954, 1960 area is tripled (15,965 hectares in 1954 — 45,000 hectares in 1960)

8 — Diversified crops-vegetable.

The Department of Rural Affairs is promoting a diversified crops program (corn, sweet potato, manioc, peanut, soya bean). More foreign markets are being sought for these crops, which are very familiar to Vietnamese farmers.

The Hung Loc (Long Khanh) station is specialized in experimental planting and seed production of local and foreign crops.

The Dalat Vegetable and Flower Station was established in 1959 with the purpose of cross-breeding vegetables and flowers for distribution to the gardeners. Experimental planting of onion and potatoes here were very successful.

9 — Crop Protection.

This activity is rather well organized. 75 insecticide experimental plots and 1,171 insect control teams -10-20 trained members per team-have been created to help eliminate pest effects on crops.

Due to this organization, most of agricultural damages are prevented on time, saving tens of thousands of hectares of ricefields and diversified crop lands.

B — Animal Husbandry

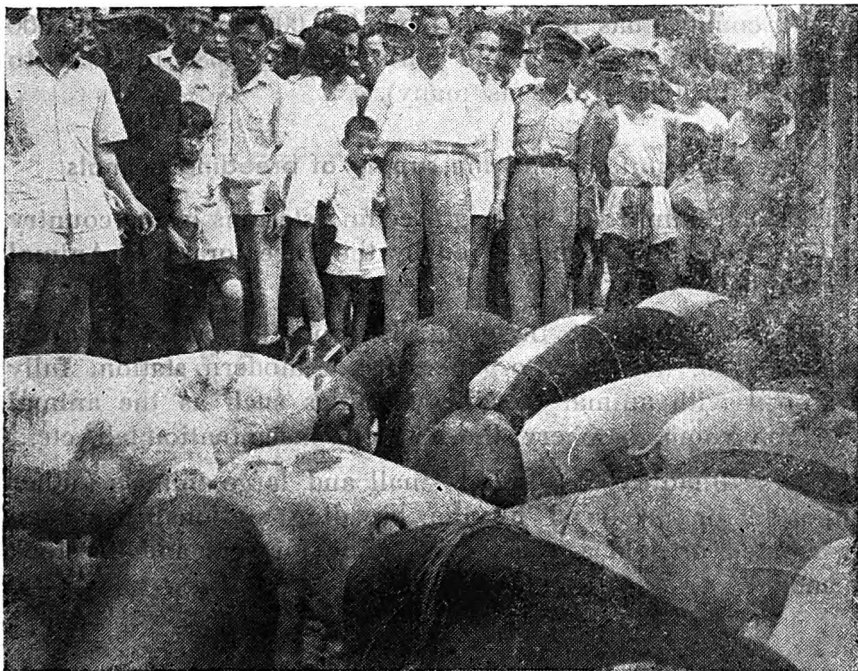
I — A 3-year program of development of small animals.

This program was launched in 1959 and aims primarily at producing pigs and ducks for export. The accomplishments todate are very encouraging :

The total number of pigs has increased from 1,000,000 in 1954 to 3,500,000 in 1960 (250% increase) ; ducks from 3,969,691 in 1954 to 10,500,000 in 1960 (increased 164%); chickens from 2,000,000 in 1954 to 8,000,000 in 1960 (four times as many).

This program has enabled Vietnam to export in 1960 :

73,538 alive pigs	amounting to	79,865,000 VN\$
15 tons refrigerated porc	»	217,965
198 tons bacon	»	2,234,000
714 tons duck eggs	»	7,046,000
675 tons duck feathers	»	21,657,000



Breeding hogs produced by the Government breeding stations for distribution to livestock farmers on a share offspring basis.

2 — Development of large animals

Four large-scale breeding stations have been established in the High Plateau and Southern Plain of Central Vietnam with the purpose of providing livestock farmers with improved and better animal breeding techniques in the approach to industrialization, viz; Hung Loc station (Long Khanh), Nha Hô (Ninh Thuan), Khanh Duong (Khanh Hoa) and Ben Cat (Binh Duong).

It should be noted that the Cow Milk Station at Ben Cat can now produce bottled fresh milk for sale to the public in large quantities, since the beginning of 1960.

85 selected breeding buffaloes and 592 selected breeding bulls have been distributed to livestock farmers on a share-offspring basis.

It is thanks to this program that Vietnam has no longer imported large animals from Cambodia (the number of buffaloes

in the country has increased from 250,000 in 1954 to 840,000 in 1960 (236% increase) and bulls from 554,384 in 1954 to 1,100,000 in 1960 (twice as many).

3 — Breeding stations and the supply of breeding animals

The total number of existing breeding stations in the country is 17, all of them administered by the Directorate of Animal Husbandry.

The Tan Son Nhut Breeding Station, established since the end of 1955, has been organized as a modern station, fully equipped with animal breeding facilities such as the animal nutrition room, hatchery, the artificial insemination lab, etc...

A large quantity of selected small and large animals (either imported or produced by the breeding stations) has been distributed or sold at a low-cost to the farmers and livestock farmers :

25,471 draft animals	272,900 chickens
14,861 breeding pigs	260,000 selected eggs.

4 — Livestock protection.

Parallel with development of animal breeding, the protection of livestock against infectious diseases has been successfully accomplished.

— The rinderpest eradication program was launched in 1956 with a view to eradicating rinderpest overall Vietnam. This program is now approaching its end and should be phased out this year end.

— The hog cholera eradication campaign was launched recently in several provinces in South Vietnam.

The total number of livestock vaccinated against cholera and other epidemic diseases since 1954 is as follows :

2,327,113 work animals	85,627 hogs
	17,323 dogs

The two most dangerous diseases in Vietnam - rinderpest and hemorrhagic septimia - are now almost eradicated completely.

LIVESTOCK DEVELOPMENT
since 1954 to 1960

	1954.	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960 (1)	Percentage of increase compared with 1954
Bulls		554,388	658,959	687,923	840,083	831,056	1,100,000 ⁽²⁾	98,4
Buffaloes	250,000	266,000	382,072	543,811	556,307	561,748	840,000	236
Pigs	1,000,000	1,694,708	2,362,189	3,384,385	2,329,075	2,724,577	3,500,000	250
Ducks	3,969,691	4,481,191	4,332,386	5,157,102	6,394,522	7,328,600	10,500,000	164,5
Chickens	2,000,000	4,700,000	5,841,457	7,484,147	9,191,702	9,627,447	8,000,000	300

(1) Provisional figures compiled by the Statistics Service of The Rural Affairs Department, may be varied. (Past years' figures were estimated by the Directorate of Animal Husbandry).

(2) In comparison with 1955.

In addition, in order to protect against epidemic diseases from imported animals, an animal investigation and control laboratory has been established at Chanh Hung on the Saigon port.

5 — The National Institute of Bacteriology.

The National Institute of Bacteriology and Animal Pathology was established in 1955, specializing in study of animal pathology and production of vaccines necessary for the protection of animals.

Since the beginning (December 1955) to date, this institute has produced a variety of vaccines consisting of 5,440,280 doses, amounting approximately to 55 millions piasters. Vaccines previously had to be bought from the Pasteur Institute or imported from abroad.

Another notable achievement of the Institute is that since 1956, it has been able to produce dried vaccines (produced for the first time in Vietnam).

C — Forestry.

The forestry policy of the Rural Affairs Department aims principally at forest control and proper and logical logging.

I — Reforestation activities

The Directorate of Waters and Forestry has planted 412 hectares of pine, peppermint.. at Dalat, Pleiku and on the Phuoc Tuong mountain (Thua Luu).

Within the framework of planting filaos for binding wind blown sand in the coastal area of Central Vietnam,

1,358 hectares have been planted, with 1,550,000 plantings
(by Waters and Forestry)

8,288 hectares have been planted, with 13,536,000 plantings
(by the people within the framework of community development)

Total :

9,646 hectares with 15,086,000 plantings

In addition, 572 kilometers of forest roads have been opened to clear the outlying rich forests.

2 — Forest fire control in the High Plateau.

The forest fire control program was started in 1958 with the purpose of protecting 128,000 hectares of two and three-needled pines in the provinces of Tuyen Duc and Lam Dong. This program was later expanded to cover the entire High Plateau area with the total of 381,000 hectares under control.

3 — Improving logging regulation.

— Forest clearing regulations and procedures have been revised : free and unauthorized exploitations are now forbidden and are replaced by what known to be « rotary exploitation » to save forest potentials.

— Exploitations are carried out after silvicultural standards thereby only trees pre-determined by provincial government and/or authority can be felled and each felling crew can only exploit a certain quantity.

— Elimination of timber cutting rights under « license » to centralize exploitation activities into the hands of legal or semi-legal felling crews.

— Ray culture (shifting cultivation), over cutting, unauthorized exploitations are strictly forbidden.

— Carrying out periodical inspection tours of forest domains to determine the location and composition of each individual forest, its growth, so as to lay out a logical exploitation program.

— Inspections have also been made of pine and bamboo forests to determine paper and pulp making requirements.

The revision of logging regulations has successfully stopped careless exploitation practices, protected effectively the forests as well as contributed to the national budget a considerable revenue (revenues of Waters and Forestry in 1960 : 148,242,074\$ as compared with 46,007,242\$ in 1954).

REFORESTATION ACTIVITIES UNDERTAKEN BY WATER AND FORESTRY SERVICES
since 1954 through 1960

YEAR	Planted on beaches and sand hills		Planted on naked mountains			
	Fillaos	Acreage	Pine	Acreage	Other trees	Acreage
	1954	112,515	112 ha	10,740	10 ha	1,000
1955	141,601	141	15,000	15	20,000	»
1956	324,340	324	15,640	15	5,290	»
1957	331,322	331	6,587	6	10,560	»
1958	158,010	102	11,035	10	120,250	130 ha
1959	173,571	121	7,526	7	38,040	33
1960	308,747	227	35,098	35	211,160	249
	1,550,106	1,358 ha	101,626	98 ha	406,300	412 ha

FORESTRY PRODUCTS IN VIETNAM
Since 1954 through 1960

FORESTRY PRODUCTS	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	Percentage of increase compared with 1954
Timber (m ³)	299,610	418,058	551,337	457,536	405,702	353,014	318,882	6,4
Fire woods (in s-t)	402,291	503,543	771,704	643,349	608,444	867,206	876,862	117,9
Charcoal (in tng)	14,272	29,335	50,801	57,359	62,889	70,892	61,552	331,2
Pesin (in tng)	227	220	287	246	399	630	898	295,5
Rattan (sticks)	2,231,401	1,817,959	3,528,804	6,063,774	4,372,033	3,120,300	3,773,350	69,1
Bamboo (in s-t)	17,768	42,944	50,801	58,066	42,216	44,769	52,428	195,0
Water Mulberry (in tng)	202,359	320,529	874,212	1,392,499	1,724,371	1,414,812	2,242,529	1008,3
Chai (Shorea Vulgaris) (t)	95	332	567	1,019	753	645	716	653,6
Barks (in tng)	4,512	4,702	7,113	6,730	7,476	7,468	7,628	68,9
Cinnamon (tng)	15	272	106	741	878	1,558	1,318	868,6
Water coconut leaves	7,730,000	6,539,400	6,012,500	11,976,000	6,138,970	4,882,250	6,407,400	—
Palm leaves	1,067,000	1,284,129	1,519,950	2,241,442	2,687,950	1,259,875	1,688,970	58,2

(Figures recorded by the Directorate of Water and Forestry)

D — Studies — Researches and statistics.

All research works of the Directorate of Researches of the Department of Rural Affairs are principally focussed on applied sciences applicable to public vulgarization and practical assistance to the national industry and agriculture.

1 — Land classification.

— Pedological surveys and soil mapping have been operating since 1957.

— A general soil map has been drawn (scale 1/1,000,000) together with a detailed and complete map showing the areas and locations suitable for cultivation or for agrovillage sites: Dalat — Finnom — Dran, My Phuoc — Phung Hiep axle, the Hau Giang River area in Ba Xuyen, Vam Co river, Bobo canal, Duc Hue etc, with a total area of 314,400 hectares.

— Experiments have been carried out covering the application of lime to agriculture. Surveys have been made of the lime rocks in Eatul (Banmethuot), Chut Xe (Pleiku) and other lime rocks running along the coast from Qui Nhon to Phan Rang.

— Fertilizers experiments have been made in 288 experimental stations of which 93 stations are in the High Plateau of Central Vietnam.

2 — Chemistry — Microbiology.

Thanks to the acquisition of testing equipment recently received from foreign aid, soil analysis has made good progress. On an average, the Directorate of Researches can now analyze more than 100 soil samples per month, as against 24 samples per month in 1956.

— Experiments on organic composts are now completed and have made good progress.

3 — Botany — Agronomy.

Experiments to eliminate alum at Duc Hoa have indicated satisfactory results. Ashes from burned coconut shell and kapok stem were used and proved to be very efficient, the crop yield increased conspicuously.

— Experiments have also been made on fruit trees such as mango, guava, industrial plants such as kenaf, abaca, coconut, campher, palm-oil... vegetable and photo-sensitive grasses.

— Gardens of medicinal plants are set up, those applicable to oriental and occidental medicines are selected and should replace equivalent medicinal materials that must be imported annually from abroad.

— Multiplication is also made of seedlings and breeding seeds of these medicinal plants for distribution to land development centers, agrovilles and private individuals. (31,576 seedlings and 43kg700 breeding seeds were distributed in 1960).

— A botanical research center has been set up at Bao Loc.

— Studies of methods of irrigation by means of pressure power and artificial fog to water plants were carried out at Dai Binh. A modern irrigation system has been accomplished and should be a pilot demonstration to local farmers.

— Experiments on lacquer latex at Di Linh and Dai Binh (Lam Dong province) have indicated excellent results.

— Compilation and publication of a book entitled « Medicinal Plants in Vietnam » (Vol I and II already published, Vol III under preparation) and the « Dictionary of Botanic ».

4 — Forestry.

— Completed the forestry map of Vietnam.

— Established experimental stations at Cau Hai, Lang Co, Thuan My to plant water-palm-trees; at Pleiku to plant peppermint.

— Of particular interest of all is the establishment of 2 new domains at Trang Bom :

a) Domain 1960-4 Exotic trees : designed to study the climatic suitability of certain famous foreign woods, particularly *Musanga Cecropioides*, for production of paper pulps in the future.

b) Domain 1960-6 Three-needle pines : intended to make study on the «immigration» of 3-needled pines from the High Plateau to the Delta with a view to replacing burned forests in this area by reforestation with 3 needled pines.

5) Preparation activities

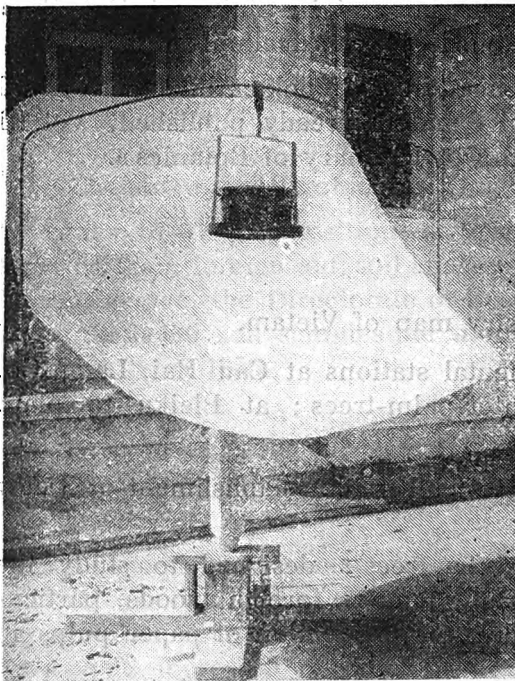
— Established at Bao Loc a tea factory equipped with Japanese machinery to improve tea production by mechanical methods in order to cut down net cost and/or for mass-production for export.

— Experiments on preparing tea after Chinese tea taste (instructions in book form have been published).

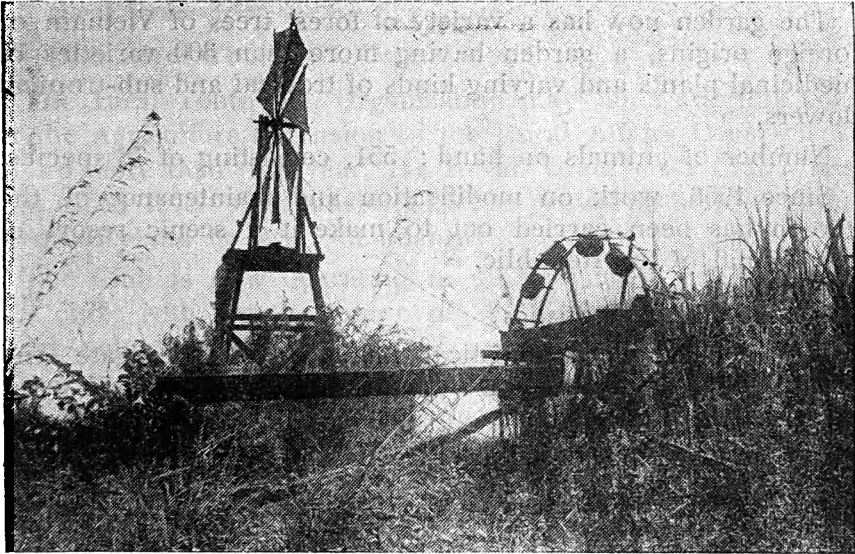
— Experiments on retting jute, kenaf and on making bags with banana fiber.

— Preparation of resin for lacquer-oil.

— Preparation of wasted agriculture and forest materials : Making paper pulp from straw, sugarcane waste, thatch ; making printing ink from resin.



Solar heater developed by the Directorate of Researches.



A windmill designed by the Directorate of Researches
and installed at Duc Hoa

— Manufacture of low cost housing materials; Brick, tile wall are made with the mixture of saw dust, rice husk, straw and cement.

— Experiments on making manioc flour and tapioca flour (have been published in book form) and stewed rice with floating paddy.

— Making soya milk — bottled, in cakes or powder.

— Experiments on preservation of food (vegetable, fruit...) so that any surplus quantity can be kept for home consumption or for export.

— Improved sugar making techniques : animal bone ashes are used to make sugar white. The Directorate of Researches is now making sugar of good quality, very fine in appearance, which can be classified as the « top notch » of local sugars on the present market.

— Accomplished a solar heater, several model cookers were made with satisfactory results.

— Erected a windmill at Duc Hoa powered by wind to irrigate rice fields. With the wind blowing 2 meters per second, the windmill can allow 12 cubic meters water per hour for irrigation.

6) Zoological and Botanical Garden

The zoological and Botanical Garden is responsible for the selection of plants, trees and animals.

The garden now has a variety of forest trees of Vietnam or foreign origins, a garden having more than 300 varieties of medicinal plants and varying kinds of tropical and sub-tropical flowers.

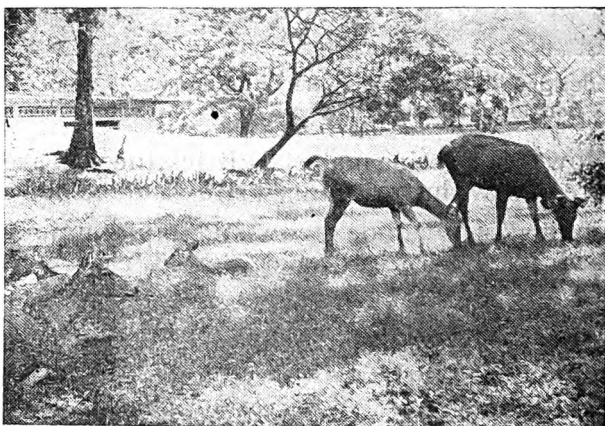
Number of animals on hand : 551, consisting of 78 species.

Since 1956, work on modification and maintenance of the garden has been carried out to make it a scenic resort of the Capital of the Republic.

7 — Agricultural Statistics

— Applied modern statistical methods to investigate and re-audit areas and crops in Vietnam and other statistical work on costs of farm products.

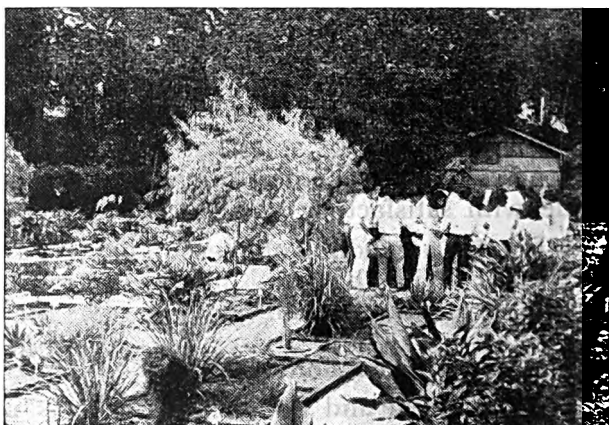
— Completed the agriculture investigation overall the country.



The Zoological and Botanical Garden

A deer cage

Garden of medicinal plants (a group of pharmacy students observing medicinal plants).

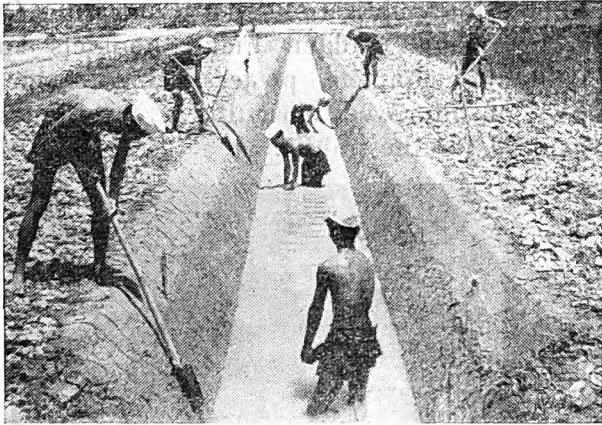


E — Agricultural extension

1 — The Rural Youth 4-T Organization

The rural Youth 4-T Organization plays an important role in the Agriculture Extension of the Rural Affairs Department. In no more than one year, the Rural Youth «4-T Club» has outpassed level of expansion and has grown up both in terms of quality and in terms of quantity.

The Club is now operating in 19 provinces, consisting of 519 clubs with a membership of 29,353 club members, 1,233 local volunteer leaders and 238 sponsoring committees and advisory groups in all levels (membership of these committees has reached as far as 2,173 members).



Rural Youth 4-T club members participating in community development work.

2 — Rural Home Improvement

Together with the Rural Youth 4-T Club, the Rural Home Improvement Club has been organized with a view to guiding rural women and improving rural life, both materially and spiritually.

The Club has enjoyed warm acceptance from rural women and has under its supervision 303 clubs with a membership of 9,656 club members and 696 local volunteer leaders.

3 — Agricultural techniques vulgarization

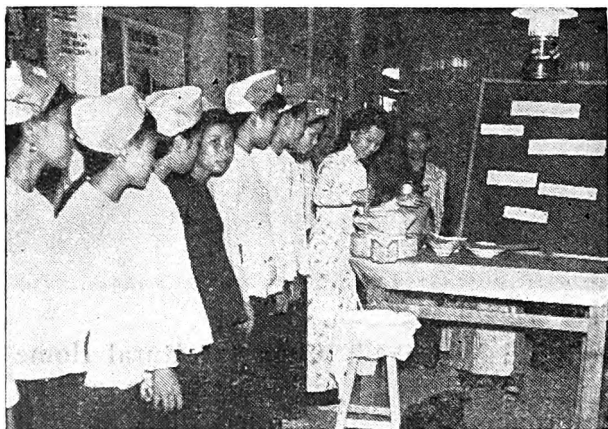
This activity of the Agricultural Extension is primarily concerned with training farmers and establishing demonstration plots.

Regarding the farmer training program, in 1960, 2,723 training schools and meetings were organized with the participation of 53,028 farmers, 16 technical observation tours were organized for 646 farmers.

Regarding the establishment of demonstration plots to demonstrate rice cultivation techniques (application of fertilizers, selected rice varieties, row cultivation, close spaced cultivation as per Japanese method...) and vulgarization of vegetables, crops (local and foreign varieties with high-yield rating), satisfactory results have been obtained due to the ardent cooperation of farmers. Number of demonstration plots set up as follows :

- Cultivation demonstration plots : 1,644 (only 1,342 proposed)
- Livestock breeding demonstration: 738 362 »

In addition, publications like «Canh Dong Que» (Countryside), «Ruong Vang» (Golden Field) booklets such as «Farmers' Handbook» pamphlets, posters... have been published, movie shows of improved agricultural techniques have also been organized for the public.



Rural Home Improvement club members learning how to make soya milk.

F - Agriculture education institution

Not to mention the Directorate of Agricultural Education, the Department of Rural Affairs has under its jurisdiction the following 3 institutions :

- 1) The Bao Loc College of Agriculture, Forestry and Animal Husbandry, established in 1955 and consisting of :
 - Secondary level II opened on Dec. 12, 1955
 - Superior level opened on Nov. 30, 1959

**NUMBER OF STUDENTS ATTENDING VARIOUS AGRICULTURE COLLEGES SINCE THE BEGINNING
TO SCHOOL YEAR 1960-1961**

CATEGORY	Class I	Class II	Class III	Class IV	Class V	Class VI	Total
Bao Lóc National College of Agriculture, Forestry and Animal Husbandry							
Superior Level	55 (6 GS*)						55
Secondary Level							390
Principals	(1) 49 (8 GS)	(2) 46 (5 GS)	(3) 47 (7 GS)	(4) 83 (16 GS)	93 (15 GS)	72 (9 GS)	48
Auditors	12 (2 GS)	6 (1 GS)	4	10 (2 GS)	6 (2 GS)	10 (1 GS)	11
Highlanders		11					
The Practical Agriculture school of Cán Tho							
Principals	(5) 49	(6) 49	47	50			196
Auditors	2	8	8	4			22
Highlanders	13	18					31
The Practical Agriculture school of Hue							
Principals	(7) 50	50	50				150
Auditors	4	1					5
Highlanders	7						7
							914

*GS : Girl students

(1) Graduated in Oct. 1958 (3) Graduated on June 31,60 (5) Graduated on Oct. 23,59
 (2) » on July 30,59 (4) » on June 24,61 (6) » on Oct. 25,60
 (7) » on Dec. 30,60

II — FUTURE WORK PROGRAM
CY 1961 — 1962

In addition to the continuation of last year's program, the following activities will be carried out in CY 1961 — 62.

A — Agriculture

— Minor hydraulic agricole : Building an additional 166 minor hydraulic agricole structures benefiting 77,304 hectares. Expenditure : 160,120,000 \$.

— Increasing rice production : Procurement of 1,000 light duty and 3 heavy duty water pumps and 6,000 insecticide sprayers for resale to farmers.

— Carrying out a large-scale program with the purpose of production and distribution of selected paddy seeds, with the coordination of the Rice Office, Rice Cooperatives and Cooperatives and Farmer's Associations.

Industrial plants :

— Planting an additional 458 hectares of lacquer trees in the province of Lam Dong to fulfil the 1,000 hectares programmed (only 542 hectares were planted in 1960).

— Planting an additional 3,190 hectares coconut and restoring 7,230 hectares of abandoned coconut.

— Planting 400 hectares of cacao.

— Jute : 2,200 hectares in the two provinces of An Giang and Vinh Long for an anticipated production of approximately 660 tons first class fiber and 2,220 tons second class fiber. (1,770 hectares were planted in 1960 in these two provinces respectively).

— Cotton : 2,500 hectares in the provinces of Binh Thuan, Ninh Thuan and Phu Yen (Central Vietnam).

Development of diversified crops

— Planting 3,500 hectares red corns in the two provinces of An Giang and Kien Giang for an anticipated production of 3,500 tons for export to Japan.

— Planting an additional 19,400 hectares peanut in the provinces of Quang Tri, Thua Thien, Quang Nam, Quang Ngai, Long Khanh, Binh Duong, Binh Tuy.

— Further development of banana for export.

— Crops protection : Complete 2,000 crops protection teams (in 1960, 822 teams were organized) : purchase of additional insecticide sprayers to fulfil the compliment of 10,000 units for distribution to the provincial services ; organization of roving insect control groups.

B - Animal Husbandry

— Development of small animals : Anticipated exportation in 1961 :

— Hogs : from 120,000 to 180,000 heads

— 850 tons duck feather

— Ducks : from 20,000 to 35,000 heads

— Duck eggs : 30 to 50 millions

— Phase out the rinderpest eradication program at the end of 1961.

— Foster and expand the hog cholera campaign to a large extent.

C - Forestry

— Further forestation of permanent domains with a view to protecting forests and increasing forestry products for the benefit of lumber and paper industry.

— Reforestation on lands previously abandoned.

— Begin a long-range 12-year program to restore and maintain 120,000 hectares of Duoc (*Rhizophora conjutaga*) forests in Rung Sat (Ca Mau or Can Gio) for manufacture of « high tone » charcoal.

Planting 3,714 hectares of willow in 1961 on the High Plateau of Central VN.

Establishment of additional National Botanical Gardens at Bach Ma, Ai Van, Lien Chan, Dai Lao, Deo Chuoi, Dai Lanh, Deo Ca, Hai Son (Central Vietnam).

D - Researches

Making surveys and drawing detailed and semi-detailed soil maps of the provinces of Tuyen Duc and Lam Dong, covering an area of about 120,000 ha.

Drawing map of the Mekong Delta. (Long An, Ba Xuyen, Phong Dinh) covering approximately 100,000 hectares.

Fertilizer experiments : To set up 191 experimental stations in South Vietnam and 95 stations in Central Vietnam for the crop year 1961-1962.

Making study on the use of Salicornia grass to eliminate acidity from alumed soil.

Publication of Vol. IV of the « Medicinal Plants in Vietnam » and the dictionary of Botanics.

Immigration of certain fruit trees of western origins such as cherry, appricot, apple, pear...

Establishing a garden responsible for the selection and collection of industrial plants.

Experiments on planting cinnamon and large-leafed lacquer trees on poor land in the Delta and on high latitute land (Lang Hanh and Maline).

Clearing off and exploiting 3-needed pine woods at Dran.

Experiment on planting peppermint on abandoned land in the PMS.

Making study on sweet potato preservation methods for export ; corn flour to fabricate glucose.

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THE LAND REFORM DIRECTORATE

**ACTIVITIES
OF
THE LAND REFORM DIRECTORATE**

The main objectives of the land reform programs are :

- 1 — To improve the standard of living of tenants through a tenure security program which will ensure them the right to cultivate the ricefield.
- 2 — To improve the relationship between landlord and tenant.
- 3 — To require large landlords to sell land to the Government who will resell the land to landless peasants.
- 4 — To enable greater agricultural development and direct landlords towards industrial activities.
- 5 — To create special agrarian courts to handle with land disputes, free of charges.

ACHIEVEMENTS ON LAND REFORM PROGRAMS
since 1954 to July 7, 1961

A — Tenure Security Program.

Land contracts should be signed by landlord and tenant ; they should be registered by the village council.

Number of contracts registered

Date : from Jul. 7, 54 to Jul.7, 60 = 812,473
 Jul. 7, 60 to Jul.7, 61 = 16,574
 Jul. 7, 60 to Jul.7, 61 = 11,498 (renewed contracts)

B — Land Transfer Program.

	from Jul. 7, 54 to Jul. 7, 60	from Jul. 7, 60 to Jul. 7, 61	Total	
Land area already ex- propriated	: 254,299 ha	161,544 ha	415,843	ha
Land area transferred to tenant	: 92,088 —	140,363 —	232,451	—
Land area having received compensation from the Government	: 140,317 —	161,606 —	301,923	—
Number of land-titles deliv- ered to tenant	: 44,810 —	64,628 —	109,438	—
Amount of compensation to landlords	: 574,040,568\$00	686,518,858\$37	1,260,559,427\$00	
Amount of annual instal- ments paid by tenants (new- owners)	: 3,908,175,63	7,913,940\$98	11,822,116\$61	

C — Agrarian Courts.

	from Jul. 7, 54 to Jul. 7, 60	from Jul. 7, 60 to Jul. 7, 61	Total
— Number of sentences brought to the approval of the national Land Reform Council	870	441	1,311
— Nature of land disputes brought to the court :			
— Land rent	146	62	208
— Right of cultivation	163	59	222
— Return of land	554	309	863
— Right of pre-emption	74	35	109
— Regularization of the legal position of land-lord or tenant	62	25	87
— Miscellaneous	85	39	124

STATE OF NEW YORK
IN SENATE

YEAR	AMOUNT	PERCENT	DESCRIPTION
1910	100	100	...
1911	100	100	...
1912	100	100	...
1913	100	100	...
1914	100	100	...
1915	100	100	...
1916	100	100	...
1917	100	100	...
1918	100	100	...
1919	100	100	...
1920	100	100	...
1921	100	100	...
1922	100	100	...
1923	100	100	...
1924	100	100	...
1925	100	100	...
1926	100	100	...
1927	100	100	...
1928	100	100	...
1929	100	100	...
1930	100	100	...

**THE COMMISSARIAT GENERAL
FOR
LAND DEVELOPMENT**

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO
LIBRARY
1100 EAST 58TH STREET
CHICAGO, ILL. 60637

**ACTIVITIES
OF THE COMMISSARIAT GENERAL FOR
LAND DEVELOPMENT**

up to July 7, 1961

Land Development is one of the important policies set by President NGO DINH DIEM. To match the important nature of a great project which bears great influence on the national economy, the «Commissariat General for Land Development» was established on April 23, 1957. The Commissariat General is organized like a Ministerial Department and is directly under the control of the President and Vice-President of the Republic.

Aiming at the present goals, after four years of carrying out the plans, the work of land development has achieved many good results having a great impact on many fields of activities — economic, social, political, military, etc...

Economic Impact.

Following the successive events from 1945 to 1954, the Vietnamese economy as a whole was exhausted. Even agriculture which had prosperity to the country in the pre-war era was much affected. Indeed the fertile lands of yesteryear that were considered the granaries of Vietnam, such as the land around Cai-San, Dong-Thap-Muoi, Ca-Mau, Ba-Xuyen, have been mostly laid waste by the war. Moreover, the vast stretches of land in the Highlands covering up to 5,7 million hectares have been invaded by the jungle for lack of proper cultivation methods. Up to 1954 only about 109,000 hectares had been cleared as concessions under the regime of the Crown Domain.

Therefore the work of land development puts great emphasis on increasing the area of cultivated land by clearing the highland forests and reclaiming the land that has been left uncultivated in the delta of South-Vietnam.

Along with the development of cultivated areas, improvements in agricultural techniques have also been made to increase production and to maximize the yield of the land. First of all the application of mechanical methods to land clearing and cultivation has saved time and labor. The treating of areas where the soil is alkali (Ca-Mau) or contains alum (Dong-Thap) has been carried out by agricultural hydraulic works. Then comes the diversification of agricultural by bringing into the country new industrial crops to be grown in suitable areas; these crops bring to the peasant an income that is more substantial than that brought him by ordinary crops. And finally new farming methods have been applied such as the use of fertilizers, the selection of choice seeds, the establishment of agricultural centers, application of anti-erosion measures, and collective farming operations to increase production and maximize the yield. In the future, thanks to the high rate of production, raw materials can be supplied to the food and textile industries to help reduce imports. Exports of agricultural products can be increased and then the trade balance will be improved.

Social Impact.

From the social point of view, the work of land development has made it possible for the resettled farmers at the centers to maintain a standard of living that is higher and more comfortable than before. The living standard has become higher and higher thanks to the income from industrial plants especially rubber. Although the area in which these plants are cultivated is still small, the returns are great and can give the people in the land development centers an adequate living standard at least equivalent to that of the city dwellers.

In the countryside, the establishment of land development centers with public buildings, and necessary conveniences has created a situation that is favorable to community development

projects and has improved the way of life of the peasant who is used to living by himself in scattered areas, thus lacking all kinds of social comforts. All this makes them find in the land development centers model and ideal villages. The giving of one plot of land to each resettled family so that it may make a living and use as a basic property to become wealthy has clearly proved the soundness of the policy of collective progress in a society having justice and respect for the human person.

On the national level, thanks to the land development, the equal distribution of the population to the various areas has been achieved. The provinces of the delta of Central Vietnam as well as the cities which are overpopulated need to be depopulated to avoid under-employment and overpopulation, and at the same time equally distribute labor to areas that are being developed.

Political and military impact.

The mountain people consisting of many backward tribes living in the Highlands of Central Vietnam. They are used to nomadic life, cutting down trees, burning the forest to clear the land thus creating forest fires, destroying forest products, making the soil hard and uncultivable, originating floods because during the rainy season the waters are not stopped by the forests and flow into the delta. Because the mountain people are also Vietnamese, the Government has helped these people with means to settle down and to practice sedentary agriculture, and guide them in their new way of life — housing, food, farming and breeding methods, cultural improvement, in a word, to give them all the conveniences enjoyed by the delta people.

After the war, a great number of farmers unable to bear the communists and sectarian rebels, were obliged to leave their rice fields and gardens to take refuge in towns where they could find more security and where jobs were available.

They were living hopelessly on a day to day basis. Now that security has been restored, however, the land development work has moved forward and helped these farmers return to

their former environment and live a happier and more prosperous life. It has also reduced the number of unemployed workers in the Capital of Saigon. Furthermore, the Government has remembered demobilized soldiers and released political prisoners and has directed these unemployed men to newly created land development zones.

A number of land development centers have been established with the aim of achieving certain strategic objectives. The settlers with their experience in the anti-communist struggle have been able to stop the moves of the communists and subversive elements and to destroy their hideouts in the western part of South Vietnam as well as in the border regions. So the creation of land development centers has contributed a great deal toward setting up an effective control system to assure security all over the country.

ACTIVITIES AND REMARKABLE ACHIEVEMENTS

Since its creation (April 23, 1957), the Commissariat General for Land Development has accomplished the following :

I - Agricultural Development

Three main land sectors have been developed :

— The Central Highlands Zone consisting of Kontum, Pleiku, Darlac, Quang-Duc provinces and Cheo-Reo District ;

— The Eastern Zone of South Vietnam consisting of Phuoc-Long, Binh-Tuy, Tay-Ninh, Binh-Long, Long-Khanh, Phuoc-Thanh provinces :

— The Plains of South Vietnam consisting of Kien-Giang, Kien-Tuong, Kien-Phong and An-Xuyen provinces.

In the above sectors, the following number of land development centers have been created :

— From April 23, 1957 to July 7, 1960	126 centers
— From July 7, 1960 to July 7, 1961	20 —
Total :	146 centers

Total amount of land cleared at the 146 centers :

— From April 23, 1957 to July 7, 1960	73,180 Ha.
— From July 7, 1960 to July 7, 1961	<u>15,946 Ha.</u>
Total :	89,126 Ha.

The clearing of uncultivated areas or forest land has been done mainly with machinery both in the Highlands and the plains. However, man labor, with light farming implements and buffaloes, has also contributed a small part in the clearance.

A total, 168 bulldozers and 234 tractors, with 393 attached mechanical ploughs and harrows are reserved for the land development work ceaselessly carried on at the centers. This machinery is also used to help other services in agriculture and public works.

CULTIVATED AREAS AT LAND DEVELOPMENT CENTERS

CROPS	From Apr. 1957 to July 1960	From July 1960 to July 1961	PLANNED PROGRAM for 1961	EXISTING areas up to July 1961 (except harvested areas)
AREAS FOR :				
Rice culture	37,261 ha	22,549 ha		14,503 ha
Fruit trees	899	405		1,304
Food producing cultivation	8,854	6,790	13,937 ha	4,926
Rubber trees	479	7,014	14,058	7,493
Kenaf	3,366	5,883	7,743	5,693
Ramie	873	421		277
Cotton	32	} 730	535	} 457
Lacquer				
Tobacco	8		946	
Tea, coffee, pepper, cacao trees	265	149		414

2 — Production increase

To increase production, new and more effective agricultural techniques have been applied :

CROPS	WEIGHT	VALUE
Rice	15,357,674 kilos	VN\$ 38,394,185
Corn	869,574 —	— 2,608,722
Potatoes	2,059,825 —	— 4,119,650
Beans	907,188 —	— 10,886,256
Pumpkins	349,305 —	— 1,470,725
Vegetable	226,900 —	— 907,600
Kenaf (fibers)	2,306,500 —	— 32,291,000
Ramie	50,000 —	— 1,500,000
Cotton	47,000 —	— 470,000
Tobacco	122,000 —	— 3,416,000
Fruit	—	— 783,610

The Commissariat General for Land Development has helped settlers market their agricultural products not only locally but also abroad at advantageous prices.

4 - Resettlement and Transfer

Since most of the provinces in Central Vietnam are overpopulated and cultivated areas very limited, the farmers do not have sufficient land and must live a hard life with inadequate means. In provincial capitals, most of the unskilled workers are unemployed because of overpopulation. Furthermore, a certain number of settlers at resettlement centers, who do not have a stable life, need to be helped... To resolve those difficult problems, the Commissariat General for Land Development has dealt with the transfer of these persons to existing land development centers.

The number of people who have been transferred to land development centers is as follows:

From April 23, 1957 to July 7, 1960	189,525 persons
From July 7, 1960 to July 7, 1961	<u>20,935 —</u>

Total : 210,460 persons

Of the above total 7,195 mountain people have been resettled at seven land development centers reserved especially for them and at two other centers.

5 - The Establishment of Land Development Centers

Each center is organized as a unit similar to an agrovillage. It has houses, public buildings including offices, warehouse, first aid station and maternity, schools, information hall, pagoda, chapel, etc. . . ; wells or water tanks ; well built roads ; canals ; bridges necessary for communication from the center to neighboring provincial capitals. In a word, land development centers provide all necessary facilities for the daily life of the settlers.

Work completed	From April 23, 1957 to July 7, 1960	From July 7, 1960 to July 7, 1961	Total
— Number of land development centers created	126 centers	20 centers	146 centers
— Houses built	32,373 units	5,141 units	37,514 units
— First aid stations and maternities	121 —	17 —	138 —
— Schools	108 —	33 —	141 —
— Classrooms	322 —	94 —	416 —
— Wells } dug by machinery	329 —	262 —	591 —
} dug by hand	5,447 —	1,944 —	7,391 —
— Water-tanks with suction-pumps	95 —	3 —	98 —
— Roads built or repaired	778 km	198 km	976 km
— Dikes built or strenghtened	203 —	25 —	228 —

6 - Assistance to settlers

a) Assistance in settlement :

The transferred families have been directly assisted as follows : free transportation and support from their native villages to the settlement centers ;

— subsidy for the construction of houses based on the value of the houses built at the centers ;

— rice subsidy and daily grant of money, varying in accordance with the cost of living in each settlement zone for a period from 6 to 12 months depending on the time of harvest in the zone. In addition, 15 kgs of rice per month is provided for every adult, 7,500 kgs for every child below the age of 6 and from VN\$ 2 to VN\$ 6 a day for everyone ;

— distribution to each family of mosquito-nets, blankets, water-jars or tanks and sampans for transportation in swampy plains ;

— distribution of food and various goods offered by international social assistance agencies (such as C.R.S., CARE). These goods include rice, wheat flour, corn flour, milk, ready made clothes and cloth.

b) Farming assistance :

Each settler family receive three Ha. of rice field already ploughed at land development centers in the plains, or one Ha. of land cleared by machinery at centers in the Highlands. Able settler families are free to clear up to five Ha. of land for themselves. It has been decided that a title to land they have cleared will be given to each of the new settler families.

In addition, the settlers have been guided in the application of new cultivation techniques and provided with light farming implements, seeds, young trees, fertilizers and insect-powders. They also have been helped to obtain loans from the National Agricultural Credit Office to buy buffaloes and oxen and to purchase items needed for clearance and cultivation. The methods of cultivation applied in industrial planting have taught the settlers a great deal and brought remarkable results. Small domestic animals also have been distributed to the settlers to help increase their income.

Assistance for cultivation :

Assistance	From April 23, 1957 to July 7, 1960	From July 7, 1960 to July 7, 1961	Total (up to July 7, 1961)
— Light farming implements	260,602 pieces	49,625 pcs	310,227 pcs
— Buffaloes, oxen	6,058 heads	1,443 hds	7,501 hds
— Seeds	2,512,821 kgs	500,714 kgs	3,013,535 kgs
— Fertilizers	5,833,819 —	3,582,314 —	9,416,133 —
— Insect-powder	1,000 —	26,988 —	27,988 —
— Piglets, chickens and ducklings	61,599 heads	25,210 hds	86,809 hds

c) Every center has a dispensary and maternity-hospital to give necessary cares to the settlers; schools have been built to provide primary education for children. Some centers have information halls and radio sets to keep the settlers informed of current events both within and without the country, and also to allow them to relax after hours of hard work. Sometimes, groups of local information cadres or mobile propaganda units are sent from center to center to entertain the settlers with dramatic or film shows. Each center also has a new pagoda or a new chapel where the settlers may worship according to their faith.

7 - Organization within the centers

To maintain peace for the settlers, many security measures have been applied at the center to prevent the sabotage of agricultural machinery. These include the creation of local police forces, organization and training of self defense forces made up of young healthy men to assure the security of the center, and the creation of Civil Guards Units.

The settler families are united in « Family Groups » with a 3-member local administration committee elected from each one. These committee represent the people before the Center Chief and help him maintain harmony within the center.

At centers located near rivers, canals or forests, the settlers can gain extra income by fishing or gathering forest products. At some centers, handicrafts are developed to improve the economy of the settlers. Consumer cooperatives have been organized to help the settlers buy goods at lower prices.

With such systems in operation, a number of centers have been incorporated into the local administration, after becoming self-sufficient. The unit is, according to its importance, a commune or village, entirely dependent on the authorities of the province or the district. The incorporated centers, however, are still assisted technically by the Commissariat General for Land Development. A number of specialists stay in the centers giving necessary help to the settlers.

Number of the centers already incorporated :	
— from April 23, 1957 to July 7, 1960	45 centers
— from July 7, 1960 to July 7, 1961	17 —
	<hr/>
Total (up to July 7, 1961)	62 centers

CONCLUSION

After 4 years of land development work and the creation of the centers, the Commissariat General for Land Development has changed the appearance of many zones which were nothing but forests, uninhabited regions, and swampy plains. The settlers, whose standard of living was low, now have a more prosperous life.

The use of agricultural machines opened the way to modern farming. Having understood the effectiveness of machinery, the farmers and landowners have replaced the traditional implements with plows and tractors, improving the exploitation of new lands.

The expansion of cultivated areas as well as of the culture for industrial plants at the centers foreshadow a bright future to the economy of Vietnam. The production, now, of ramie, kenaf, black tobacco has met the internal demands, reducing the imports from abroad. The production of peanuts has reached so high a level that the product can be exported. It is expected that Vietnam will top the list of the countries exporting rubber.

The land development program with its implantation works not only helps solve the overpopulation problem but helps make a better distribution of the population with a view to balancing the labor. Furthermore, this program aims at helping the have-nots in the countryside and at the same time raising the standard of living of poor farmers, helping the mountainous people improve their way of living.

These results have proved the soundness of the policy of collective progress in a Republic having respect for the human person.

PLANNING

Having in mind the importance of the land development program it is carrying out, and stimulated by the results obtained, the Commissariat General for Land Development is planning for next year the creation of more land development centers and the organization of the implantation for more mountain people.

At the existing centers, the Commissariat General will work to improve the lot of the new people and expand the growing of industrial trees, especially rubber trees, and find new markets for agricultural products in order to bring to implanted people a higher standard of living and happiness.

**THE COMMISSARIAT GENERAL
FOR
COOPERATIVES AND AGRICULTURAL CREDIT**

THE COOPERATIVE
TO
COOPERATIVE

ACHIEVEMENTS AND ACTIVITY PROGRAM FOR NEXT YEAR
OF
THE COMMISSARIAT GENERAL FOR COOPERATIVES
AND AGRICULTURAL CREDIT

Agricultural Credit and Cooperative policy is an integral part of the general economic policy of the Government in which the rural improvement program is given a place of prime importance. With the aim to effectively help the poverty stricken and poorly equipped productive mass, and faithful to the policy of Personalism, Community Development and Collective Advancement of the Government, Agricultural Credit Agencies provide operating capital for the rural people engaged in agriculture, forestry, fishery, animal husbandry and rural handicrafts, particularly for cooperatives and farmers' associations.

I — ACTIVITIES PERFORMED FROM JULY 7, 1960 TO JULY 7, 1961
AND 7-YEAR ACHIEVEMENTS

For this year, from July 7, 1960 to July 7, 1961 the total amount of loans extended amounted to VN\$ 682,309,932 the majority of which were short term production loans without any collateral — 65% or VN\$ 721,899,682 of the total amount of loans due of VN\$ 1,112,840,281 were recollected.

In 7 years, from July 7, 1954 to July 7, 1961, with an operating capital of VN\$ 864 million, Agricultural Credit Agencies have loaned out VN\$ 3,076,960,359. With regards to the National Agricultural Credit Office, since its creation on April 1st 1957 up to now, this agency has loaned out VN\$ 2,848,418,807. An amount of VN\$ 2,044,774,280 was recollected out of VN\$ 2,462,956,309 loans due, making a loan collection percentage of 83% ; in addition, VN\$ 19,264,848 of the loans not yet due were repaid by borrowers.

With a view to mobilize funds for the increase of the operating capital for production purpose, NACO, since February 1959, also undertook savings and deposits operations. In the period from July 7, 1960 to July 7, 1961, an amount of VN\$ 80,657,113 was deposited and saved by both individual persons and organisations ; the total amount of savings and deposits as of now amounts to VN\$ 166,918,393.

From July 7, 1960 to July 7, 1961, the Commissariat General for Cooperatives and Agricultural Credit has helped create 21 cooperatives and 2 Unions of Cooperatives operating in the field of agriculture, fishery, handicraft and small industries, marketing, consumption, and construction. As of now, a total of 280 cooperatives of all types are in operation with total membership of 109,816 and 42,939,302 piasters of paid in shares. Cooperatives are energetically helped and led by the Government with regards to matters such as finances, techniques, cadres, education. The Cooperative Research and Training Center has opened training and refreshers' courses intended for personnel and cadres in charge of the cooperative and farmers' association movement.

The farmers' association movement, started since Dec. 17, 1958, aiming at the increase of income and a better life for farmers, is farther developed during last year with the creation of 30 additional pilot District F.A. The movement counts presently, in 23 provinces, 97 District Associations, 778 Village Associations, 10,138 Communal Associations with total membership of 286,141, VN\$ 5,330,101 of paid-in shares and VN\$ 2,665,046 of entrance and annual fees,

II - ACTIVITY PROGRAM FOR NEXT YEAR

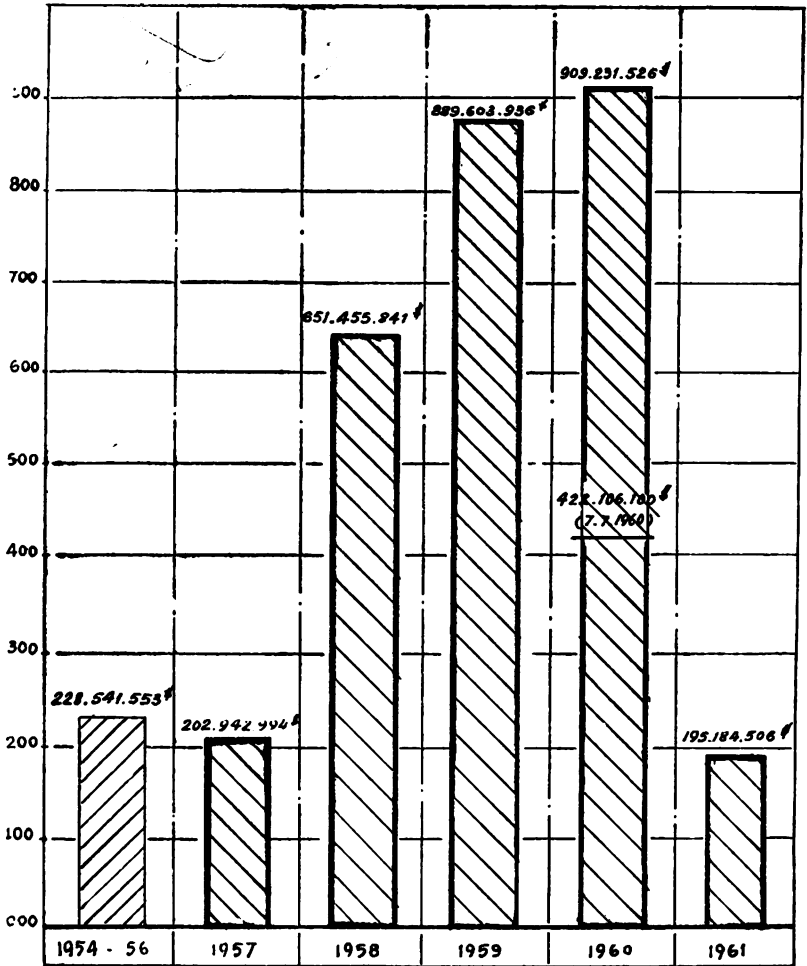
For the coming year, Agricultural Credit will extend loans for the modernisation of cultural techniques, production of industrial crops, development of the program of loan in kinds and at the same time the realization of the Supervised Credit Program penetrating deeply into individual family life. The amount of loan earmarked is VN\$ 1 billion 200 million granted to 350,000 families for the cultivation of 720,000 ha of land.

With regards to cooperatives, the Commissariat General for Cooperatives and Agricultural Credit will help in the consolidation and improvement of existing organisation, the development of marketing and supply services enabling cooperative members to gain economic advantages thus to participate more substantially in the cooperative affairs and to contribute to the development of the cooperative movement. It is projected to help create in next year 25 additional cooperatives and 5 Unions of Cooperatives.

Special efforts of the Commissariat General for Cooperatives and Agricultural Credit will be directed to farmers' associations in the consolidation of existing installations, the creation of 33 additional District Pilot Associations and 6 Provincial Associations. The purpose is to promote them into real organisations of farmers, managed and controlled by themselves. In other words, a form of community development in which farmers will cooperate effectively with Government in all undertakings of sociological, economical, political and cultural nature.

LOANS
from 1954 to July 7, 1961

VN\$ billion

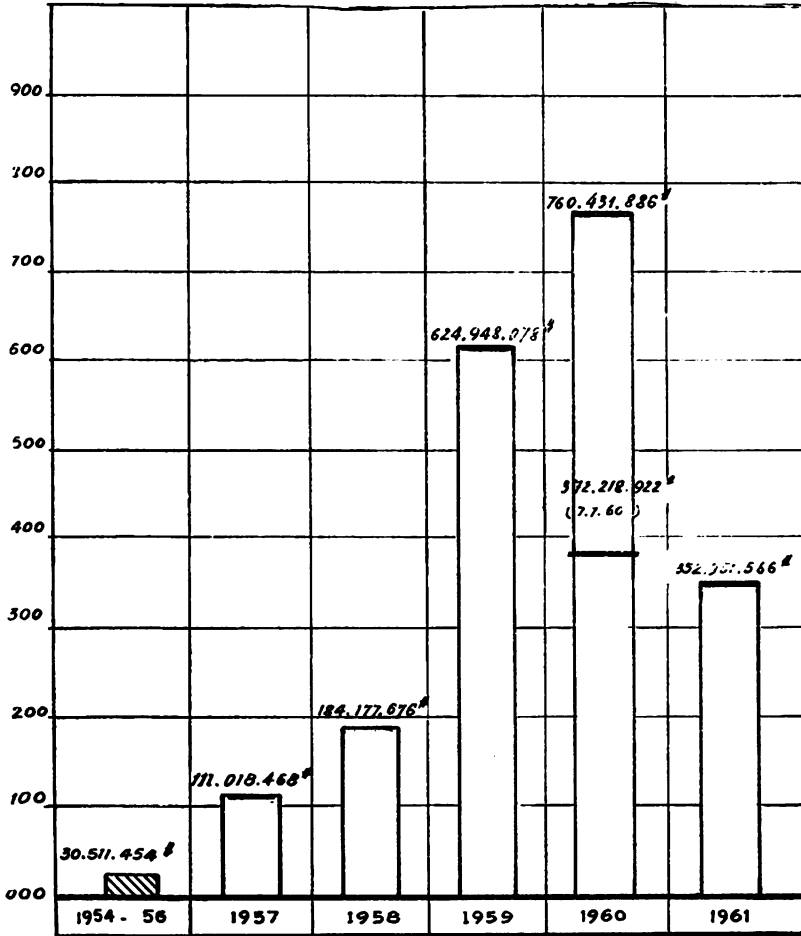


TOTAL : VN\$ 3,076,960,359

(to July 7, 61)

LOANS COLLECTION
from 1954 to July 7, 1961

VN \$ billion



TOTAL : VN\$ 2,064,039,128

(to July 7, 61)

PLATE
No. 100

Fig. 100



Fig. 100

**RURAL COMMUNITY
DEVELOPMENT CENTERS**

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO
PRESS

RURAL COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT CENTERS

When the 1954 Geneva Agreement handed the northern part of Vietnam over to the communists, President NGO DINH DIEM was confronted in South Vietnam with the task of resettling more than one million Vietnamese who fled communist-ruled Nord Vietnam.

While carrying out this Resettlement Program, our Government embarked on a Land Reform Project that was primarily aimed at a just redistribution of land so that as many people as possible could become landowners.

And as a corollary of the two above-mentioned projects, the Agricultural Credit System was set up to give financial aid to farmers.

After the successful completion of these programs, there was still other vast and remote areas that were not thoroughly exploited and where an important part of the population lived scattered and almost completely isolated from the rest of the country. Yet, these were the people who most needed all kinds of help from the Government.

Thus, it was decided to create Rural Community Development Centers or Agrovilles.

When grouped together, these people can now profit by the economic, social, and other advantages that went almost exclusively to city folks. These farmers can go peacefully about their daily work without the risk of falling easy prey to communist terrorism.

Each Rural Community Development Center is divided in three sections: one for administrative and public buildings such as Village Council building, school, hospital, maternity, nursery, public garden, recreation ground, and so on...

In the second section, which is called the commercial center, are the market, a shopping center, inns, cooperatives, etc...

In the housing area, about one acre is allocated to each family for the building of a house. There is still enough land left to grow vegetables and/or fruit trees and practice animal husbandry.

Usually, from 300 to 500 families are resettled in each Agroville,

To needy families, the Government loans money with which to start a business, supplies-free of charge-materials for the construction of their houses.

From January 1960 to June 1961 :

- 22 Agrovilles were established over 6,602 hectares,
- 6,954 families were resettled,
- 23 one-story houses,
- 192 two-storied houses,
- 23 hospitals and maternities,
- 23 schools,
- and 23 markets were built.

The population contributed to this program with 5 million work-days.

The establishment of other Rural Community Development Centers throughout South Vietnam is being contemplated, and it is hoped that this ambitious scheme will effectively help our rural people attain an improved standard of living.

SUMMARY

Considering the accomplishments during the past seven years, Vietnam's agriculture has progressed extensively, illustrating eloquently the efficiency of various programs and efforts of the Department of Rural Affairs in approaching 2 principal purposes : increasing production and laying the foundation for a long-range and large scale agriculture program.

The Department of Rural Affairs is now in the process of preparing a « Five-Year Plan » with the purpose of developing agriculture and improving rural life. With the experiences acquired from past programs, and with existing conditions and facilities on hand, we hope to turn over to a new phase where progress can be made more quickly and results more significant thus giving the individual farmer a better and more comfortable living standard, materializing the policy of social equality of the Government of the Republic of Vietnam.

**THE PUBLIC WORKS
AND
COMMUNICATIONS DEPARTMENT**

ACTIVITIES OF THE PUBLIC WORKS AND COMMUNICATIONS DEPARTMENT

INTRODUCTION

Thanks to the converging efforts made by its staff and personnel the Public Works and Communications Department has achieved in these last 7 years many works in the rehabilitation of the communication system by roads, waterways, rails and air as well as in setting up new basic organizations to help the national economic development program be carried into effect.

The achievement of the various agencies within its jurisdiction can be summarized, as follows :

ROAD CONSTRUCTION

A — Activities from July 7th 1960 to July 7th 1961.

The following important works have been carried out and completed :

— The Saigon — Bienhoa Highway, 32 kms long, including 2 big bridges respectively 500 meters and 1,000 meters long on the Saigon and DongNai rivers, was inaugurated on the 28th of April 1961 by the President of the Republic.

— Macadamization of the National Road N° 19 (Pleiku — Quinhon) 170 kms long.

— In process of construction ; roads of Bengiang—Khamduc—Ngohtavak — Daksut -- Phuocson — Khamduc — Thuong-Tro, Khiem-Quang — Nam-O — Daknong — Blaosieng, Can Dang — Gieng-Thi, Rung la — Tra Lu, Cao Lanh — Hong Ngu, etc...

As to the construction of the My Thuan bridge, the Public Works Department is evaluating the 21 projects submitted by 4 French firms and 1 Vietnamese firm.

B — Summing up of activities up to July 7th 1961.

— Immediate reopening of roads for traffic throughout the country.

— Repairs of the whole road network 60% of which have been damaged by war.

— Reconstruction of all damaged or destructed bridges.

— Construction of the following roads :

Saigon — Bienhoa highway, National Road N° 21 (Banmethuot — Ninhhoa), National Road N° 19 (Quinhon — Pleiku), National Road N° 14 (Banmethuot — Pleiku), roads Sung Duc — Gia Nghia, Dong Xoai — Cay gao, Kontum — Gia Vuc — Mo Duc, Phuoc Son — Dahne, Nam can — Camau — Rachgia, An huu — Cao lanh — Hong ngu, Ap Bac gay Co Den, An Long.

C — Activities planned for next year.

— Asphaltting of National Roads N° 19 and 14

— Execution of construction work for the My Thuan bridge.

Moreover, the 5-year program has provided for the asphaltting of 200 kms and the macadamization of 400 kms of old roads and the construction of 400 kms of new roads each year.

INLAND AND MARITIME NAVIGATION

Works relating to Inland and Maritime Navigation have been entrusted to the following agencies: the Commercial Port of Saigon, the Commercial Port of Tourane, the Mercantile Marine service, the Inland Navigation Service.

The Commercial Port of Saigon.

The result of the activities of the Port of Saigon during these 7 years can be summarized as follows:

- Construction of a fishing port including a 60m x 20m market hall and a 16m x 13m refrigerating room.
- Construction of an open steel shed N° 13 covering a surface of 2,160 sq.m. in the precinct of the port.
- Construction of the 90m long pre-stressed concrete Bac Binh Vuong bridge capable of bearing a load of 70 tons.
- Construction of the landing-stage N° K 10, with pre-stressed concrete, 139m long.
- Cleaning-out of canals and removal of 319,700 cubic meters of alluvial deposits.
- Embankment of the industrial center in Thu-Duc

I — WORKING ACTIVITIES

YEAR	SHIPS ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE	SHIPS TONNAGE	GOODS TONNAGE	NUMBER OF PASSENGERS
1955	3,322 ships	8,017,949 t.	2,394,411 t.	182,713 passengers
1956	2,321 —	5,146,698 —	1,903,549 —	19,654 —
1957	2,013 —	4,795,721 —	2,133,345 —	5,288 —
1958	2,422 —	5,546,805 —	2,205,605 —	6,631 —
1959	2,629 —	6,060,150 —	2,553,238 —	5,224 —
1960	2,613 —	6,172,611 —	2,738,671 —	4,238 —
1961 (five early months)	2,786 —	6.470.826 —	2,849,706 —	4,900 —
	18,106 ships	42,210,760 t.	16,778,525 t.	228,648 passengers

II — FINANCE

Year	Receipts	Expenses	Differences (+) or (-)
1955	VN\$ 102,518,829.23	VN\$ 85,690,937.07	+ VN\$ 16,827,892.16
1956	— 87,847,213.22	— 63,384,278.01	+ — 24,012,935.21
1957	— 129,635,724.97	— 66,132,450.06	+ — 63,503,274.91
1958	— 68,215,264.29	— 61,179,526.59	+ — 7,035,737.70
1959	— 55,681,960.67	— 56,341,088.60	- — 659,127.93
1960	— 61,531,182.07	— 63,828,531.92	- — 2,297,349.75
1961 (five early months)	— 22,214,092.11	— 21,913,603.39	+ — 300,488.81
	VN\$ 527,644,266.56	VN\$ 418,929,415.45	VN\$ 108,723,851.10

Commercial Port of Tourane.

A — Activities from July 7th, 1960 to July 7th, 1961.

- Construction of a 60m x 7m ferro-concrete landing-stage and a 30m x 10 warehouse
- Enlargement of 2 warehouses (390 sq.m.)
- Dredging of 70,000 cubic meters of mud.

B — Summing up of activities up to July 7th, 1961.

YEAR	Arrival of ships	TONNAGE	NUMBER of passengers	GOODS		RECEIPTS
				Coming in	Going out	
						VN
1954	832 ships	1,060,645 t.	17,114	331,331 t.	19,367 t.	11,786,154 \$94
1955	708 —	674,807 —	40,274	245,372 —	80,217 —	21,085,431 45
1956	390 —	217,594 —	7,951	204,531 —	12,961 —	18,388,455 40
1957	333 —	180,279 —	8,343	201,783 —	14,388 —	16,777,131 74
1958	390 —	250,207 —	1,770	240,319 —	11,761 —	19,918,481 12
1959	418 —	243,493 —	1,393	246,093 —	12,750 —	20,970,400 40
1960	507 —	270,064 —	571	255,163 —	14,476 —	22,679,439 92
1961 (5 early months)	186 —	88,184 —	187	117,671 —	4,326 —	8,970,495 60

C — Activities planned for next year.

- Dredging of acces channel to the coast (—5.00)
- Enlargement of a warehouse (260 sq. m.)

MERCANTILE MARINE SERVICE

A — Activities from July 7th, 1960 to July 7th, 1961.

- Number of ships inspected 441
- Number of Certificates given to Officers of the Mercantile Marine 34

B — Summing up of activities up to July 7th, 1961.

- Number of investigations made concerning sea accidents 72
- Number of maritime professional certificate given 1,893
- Reorganization of pilotage on the Saigon River
- Creation of 4 maritime subdivisions

C — Activities planned for next year

- Mechanization of sailing-boats.

INLAND NAVIGATION

A — Activities from July 7th, 1960 to July 7th, 1961.

- Cutting of 38,962m of canals and removing of 3,027,493 cubic meters of alluvial deposits.
- Establishment of tide-gauging stations.

B — Summing up of activities up to July 7th, 1961.

- Cutting of 480,076m of canals and removal of 24,831,304 cubic meters of alluvial deposits.
- Restoration of 3 lighthouses
- Establishment of 22 tide-gauging stations.

C — Activities planned for next year.

- Cutting of 100,000m of canals and removal of 7,700,000 cubic meters of alluvial deposits.
- Establisment of 4 new tide-gauging stations
- Survey works pertaining to the Mekong river.

CIVIL AVIATION

The National Directorate of the Civil Aviation of Viet Nam undertakes to broadcast aeronautical information to users of the air space covering Viet Nam, Laos, Cambodia and a part of the China sea.

In the course of the last year, the Directorate of Civil Aviation has completed :

- The construction of a new Regional Control Center provided with ultra-modern equipments for radiocommunications and air traffic.
- The equipment of Control Tower of the Tân Sơn Nhut airport.
- The establishment of a training Center for Aerial Navigation.

Summing up of activities up to July 7th 1961

- Expansion of aeronautical installations : modernization of the transmission network of air traffic control and establishment of radioteletype links between Saigon and Bangkok and Saigon—Hongkong.
- Installation of wireless beacons in Vung Tau, Qui Nhon, Mieu Bong, Hue and Dalat.
- Installation of a night ground-lighting at the Tan Son Nhut Airport.
- Training of 186 technicians including : Engineers, controllers and aerial navigation agents.

Activities planned for next year

- Installation of a wireless beacon in Pleiku.
- Complete modernization of radioequipments of the control towers in Tourane, Dalat, Banmethuot and Hue.
- Installation of ground-light in the airports of Hue, Tourane, Banmethuot, Dalat and Nha Trang.
- Setting up of radiotelephony links with Hongkong, Bangkok, Singapore, Manila, Pnompenh and Vientiane.
- Setting up of radioteletype links with Pnompenh and Vientiane.

B - Summing up of activities up to July 7th 1961.

1 - WORKING ACTIVITIES

DESIGNATION	UNIT	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	from Jan. 1 to June 30, 61
Length of working lines	Km	913	1,179	1,207	1,265	1,233	1,341	1,348	1,368
Passengers-kilom.	1000	123,438	377,488	383,705	435,075	428,817	514,583	541,736	302,991
Tonnages kilom.	1000	95,803	78,918	69,527	78,756	84,085	107,584	143,848	84,890
Receipts (passengers)	1000\$	45,050	143,637	145,059	149,458	138,513	189,565	224,869	122,007
Receipts (luggages and goods)	1000\$	199,752	140,100	105,528	106,421	103,738	133,066	166,549	94,002

The above figures testify that the length of the working lines is continually increasing.

As to the results of the working activities the number of passengers/kilometers passed from 123,438,000 in 1954 to 541,736,000 in 1960 and the tons-kilometers from 95,803,000 in 1954 to 143,848,000 in 1960.

II — RENOVATION AND OVERHAULING OF TRACTION-ENGINE AND ROLLING STOCK

- Transformation of 54 steam engines for fuel-oil heating.
- Putting into service, since the beginning of 1959, of 6 diesel-electric 850 h. p. engines in the place of steam engines.
- Construction of 44 carriages (2nd class, 3rd class, restaurant cars etc,...) to meet the immediate traffic requirements upon the completion of the reconstruction of the « Trans-Viet Nam » Saigon-Dongha.

III — RECONSTRUCTION OF RAILS AND OTHER WORKS OF ART

- Reconstruction of about 100 metallic or concrete bridges, repair of rails amounting to 600 m per day, soldering of 12 meters long rails on a 12,732 meters path.

C — Activities planned for next year

- Purchase of 23 diesel-electric engines and 64 carriages and waggons.
- Completion of the construction of the branch-line An-Hoa Nong-Son, 10 kms long.

DISTRIBUTION OF DRINKING-WATER

Being a part of the community living improvement program set up by the Government, the problem of drinking-water distribution is no less important.

The existing water distributing network is not meeting adequately the needs of the population who are continually increasing, neither in Saigon nor in the various populated centers, the Government has established the Water Office of Saigon and the « Wells digging Office » to evaluate additional projects with a view to supplying the population with necessary quantity of water.

The following work has been completed during these 7 years, from 1954 to 1961.

- Installation of 120,276 meters of cast-iron water distribution pipe of various diameters out of 452,676 meters existing at present
- Installation of 257 4-nozzle fountains among 473 ones existing at present.
- Installation of 6,678 private branch-pipes with meters out of 15,608 existing at present.
- Sinking and equipping 15 deep Layne wells costing 30,000,000VN\$ among 36 existing ones.
- Production and distribution of 402,807,000 cubic meters of drinking water.

Besides the above completed works, improvement of water quality and distribution has also been made, e. g :

- 1955 : Installation of 3 iron-deposits-removing drums, type Degremont for the Yen Dô Layne well.
- 1956 : Installation of 3 iron-deposits-removing drums for the Ban Co Layne well and repair of 3 others for the wells in Chi Hoa.
- 1957 : Repair of 3 iron-deposits-removing drums for the wells in Binh Tay.
- 1958 : Installation of 3 new iron-deposits-removing drums for the Cây Gô-bis well and renovation of 2 groups of electropumps in Govap plant.
- 1959 : Lowering of sub-fluvial pipes bringing water to the Xom Cui, Khanh-Hôi, Chanh-Hung districts.
- Installation of a supply-pipe including 3,000 meters of cast-iron pipe, 500mm diameter, and 2,000 meters, 300mm diameter, and 2,000 meters, 300mm connecting directly the 3 new wells located along the Trân-Quốc-Toan street with the area covering the southern part of Trân-Hung-Đao street, from the Cầu Ông Lanh market to An-Binh street in Cholon.
- 1960 : Installation of 3 iron-deposits-removing drums for the Ly-Thai-Tô wells.

In the course of 1960 up to May 30-1961, the following work has been completed :

- a) Installation of 30,676 m. of cast-iron-water pipe.
Installation of 31 public fountains.
Installation of 1,414 private branch-pipes with meters.
- b) Production and distribution of 61,050,000 cubic meters of drinking water.
 - Installation of a new water production system from the Dong-Nai river water as a substitute for the existing system with a view to modernizing and expanding the existing water distribution network for the Prefecture of Saigon and its vicinity :
 - Expenses estimated at 2 billion piastres.
 - Time required for survey and implementation expected to be 42 months.

On-the-spot or in-office survey and setting-up of project have started since the beginning of last April, the step by step implementation of the project at each phase will begin upon completion of project survey and compilation.

POST AND TELECOMMUNICATIONS

Telecommunications are a special need for modern life. The Post and Telecommunication Department is endeavoring continuously to improve the inland network and expand the international links with friendly countries.

A - The result of its activities during the last year is as follows.

Postal Service :

- Number of post offices newly opened 25
- Number of mail routes to foreign countries 2
- Amount of money order issue \$ 1,225,812,451

Telecommunications :

- Number of offices opened to telegraphy 1
- Number of offices opened to telephony 2
- Number of new subscribers 419
- Number of inland radiotelegraph circuits 2
- Number of inland radiotelephone circuits 6

Finance : Total revenue \$ 248,510,402.26

B - Summing-up of activities up to July 7th 1961.

Postal Service :

Number of offices newly opened	102
Number of mail routes to foreign countries	14
Amount of money order issue	\$ 9,937,877,951.39

Telecommunications :

Number of offices opened to telegraphy	36
Number of offices opened to telephony	27
Number of new telephone subscribers	4,774
Number of radiotelegraphy circuits :	
— inland	48
— international	14
Number of radiotelephony circuits :	
— inland	14
— international	13

Finance : Total revenue : \$ 1,624,253,547.44

C - Next year program.

- Construction of automatic telephone network in main towns.
- Construction of public telephone booths in Saigon.
- Extension of the underground cable system in Saigon-Cholon.
- Establishment of radiotelephony links Saigon-Bangkok, Saigon-Vientiane, Saigon-London, Saigon-Singapore.

METEOROLOGY

During the last 7 years, the Directorate of Meteorology has been considerably developed in every respect : Training of technicians, setting up of new stations and equipment with ultra-modern materials.

A - During the last year.

The result of its activities is as follows :

- Installation of 4 climatological stations and 67 pluviometric posts.

- Construction of buildings for meteorological stations in Pleiku, Phanthiet, Bao-Lôc.
- Equipping the Hoàng-Sa, Pleiku, Phu-Quốc station with radio-telephone sets with a view to making an autonomous network between these stations and the Central office.

B — Summing up of activities up to July 7th, 1961.

- Construction of : 1 Physique of the globe and meteorological study center at Tân Sơn Hoà, 12 weather stations, 16 climatological stations, 223 pluviometric stations.
- Modernization of the meteorological Central office in Saigon
- Construction of building for 10 weather stations.
- Training of 172 technicians : Engineers, technical agents, assistants technical agents and meteorological observers.

C — Program for future activities.

- Establishment of other meteorological, climatological and pluviometric stations.
- Completion of work pertaining to the establishment of the autonomous transmission network.
- Procurement of radioteletype transmitters and receivers equipment and other apparatus (facsimile, radioactivity measuring equipment etc...) to meet the urgent technical requirements.

POWER

During these 7 years, the results obtained are as follows :

- Supply of 17 power generating units from 15 kw to 100 kw to the various centers, 2 generating units Nordberg of 2,500 kw to Tân Sơn Nhut and a Chicago Pneumatic unit of 1,250 kw to Dalat.
- Implementation of the hydroelectric power harnessing system at Danhim with the 49,000,000 US\$ funds that the Government could negotiate with Japan as War Reparations.

Public Transportation in the Saigon area

The State-managed Bus Agency has achieved the following :

- Increase of bus number from 104 to 154.
- Transportation facilities provided for 6,000,000 passengers per month.

The Agency expects to purchase 100 new buses and expand the working network to a radius from 30 to 40 km, to reach the areas in the suburbs of Saigon.

CONCLUSION

After achieving all the above work the Public Works and Communications Department could overcome the major difficulties relating to communication facilities.

The success achieved illustrates the will and the efforts of the personnel of this Department in their contribution to the economic development program and the consolidation of the independence of the country.

**THE DEPARTMENT
OF
NATIONAL EDUCATION**

1900-1901

1901-1902

1902-1903

1903-1904

1

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the office
of the
Commissioner
of the
General Land
Office

PART ONE

ACTIVITIES
OF THE DEPARTMENT OF NATIONAL EDUCATION
from July 7, 1960 to July 7, 1961

I — QUANTITATIVE DEVELOPMENT

The Department of National Education has made great efforts to increase the number of schools and classrooms and to develop all branches of studies to meet the needs of studious youngsters. The progress as shown below is due to the continuous efforts made by the Department of National Education on the one hand, and on the other, to the increase of funds, the aid of friendly countries and specially the efficient cooperation of the people in the program of community development.

I — Higher Education

The number of students in higher education has increased from 9,007 in the academic year 1959-1960 to 11,708 in the academic year 1960-1961 (not including more than 300 students of the University of Dalat).

Academic year	University of Saigon	University of Hue	Total
1959-1960	7,924 students	1,083 students	9,007
1960-1961	10,277 —	1,431 —	11,708

Rate of increase : 23%

During the academic year 1960-1961 the University of Saigon has achieved the following works of construction and equipment :

— In Medicine, building and equipping a second room of therapeutics at Nguyen van Hoc Hospital, furnishing Binh Dan Hospital with a television system, remodelling the Anatomy Institute.

— In Sciences : installation of a Physics and Chemistry laboratory, establishing of a running-water system, building of an amphitheater with 750 seats.

2 — Technical and Fine Arts Education.

The number of students in secondary and higher technical schools has increased from 5,644 in 1959-1960 to 6,252 in 1960-1961.



The Secretary of State for National Education visiting the Higher School of Fine Arts of Gia-Dinh



Inauguration of Le-Van-Duyet
Secondary School for girls at Gia-Dinh

b) Community education

1959-60 : 23 schools-206 classrooms-233 teachers-10,315 students.

1960-61 : 23 schools-213 classrooms-241 teachers-11,187 students.

Increase : 7 classrooms - 8 teachers - 872 students.

5 - Semi-Public Schools.

The number of semi-public secondary schools has increased from 53 to 60 ; that of students from 18,308 to 20,830.

6 - Private Schools.

Level	Number of Schools	Number of students
Elementary education :	1959-60 : 1,992	1959-60 : 240,358
	1960-61 : 2,430	1960-61 : 270,545
Secondary education :	1959-60 : 304	1959-60 : 109,577
	1960-61 : 327	1960-61 : 105,752

7 - Teacher Training.

The training of teachers has been speeded up to keep pace with the increase of schools.

As for physical education, this Service has organized in the capital as well as in the provinces a number of students contests (soccer, pingpong, volley-ball, basketball, badmington, swimming, and other athletic games) in the provinces and in the capital. It has remodeled the Hoa Lu stadium, subsidized schools and educational services in the provinces for the purchase of sports equipment, re-established the School and University sports Office, organized two training courses in physical education at Vung Tàu for 152 men and 49 women instructors.

IO - National Scholarships.

In 1960-61 the Department of National Education has granted to Higher Education and University students :

- 142 full scholarships
- 423 half scholarships.

Each University scholarship amounted to 8,400\$
each Higher education scholarship 5,400\$.

Besides, the Department of National Education has granted scholarships to students studying abroad :

- 60 full scholarships
 - 46 half scholarships
- } amounting to 2,988,000\$

and granted a subvention of 257,000\$ to 21 students.

II - QUALITATIVE DEVELOPMENT

A - Curriculum.

— The curriculum of Secondary Education, revised in 1958, has been applied during the last three years. In the school year 1960-61, examinations of the first and the second cycles of Secondary Education were organized in accordance with the new curriculum. In the light of this experimentation, the Department of National Education will put a finishing touch to this curriculum.

The revised curriculum of Elementary Education has been implemented since the last school year.

— As for Higher Education, the program of courses and examinations proposed by the Faculty Councils has been revised to meet the essential needs :

- a) Faculty of Law : revision of the program of the Doctorate of Law (especially in Public Law)
- b) Faculty of Letters : establishment of the Certificate of German language and the Diplomas of Higher Education in Chinese and Vietnamese Literature. History and Geography Philosophy, French, and English.
- c) Faculty of Medicine and Pharmacy : curricula revision is in progress.
- d) Higher School of Architecture : opening of the third year for the branch of building Technicians.

B — In-Service training courses.

— In Elementary Education, and in-service training course was organized in Dalat from May 15 to June 10, 1961 for 165 inspectors, principals and teachers. Besides, many seminars were organized in Saigon and in the provinces for the teachers to acquire more experience and to improve their teaching methods.

— In Secondary Education, in-service training course for teachers of English, Physics, Chemistry and Vietnamese were also organized during the summer vacation.

Moreover, many secondary and elementary teachers were sent abroad to attend training courses.

C — Reorganization of private school system.

The school year 1960-61 has been marked by great efforts made by the Department of National Education in the reorganization of private school system in Vietnam. These appropriate measures have been taken :

- 1) Strict control of private schools, and closing down of unauthorized ones.
- 2) Wide diffusion of the list of authorized private schools to help parents in marking their choice.
- 3) Study and proposals of subventions to well-organized private schools.

At the present time, a good number of private schools are conscious of their roles, and efficiently cooperate with the Department of National Education.

D – Revival of school morality.

During the last school year, the teaching body was recommended to attach special importance to moral and civic education.

Many schools have set up an award for « School Virtue ».

On the occasion of the prize giving at the end of the school year, every school awarded a « Good Behavior Prize » to worthy students.

Likewise, the private schools watch carefully over the discipline of their school boys and girls.

**III – NEW DECISIONS AT THE END
OF THE SCHOOL YEAR 1960-1961**

A – Elimination of examination fees in Secondary Education.

By Arrêté No 295-GD of March 19, 1961, the President of the Republic decided to remove examination fees in Secondary Education.

**B – The use of Vietnamese as a medium of instruction
in higher education.**

A circular letter has recently been sent to the deans of the Faculties recommending them to start using Vietnamese as a medium of instruction in 1961-1962.

**C – Revision of the program of modern languages
in Secondary Education.**

An urgent reshaping of the program of modern languages in Secondary Education is under study, the purpose of which is to give the students sufficient knowledge in modern languages so as to be able to consult foreign documents when they enter the University.

D – Change of elementary schools into Community Schools.

It has been decided to transfer all existing community schools to the Directorate of Elementary Education which is in charge of the progressive conversion of Elementary Schools into Community Schools.

E – Establishment of new certificates at the Faculty of Letters.

By Orders No 802-GD/PC/ND of June 2, 1961 and No 902-GD/PC/ND of June 22, 1961, the Department has established 11 new sections at the Faculty of Letters :

- 1 — Sinology
- 2 — Vietnamese literature
- 3 — Oriental philosophy
- 4 — Vietnamese philology
- 5 — Occidental philosophy
- 6 — Linguistics
- 7 — History and Geography
- 8 — French culture
- 9 — English-American culture
- 10 — Sociology
- 11 — Ethnology

Each section is directed by a head of section responsible for the organization, studies, researches, textbooks and the recommendations to be submitted to the Faculty Councils and to the Higher Education Councils.



The Secretary of State for National Education and the Director of Cabinet visiting the Primary School for the Blinds

PART TWO

ACTIVITIES OF THE DEPARTMENT OF NATIONAL EDUCATION from July 7, 1954 to July 7, 1961

I — GENERALITIES

Since 1954, the Department of National Education has aimed at attaining the following objectives :

- To recover complete autonomy in Education
- To realize a national, humanist and open-minded education
- To reorganize the education system from the administrative standpoint in view of smooth and rational functioning
- To speed up the training of teachers for Elementary and Secondary Education
- To extend education even to the far-reaching regions of the country
- To develop Technical and Higher Education to train technicians essential to the reconstruction of the country.

Thanks to the annual increase of credits, the continuous and efficient aid from friendly countries, especially the United States, and thanks to the active participation of the population in the government programs of community development and the raising of the living standard, substantial progress has been made in the field of Education, strengthening the faith of the people in the Republican Personalist Regime.

II — ADULT EDUCATION

The fight against illiteracy has been a success thanks to the assistance of many agencies, private cultural associations, and especially thanks to the devotion of thousands of voluntary workers.

Classes for adults have been opened everywhere even in remotest villages. Special classes have been reserved for the Vietnamese of the Highlands as well as those of Khmer and Chinese origins.

The number of illiterates has dropped from 2,170,416 (1954-55) to 652,707 (1960-61).



An adult Education class at Vinh-Binh

III — PUBLIC ELEMENTARY EDUCATION

I — Elementary Education.

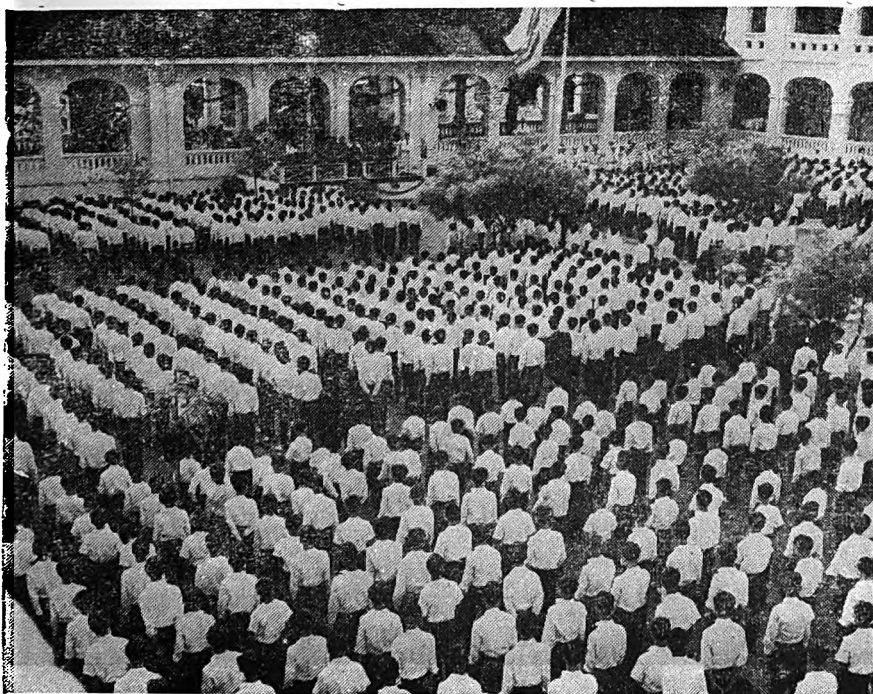
In the development of national education, Elementary Education, next to Adult Education has been given special consideration. It is obvious that failure to provide enough elementary schools would give rise to more problems as to the fight against illiteracy. That is why, since 1954, and especially since the school year 1957-58, the number of Elementary schools has increased so rapidly.

IV — PUBLIC SECONDARY EDUCATION

Since the school year 1954-55, the Department of National Education has planned to establish at least one secondary school in each province to meet the needs of the studious youth.

After seven years of activities, the development of secondary education has exceeded all expectation.

School year	Number of schools	Number of classrooms	Number of teachers	Number of students
1954-55	29	429	744	20,999
1955-56	41	562	780	24,691
1956-57	47	671	820	34,474
1957-58	51	792	873	44,272
1958-59	62	981	1,157	51,547
1959-60	68	1,145	1,495	61,932
1960-61	82	1,372	1,829	73,701



Re-opening Ceremony of Petrus Ky Secondary School (1961-1962)



Re-opening Ceremony of Petrus Ky Secondary School (1961-1962)



Trung Sisters Festival (1961)
(1961)-12 Floats of Trung Vuong Secondary School for girls



Le-Van-Duyet Secondary School for girls
A group of Healthy Students

V - SEMI PUBLIC AND PRIVATE SCHOOLS

A - Semi Public Schools

The semi public schools were created in 1955, thanks to the co-operation between the population and the public authorities. Those schools help solve, to some extent, the problem of the shortage of secondary and elementary public schools in some areas.

Since 1955-56, the semi public schools have increased steadily.

School year	Number of schools	Number of classrooms	Number of teachers	Number of students
1955-56	6	32	68	1,200
1956-57	12	86	150	3,000
1957-58	33	170	360	9,500
1958-59	50	277	560	15,336
1959-60	87	448	775	24,855
1960-61	98	525	885	29,353

To promote semi-public education and to give the students the benefit of tuition fees relatively lower than those in private schools, the Department of National Education subsidizes the semi-public schools each year.

School year	Subsidizes	Number of schools subsidized
1955-56	VN\$ 200,000	3
1956-57	699,230	10
1957-58	1,200,000	14
1958-59	1,730,000	49
1959-60	2,400,000	87
1960-61	2,700,000	93

B - Private Schools.

The private schools have made an important contribution to the development of National Education. The number of elementary private schools has increased from 473 in 1954-55 to 2,430 in 1960-61. The number of private secondary schools has increased from 89 in 1954-55 to 327 in 1960-61.

1) Private Secondary Schools.

School year	Number of schools	Number of classrooms	Number of teachers	Number of students
1954-55	89	453	600	22,001
1955-56	92	570	1,142	25,810
1956-57	97	618	1,723	30,693
1957-58	179	1,079	2,041	52,318
1958-59	266	1,409	2,788	76,346
1959-60	304	1,998	3,200	100,577
1960-61	327	2,113	3,890	105,752

2) Private Elementary Schools.

School year	Number of schools	Number of classrooms	Number of teachers	Number of students
1954-55	473	1,859	1,754	71,267
1955-56	749	2,897	2,851	120,304
1956-57	729	2,524	2,000	90,621
1957-58	1,135	4,127	3,552	149,098
1958-59	1,873	6,224	5,204	213,519
1959-60	1,992	6,548	5,688	240,358
1960-61	2,430	6,998	6,140	270,545

3) Private Secondary Schools for Vietnamese of Chinese origin.

These schools were established in 1956 for Vietnamese students of Chinese origin, who have finished their elementary education but do not know enough Vietnamese to be admitted in the public secondary schools.

In 1960-61, 16 of these schools are in existence, with 115 classrooms, 303 teachers and 5,635 students.

In order that teaching can be done entirely in Vietnamese in 1961-62, the Department of National Education has increased the hours of Vietnamese language in these schools as follows :

1956-57	9 hours per week
1957-58	»
1958-59	»
1959-60	»
1960-61	18 hours per week
1961-62	teaching in entirely Vietnamese

The teachers of Vietnamese in these schools have attended several workshops organized by the Department of National Education during the summer vacations.

VI – TECHNICAL AND FINE ARTS EDUCATION

The Department of National Education has been anxious to promote Technical and Fine Arts Education in order to train technicians necessary for the industrialization of the country. In charge of the different branches of Technical and Fine Arts Education are the following agencies :

1) The National Technical Center at Phu Tho.

This Center was established by Presidential Decree No.213-GD of June 29, 1957. It includes :

- a) The Higher School of Public Works, which trains engineers and technicians in Public Works and cadastre.
- b) The Higher School of Electricity which turns out engineers and technicians in Electricity and Electronics.

- c) The National School of Industrial Arts which trains industrial engineers.
- d) The National School of Maritime Navigation which turns out shipmasters, master mariners and officers of naval construction.

2) Directorate of Technical Education.

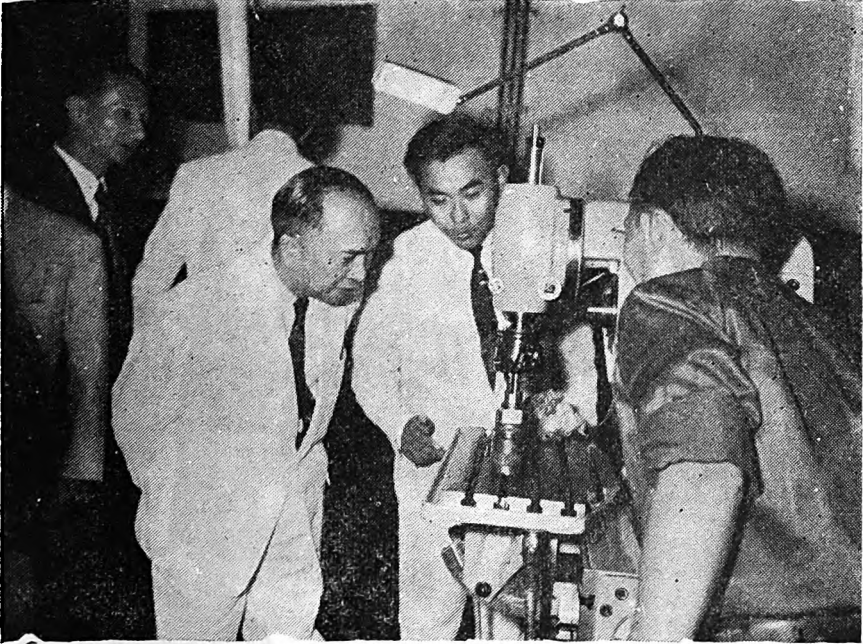
Since 1954-55, this Directorate has made the following accomplishments:

- Establish a Technical Secondary School at Hue
- Turn the Technical School of Saigon into the Cao Thang Technical Secondary School



Cao-Thang Technical Secondary School Machines
donated by West-Germany

- Set up technical library
- Organize Technical Baccalaureates and examinations
- Open a class of technical pedagogy at the Cao Thang Technical Secondary School
- Establish the National School of Commerce
- Create the Vocational School at Phu Tho.



Cao-Thang Technical Secondary School : Inauguration of the workshop

3) Directorate of Fine Arts Education.

This Directorate includes :

- The Higher School of Fine Arts of Gia Dinh
- The Higher School of Fine Arts of Hue
- The National School of Music and Drama of Saigon
- The School of Decorative Arts of Gia Dinh.

In addition to the training of future artists the Directorate has accomplished the following jobs :



Saigon Faculty of Law — The library



Saigon Faculty of Letters

2 – The University of Hue

The University of Hue established by Decree 45-GD of March 1, 1957, was inaugurated by the President of the Republic of Vietnam on November 12, 1957.

It includes the following faculties :

Faculty of Letters	with 367 students in 1960-1961
Faculty of Law	with 159 —
Faculty of Sciences	with 597 —
Faculty of Pedagogy	with 205 —
Institute of Sinology	with 103 —

The total number of students has increased from 358 students in the school year 1957-58 to 1,431 in 1960-61. The percent increase is 299% (in 4 years).

By arrêté No 1091-GD of August 10, 1961, the University of Hue will open the first year of Medical Studies.

Therefore the students living in Hue and its surroundings who wish to study Medicine will not have to go to Saigon for their studies.

The University of Hue owns a library including 10,000 books of all kinds (Vietnamese, Chinese, English, French and German).

It also sets up a committee whose assignment is to translate ancient books on the history of Vietnam.

Besides, the University of Hue has established :

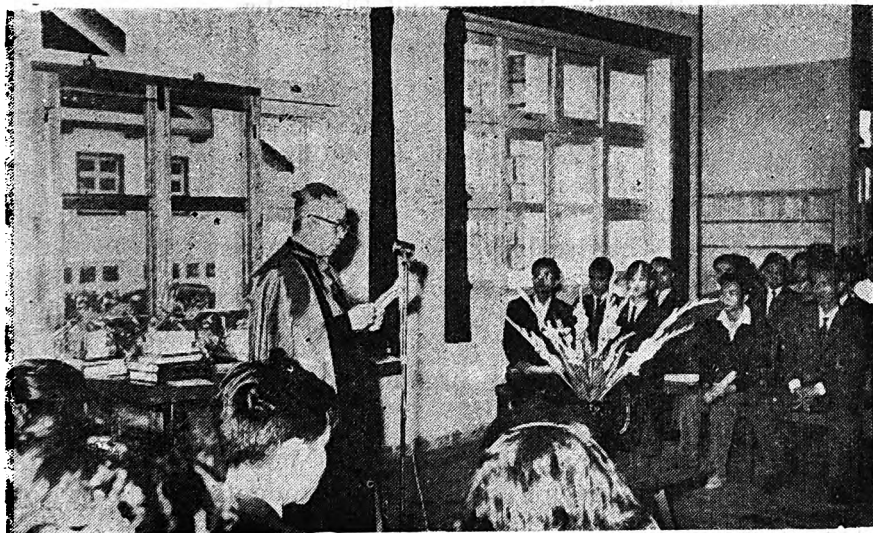
- a residence for 50 students
- two residences for professors.

3 – The University of Dalat

The University of Dalat was established on the initiative of the Archbishop Ngo Dinh Thuc. It began its activities since

the academic year 1957-1958 with the Faculties of Letters, of Sciences and of Pedagogy.

During the school year 1959-60, the University of Dalat received 316 students.



Dalat Faculty of Pedagogy : Graduation Ceremony

VIII — THE TRAINING OF TEACHERS

Along with the development in school building, the training of teachers has been actively taken care of.

a) Elementary teachers are trained at the following course and Normal Schools ;

The National Normal School in Saigon

The Normal School in Banmethuot

The intensive training courses at Hue, Nha Trang, Dalat, Qui Nhon, Vinh Long, My Tho, Can Tho and Long Xuyen.

Training schools for teachers of community pilot schools at the Fundamental Education Center in Long An.

b) At secondary level, teachers of the second cycle are trained at the Faculties of Pedagogy in Saigon, Hue, Dalat.

Besides, the graduates from the Faculties of Letters and of Sciences also reinforce the number of teachers in Vietnamese, modern languages, Philosophy, History and Geography, Natural Sciences, Mathematics-Physics and Chemistry.

IX — THE SERVICE OF SCHOOL YOUTH AND SOCIAL ACTIVITIES

From 1954 to July 7, 1961 the Service of School Youth and Social activities has realized the following plans :

A — Youth Activities

— Promotion of school organization in elementary and secondary schools.

— Organization of summer camps at Nhatrang, Banmethuot, Dalat, and Bach-Ma for outstanding students in the whole country.

— Organization of sight-seeing trips.

— Organization of a good will visit to Thailand for University students.

— Reception of foreign student delegations visiting Vietnam.

— Promotion of the Republican Youth Movement in schools.

B — Social Activities

— Setting up of a social school funds and a grant amounting to 1,500,000\$ for students in need and in disaster.

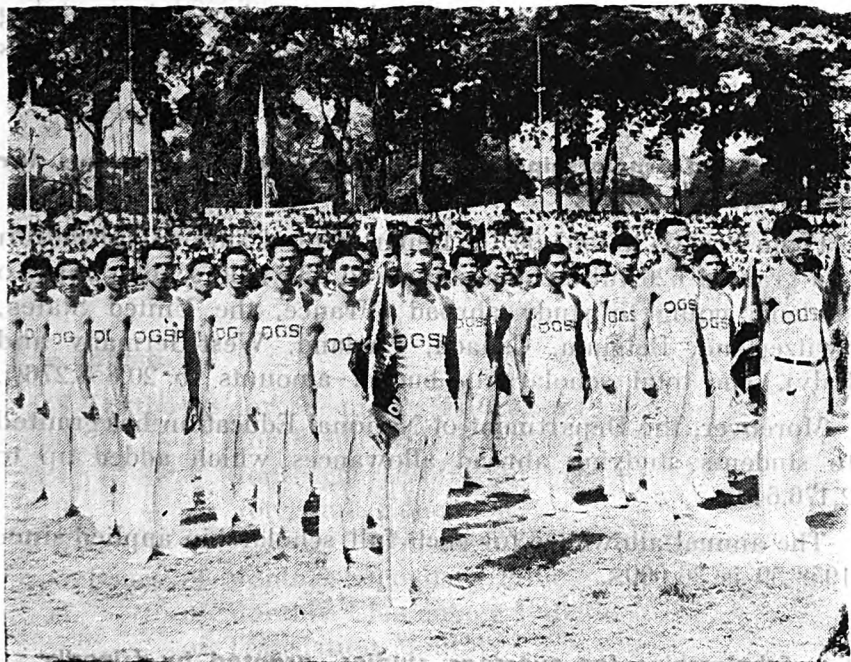
— Organization of more than 300 school cooperatives and lunch-stalls.

C — Physical Activities

— Promotion of a physical education movement in schools to attain «the system of compulsory physical education» for all students.

— Organization of physical demonstration, sports and games, athletic competitions for students at the provincial, regional and national levels.

— Organization of 5 training courses to provide physical instructors to elementary and secondary schools.



Students Sports Festival at the Saigon Tao Dan Stadium

X — SCHOLARSHIPS

A — University and Higher Education Scholarships

From the academic year 1954-55 to 1960-61 the Department of National Education has granted to students in Universities and Higher Schools in Vietnam:

— 1,386 full scholarships

— 2,521 half scholarships

At university level, the allowance for a full scholarship is 8,400\$.

At Higher education level, the allowance for a full scholarship is 5.400\$.

The total amount which had been granted is :

At university level : 18,412,800\$

At higher education level : 2,464,300\$

Besides, each student of the Faculty of Pedagogy is receiving a monthly allowance of 1,500\$ from the beginning of his studies till his graduation.

B - National Scholarships granted to Vietnamese students for overseas studies

From 1954-55 to 1955-56, the Department of National Education has granted 626 full scholarships and 233 half scholarships to students going to study abroad (France, the United States, Switzerland, Belgium, Canada, England, West-Germany and Italy). The total scholarship budget amounts to 20,858,276\$.

Moreover, the Department of National Education has granted to students studying abroad allowances which added up to 2,176,640\$.

The annual allowance for each full scholarship applied since 1958-59 is 36,000\$.

C - Scholarships for overseas studies granted by friendly countries from 1955 to 1960

1) The United States :

— 172 long term in-service training scholarships and 123 observation tours for teachers and student-teachers.

— 69 four-year scholarships for students of Technology, Economics, Banking and English.

2) France :

— 95 in-service training scholarships for teachers.

Besides, UNESCO, England, Canada, Australia, Japan and West Germany have also granted many scholarships to Vietnamese students.

D - Secondary education scholarships

The Department of National Education has granted scholarships of 400\$ a month to the needy students of public, semi-public and private secondary schools :

1958-59	:	2,113	scholarships
1959-60	:	2,300	—
1960-61	:	2,400	—

XI - THE TEXTBOOK PUBLICATION SERVICE

The Textbook Publication Service was established by Arrêté N° 602-GD/ND of April 16,1958 — since its creation, it has achieved the following works. :

1 - Editing

48	Textbooks for Secondary Education
30	— for Elementary Education
4	— for Higher Education
9	— for Adult Education
5	— for the Vietnamese of the Highlands
35	issues of Monthly Secondary Bulletin
55	— of Monthly Elementary Bulletin
7	— of Translation Monthly
3	Children's Books

2 - Translation

12	French books
11	English books
7	Chinese books

3 - Publication

(Number of copies)

For Higher Education	7,000
For Secondary Education	975,545
For Elementary Education	1,043,500
For Adult Education	759,860
For the Vietnamese of the Highlands	30,000

Monthly Secondary bulletin	35,000
Monthly Elementary bulletin	209,000
Translation Monthly	21,000
Mural Charts	15,000
Maps	3,000



The textbooks permanent exhibition room at the textbook and publication service

XII — ACTIVITIES OF THE CULTURAL AND SCIENTIFIC SERVICES OF THE DEPARTMENT OF NATIONAL EDUCATION

A — Directorate of Cultural Affairs

- Publication of 62 issues of Monthly Review « Van Hoa ».
- Publication of 8 issues of the collection « Van Hoa Tung Thu ».
- Participation to the UNESCO regional and general conferences.
- Translation of 4 books published by UNESCO.
- Creation of a Committee for the mutual appreciation of East and West cultural values.
- Creation of a liaison Committee with the Research Center of Calcutta.
- Organization of many cultural conferences in Saigon.

B — The Institute of Historical Research

1) Documentation, Research, Editing, Translation

- Acquisition of 15,885 books for the library among which 300 dictionaries in foreign languages.
- Research of ethnological documents for the establishment of a Museum.
- Editing of reports on studies of History, Literature Linguistics and Ethnology.
- Translation of a number of Chinese and Vietnamese books.

2) Preservation of Historical Vestiges

- Research of precious antiques of the ancient Cham kings.
- Studies of the civilization of the Cham and the Vietnamese of the Highlands.
- Restoration of the Historical vestiges, the royal tombs and the Cham towers.
- Classification of 300 historical vestiges of Vietnam.

C — Directorate of Libraries and Archives

The Directorate of Libraries and Archives was created by Decree No 68-GD of April 13, 1959, and organized according to Arrêté No 1118-GD/ND of August 20, 1959.

It has achieved the following works :

- Reorganization of the libraries.
- Organization of an Exhibition of 1,500 books in Chinese offered by the National Library of Taipeh.
- Exchanging of publications with 8 foreign libraries.
- Study of the project of construction of a National Library with a budget of 20,000,000 \$.
- Setting up of a bibliography of Vietnamese reviews and books on Social Sciences, on women's education and on Hygiene.
- Preparation of a list of documents written in Chinese and of books published in Vietnam and in deposit from 1946 to 1959.

D - The Oceanographic Institute of Nha Trang

The Oceanographic Institute of Nha Trang was transferred to the Department of National Education in 1956. At the beginning of 1959, a budget of 450,000\$ was allocated for the restoration of its buildings, and laboratories. At the end of 1959 a sum of 1,800,000\$ was attributed to add a new story to the building to serve as residence to the scientific researchers.

Besides the existing branches of studies such as the biological and physic oceanography and the fisheries survey, the Institute is now undertaking new activities on vegetal biology, planktology, geophysics and the museum of reference.

The Institute has also reorganized its library which owns at the present time a collection of 9,000 books.

The Oceanographic Institute of Nha Trang has attracted the attention of many countries thanks to the following activities :

- 1957 : organization of a one-month training course on oceanography ;
- 1959 : organization of a four-month training course on marine sciences. Eleven countries in South-East Asia sent their experts and students to Vietnam to attend this course.
- 1959-60 : Participation to the Naga expedition organized by the United States, Thailand and Vietnam.
- The Institute receives every year an important number of foreign experts coming to Nha Trang to make researches.
- International Scientific Organizations have offered the Institute valuable equipments.

E - The Audio-Visual Center for the teaching of English

The Center was created in 1956 aiming to help civil servants and students to get acquainted with spoken English before going abroad for further training.

The Center is equipped with modern audio-visual aids.

ACTIVITIES PLANNED

FOR

THE SCHOOL YEAR 1961-1962

I — NATIONAL BUDGET

A — Works to be Accomplished in the Capital.

A budget of 9,350,000\$ may be used for the remodelling and construction of schools and administrative buildings in the capital :

— Construction of new buildings for the University of Saigon	3,000,000\$
— Construction of buildings for the Vocational School of Phu Tho	2,000,000\$
— Construction of Chu-Van-An Secondary School	2,000,000\$
— Construction and remodelling of the National School of Music and Drama	1,000,000\$
— Construction and remodelling of School buildings at the Technical Center of Phu-Tho	1,000,000\$
— Remodelling of the Directorate of Technical Education and its depending schools	100,000\$
— Remodelling of the two secondary schools for girls : Gia-Long and Trung Vuong	150,000\$
— Remodelling of the Directorate of Cultural Affairs and the Directorate of Archives and Libraries	100,000\$
Total	9,350,000\$

B — Works to be accomplished in the Southern Provinces.

A budget of 5,700,000\$ is anticipated for the remodelling and construction of classrooms

C — In the Provinces of the plateaus of Central Vietnam.

A budget of 4,850,000\$ is estimated for the remodelling and construction of school buildings.

D — In the high plateaus of Central Vietnam.

A budget of 1,200,000\$ is anticipated for :

- The remodelling of Bui-Thi-Xuân Secondary School for girls in Dalat
- The construction of an office for the Elementary Education Directorate at Quang-Duc and Pleiku.
- The remodelling of school buildings at Banmethuot and Lâm Đông.

II — AMERICAN AID

A — Elementary Education.

Construction of 270 new classrooms in villages.

B — Secondary Education.

Construction and equipment of 110 classrooms and 13 laboratories.

C — Technical and Vocational Education.

- Equipment of the Vocational School of Phu-Tho and the Technical Schools of Vinh-Long, Qui-Nhon and Da-Naug.
- Transformation of the Banmethuot Apprentice-School into Vocational School, and construction of Technical Secondary School at Banmethuot.
- Providing the National Technical School of Phu-Tho with American experts.

D — Normal School and Higher Education.

- Equipment of the Elementary Demonstration School in Saigon, the two Normal Schools of Vinh-Long, Qui-Nhon and the Oceanographic Institute of Nha Trang.
- Construction of residences for the Directors of the Normal Schools of Vinh Long and Qui-Nhon.
- Expansion of the Teaching of English at Saigon and Huê.
- Construction of the Faculty of Pedagogy and the Secondary Demonstration School in Saigon.
- Establishment of a permanent workshop Center in Saigon.
- Organization of summer workshops and training courses for Elementary and Secondary teachers.

E — Instructional Materials.

- Preparation and publication of textbooks and educational reviews.
- Establishment of and Audio-Visual Center to provide elementary and secondary schools with audio-visual aids.

F — Development of Medical Education.

- Construction and equipment of a laboratory of Preventive Medicine.
- Construction of a Medical Center (1st stage).

G — Scholarships.

- 58 long-term training scholarships
- 11 short-term observation tours
- 30 four-year scholarships for overseas studies reserved for students who have already passed their baccalaureates.

The estimated budget for the above project totals :

- 2,865,000\$US (scholarships, foreign experts, imported equipment and materials).
- 161,070,000\$VN. (expenses within the country).

III — ACTIVITY PROGRAM OF THE UNIVERSITIES
AND DIRECTORATES

1 — **The University of Saigon.**

- Progressive use of Vietnamese as a medium of instruction at the Faculties especially in the Propaedeutic classes.
- Accomplishment for the construction of the « University Villages » and « University Campus » at Thu Duc before the end of 1961.

2 — **University of Hue.**

- Opening of the first year of Medical Studies in 1961-1962.
- Creation at the Faculty of Sciences of a geophysical laboratory, a chemical laboratory and a physic laboratory.

3 — **Directorate of Elementary Education.**

- Reorganization of the Community Elementary Schools and the Home Economics Schools newly placed under the control of the Directorate.
- Reorganization of the school for the Blinds.



Presentation of the Student organization in Long-Xuyen School Campus.

4 - Directorate of Fine Arts.

- The Higher School Fine Arts will open the three basic branches of Art education : Fine Arts, Popular Arts and Applied Arts.

5 - Directorate of Technical Education.

- Approaching inauguration of the Technical Secondary School of Vinh Long, construction and equipment of the Technical Secondary schools of Qui-Nhon and Tourane.

6 - Directorate of Archives and Libraries.

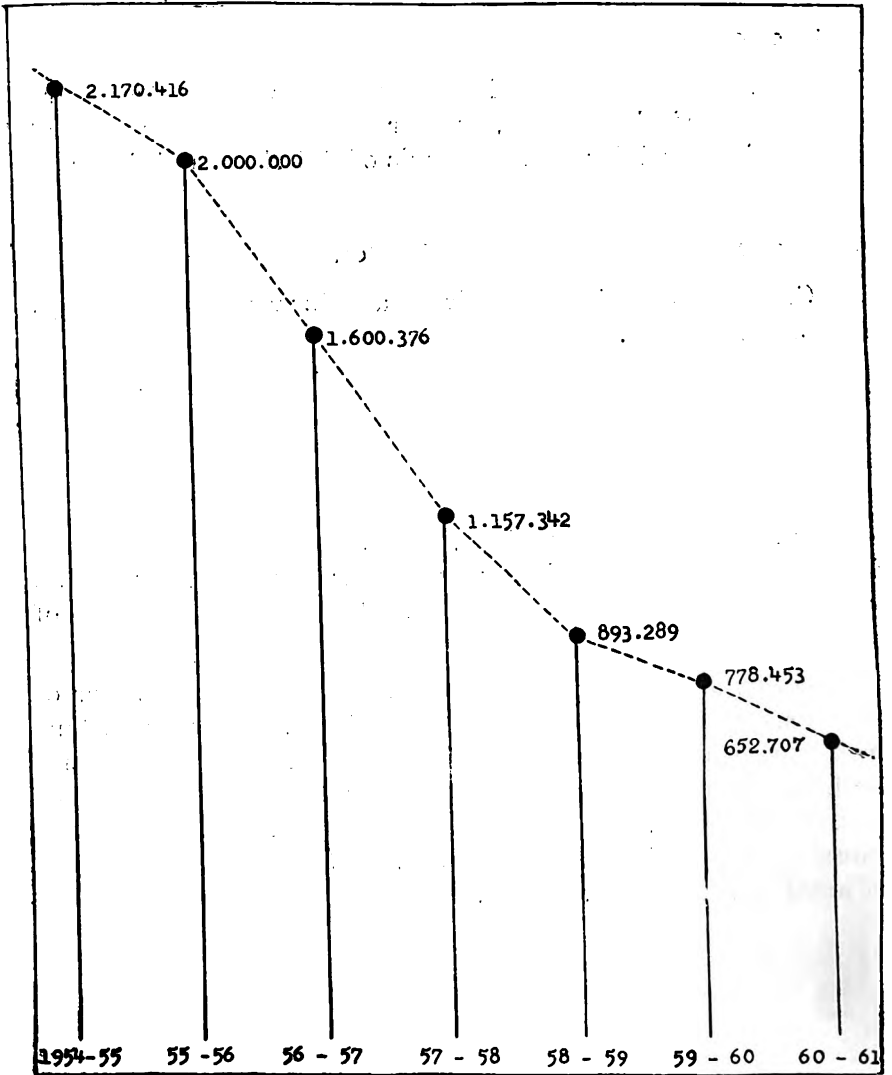
- Construction of a new National Library with a budget of 20,000,000\$.

CONCLUSION

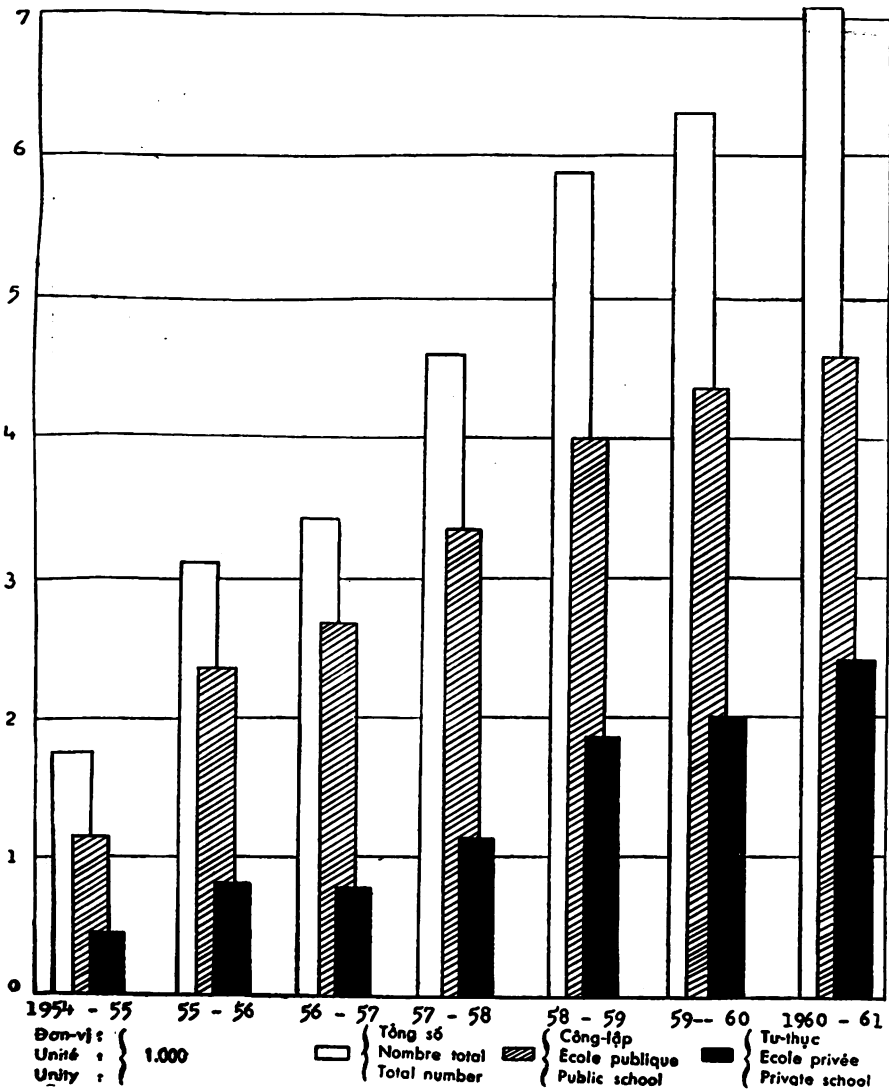
After seven years of activities, the Department of National Education has seen its efforts rewarded with satisfactory results from the qualitative as well as from the quantitative point of view.

However, by reason of the fast increase of the number of students, especially in the secondary level, many important problems need to be solved such as the formation of teachers, the building of schools and particularly the reorganization of private education, in order to raise up its standard, thus arousing more efficient participation of the population to the national system of education.

NUMBER REMAINING ILLITERATE AFTER EVERY YEAR
(from 1954-55 to 1960-61)

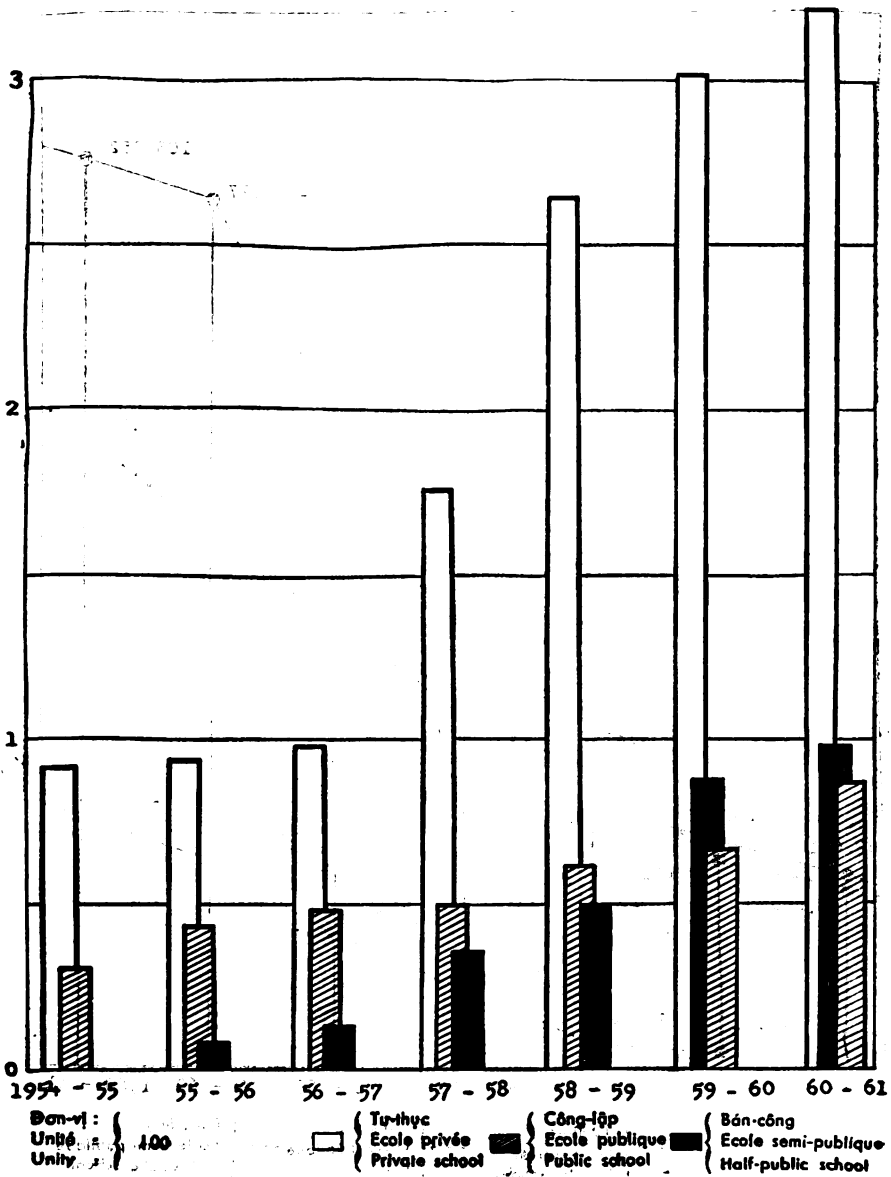


NUMBER OF PRIMARY SCHOOLS
(from 1954-55 to 1960-61)

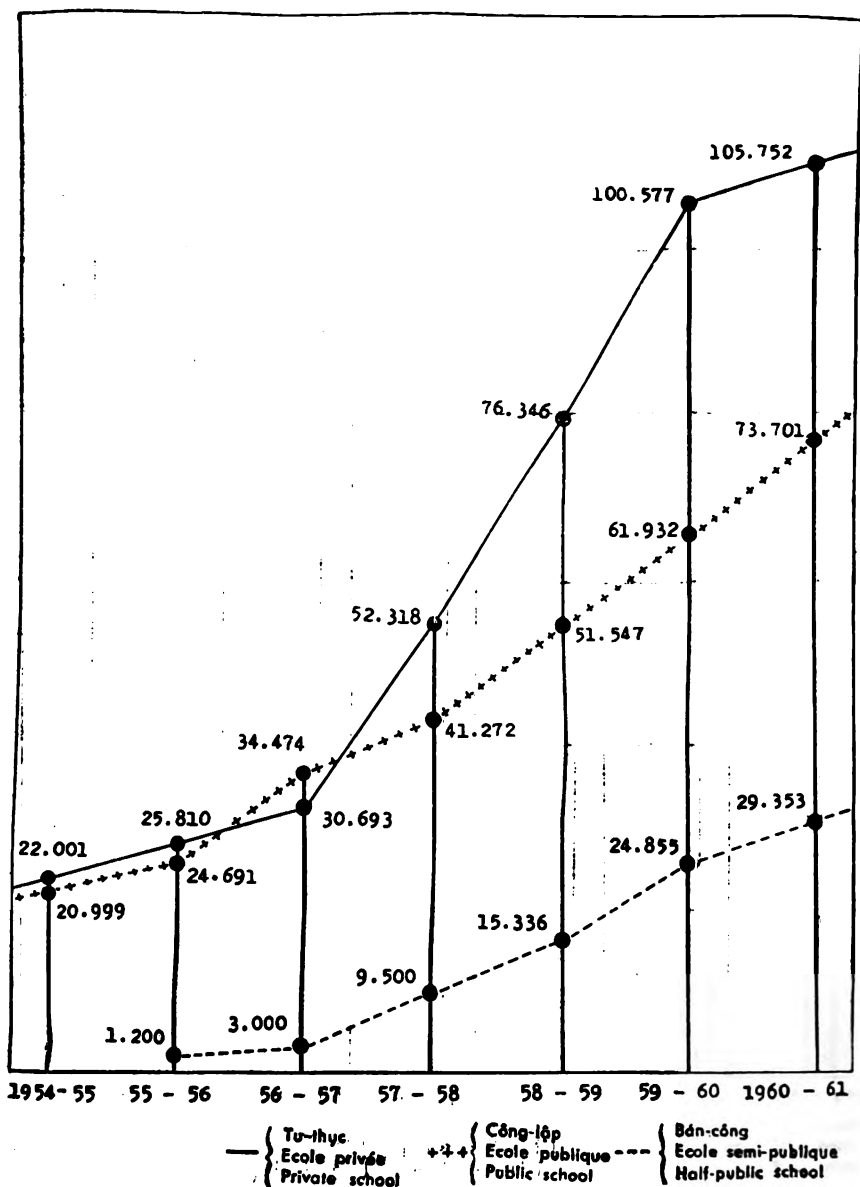


NUMBER OF SECONDARY SCHOOLS
PUBLIC, PRIVATE, SEMI-PUBLIC SCHOOLS

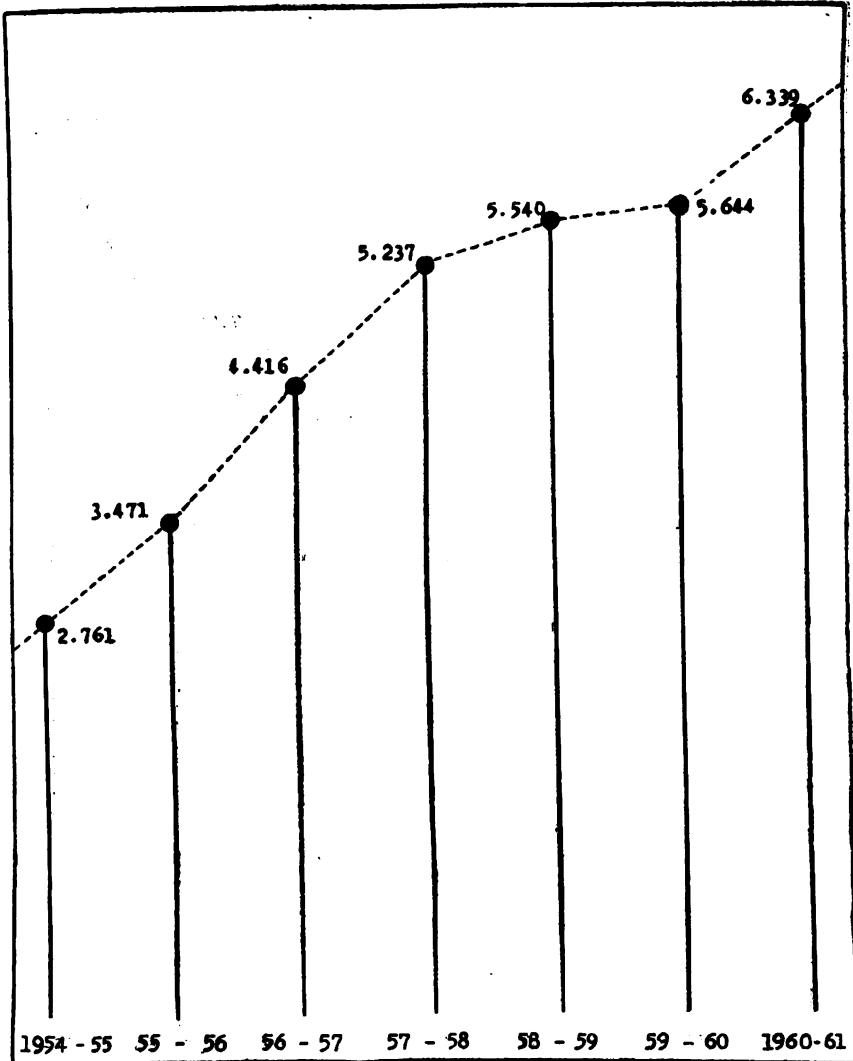
(from 1954-55 to 1960-61)



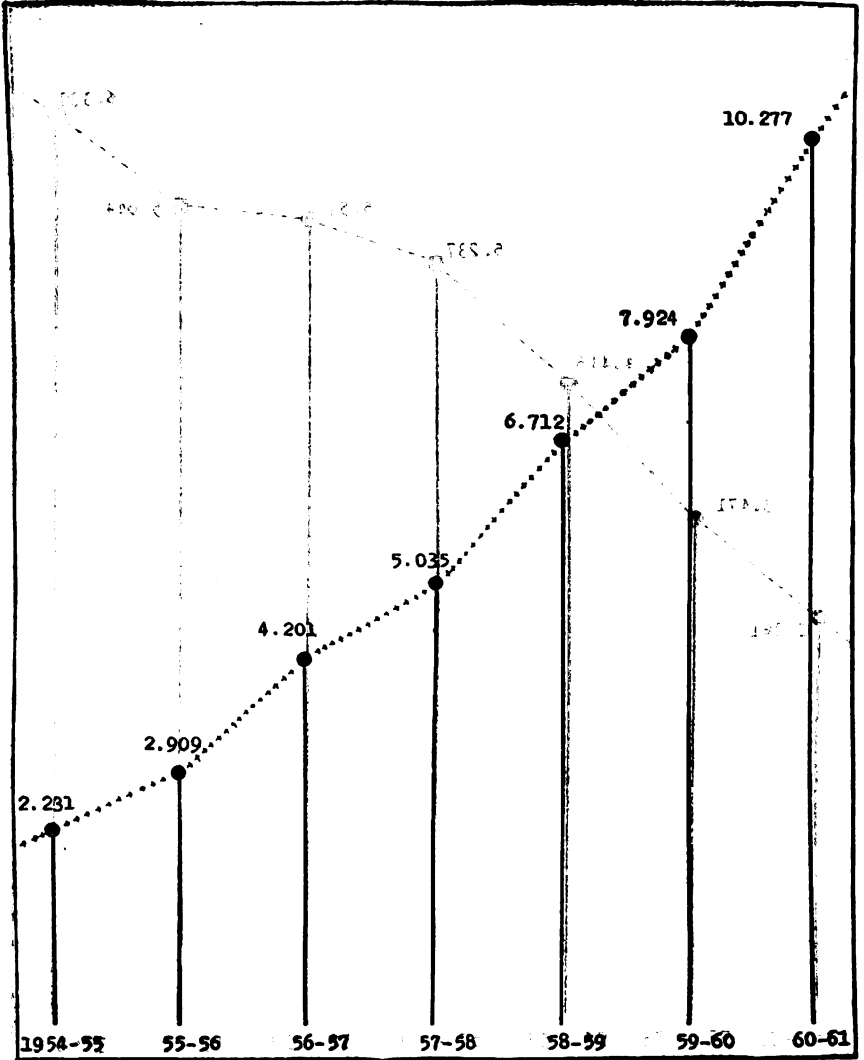
NUMBER OF SECONDARY SCHOOL STUDENTS (from 1954-55 to 1960-61)



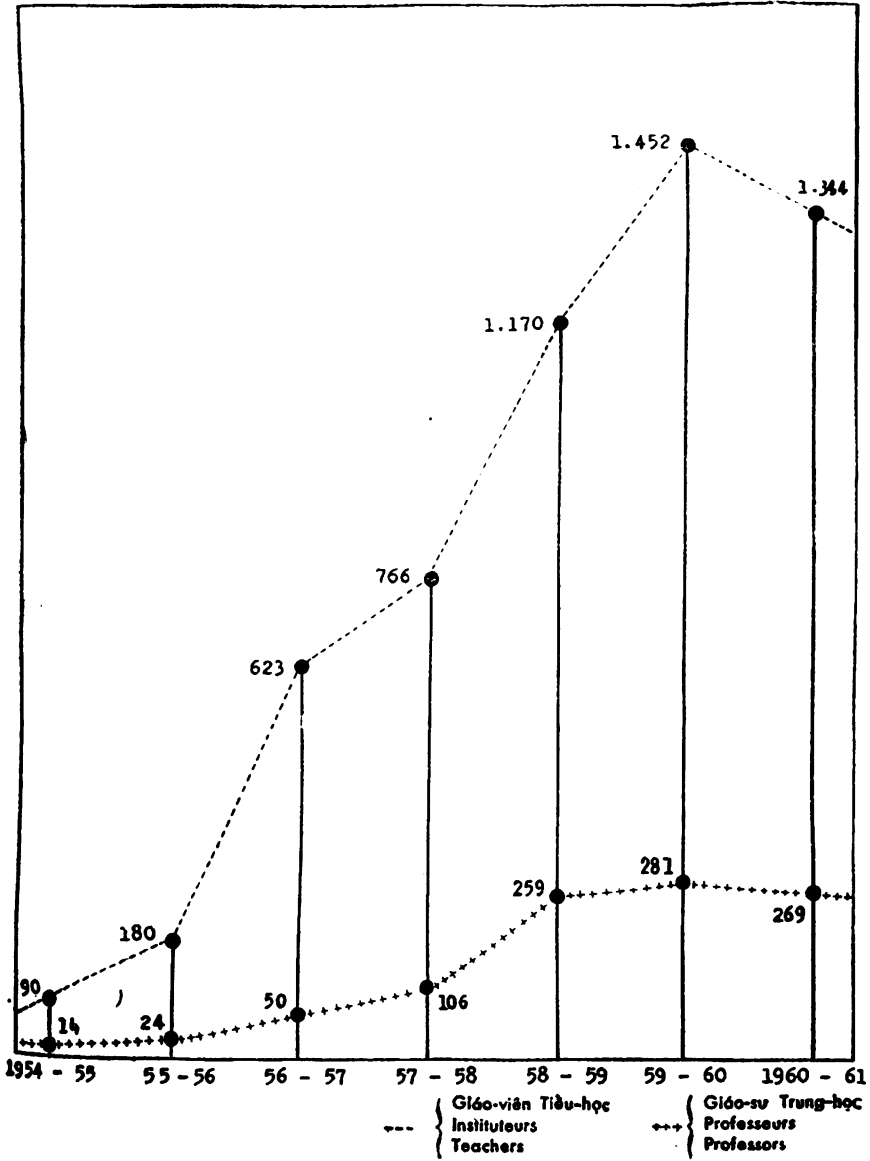
TECHNICAL AND VOCATIONAL EDUCATION
TOTAL NUMBER OF STUDENTS AT SECONDARY AND HIGHER LEVEL
(from 1954-55 to 1960-61)



NUMBER OF UNIVERSITY STUDENTS
 (from 1954-55 to 1960-61)
 (from 1954-55 to 1960-61)



**NUMBER OF TEACHERS AND PROFESSORS
(Public Education)**



THE HISTORY OF THE
CITY OF BOSTON

From the first settlement in 1630 to the present time, the city of Boston has been a center of commerce and industry. It has been a city of firsts, a city of pioneers, a city of progress. It has been a city of freedom, a city of justice, a city of peace. It has been a city of hope, a city of dreams, a city of aspirations. It has been a city of love, a city of compassion, a city of kindness. It has been a city of faith, a city of belief, a city of conviction. It has been a city of courage, a city of bravery, a city of valor. It has been a city of strength, a city of power, a city of influence. It has been a city of wisdom, a city of knowledge, a city of enlightenment. It has been a city of beauty, a city of art, a city of culture. It has been a city of diversity, a city of unity, a city of harmony. It has been a city of resilience, a city of perseverance, a city of determination. It has been a city of innovation, a city of creativity, a city of imagination. It has been a city of leadership, a city of vision, a city of inspiration. It has been a city of excellence, a city of distinction, a city of greatness. It has been a city of pride, a city of honor, a city of glory. It has been a city of love, a city of compassion, a city of kindness. It has been a city of faith, a city of belief, a city of conviction. It has been a city of courage, a city of bravery, a city of valor. It has been a city of strength, a city of power, a city of influence. It has been a city of wisdom, a city of knowledge, a city of enlightenment. It has been a city of beauty, a city of art, a city of culture. It has been a city of diversity, a city of unity, a city of harmony. It has been a city of resilience, a city of perseverance, a city of determination. It has been a city of innovation, a city of creativity, a city of imagination. It has been a city of leadership, a city of vision, a city of inspiration. It has been a city of excellence, a city of distinction, a city of greatness. It has been a city of pride, a city of honor, a city of glory.

**THE SECRETARIAT OF STATE
FOR
CIVIC ACTION**

THE SECRETARY OF THE
TREASURY
WASHINGTON, D. C.

**THE SECRETARIAT OF STATE
FOR
CIVIC ACTION**

The Secretariat of State for Civic Action, created by virtue of Presidential Decree N° 121-TTP of May, 1961, is now in charge of all the functions and Services formerly under :

- The Directorate General of Information
- The Directorate General of Youth
- The Special Commissariat for Civic Action.

Following are reports on the activities of each of the above three agencies as of July, 1961.

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO
LIBRARY

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO
LIBRARY
1207 EAST 58TH STREET
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS 60637
TEL: 773-936-3200
WWW.CHICAGO.LIBRARY.EDU

**THE COMMISSARIAT GENERAL
FOR
CIVIC ACTION**

THE CHINESE

1911

THE CIVIC ACTION AND ITS ACHIEVEMENTS

**(THE ACTIVITIES OF THE COMMISSARIAT GENERAL FOR CIVIC ACTION
FROM MARCH 1955 TO JULY 1961)**

The Commissariat General for Civic Action was created in March 1955 with two purposes: to improve the intellectual level of the rural population and to raise the standard of living in the rural areas in view to setting up a democratic basis and to promote a rural and material rearmament among the people. That was the first step toward the realization of the «Personalist Revolution» launched and directed by President NGO DINH DIEM.

However, the Civic Action had to overcome great obstacles caused by :

- lack of experience on a new field of activities,
- inadequacy of means and smallness of staff,
- insecurity in the rural areas as the legal authority was not well established.

Despite such difficulties, one could say the Civic Action was successful in its mission during 6 years of laudable efforts thanks to the paternal solicitude of the President, the close collaboration of different services and the ceaseless efforts of the staff.

HISTORY

In the years of 1955 and 1956, in small groups of about 10 members, the Civic Action staff spreaded out into the villages trying to clear up misunderstandings and presumptions, to rectify tactfully and patiently wrong judgments or opinions the people had about the Government and its policy.

In 1957, with a more stable political situation, order and security were reestablished almost everywhere and in the remotest villages rural councils were set up again.

Provincial and district level Groups of Civic Action were then set up with the aim of promoting the idea of rights and duties among the people. At the same time the rural population with the assistance of the Civic Action Groups, was initiated to teamwork and community life. The «inter-familial» way of life was created to help the people help themselves mutually.

Besides, the Civic Action cadres were still given the duty of urging the families whose relatives were on the wrong way to persuade the latter to return to normal life under the protection of the Government.

In 1958, the Civic Action was given the task of carrying out Community Development projects. This heavy task has led the Civic Action to better organize its structure. In each province, all over the country, there existed then a Provincial Brigade which was composed of district groups. There were as many such groups as there were administrative districts in each province. The 50 men Provincial Brigade was divided into two categories of cadres: one was in charge of Community Development whereas the other dealt with organizational and training activities.

In developing the spirit of Community Development in the countryside, our cadres have created a favorable atmosphere for the building of Agrovilles. They worked also hand in hand with civic and military groups to maintain order and security in the rather troubled South-Western provinces, and above all, to maintain the morale of the people resettled in the Agrovilles.

In the South-Eastern provinces they cooperated with the Rural Reconstruction Groups. In Central Vietnam and in the Highlands, they closely collaborated with the Army in patrol operations as well as in the promoting of welfare for the Highlanders.

Unfortunately, the enemy progressively increased their subversive activities and sabotages. In some provinces the political situation became critical.

Once more, it was necessary for the Civic Action to change the nature of its activities in order to cope with the development of the situation. Henceforth, the new duties of the staff were as follow :

- to stick to the villages that have just been recovered from the enemy and to transform them into strong bastions or into a sort of «pilot centres» of reconstruction,

- to strenghten the village councils,

- to work jointly with the village forces and youth organization in order to form solid self defense corps ready to face the enemy at any eventuality,

- to help the Army Units if necessary in the reestablishment of order and security in areas menaced by the enemy,

In order to carry out the above aims, the Civic Action cadres were classified in 3 groups which we may call them : fixed agents, mobile agents and special agents.

a) Fixed agents work within the limit of safe villages and cooperate with other civil servants in the various administrative tasks as well as in setting up of pilot hamlets.

b) Mobile agents work closely with mobile units of armed groups of propaganda that move from one village to another even in insecure areas or in remote villages in the Highland.

c) Special agents deal with occasional duties, such as :

- brain washing courses to war prisoners,

- rural reconstruction campaigns,

- building of Agrovilles,

- resettlment of ethnical minorities,

- developing of agricultural centres.

ACHIEVEMENTS

Since March 1955, date of the foundation of the Commissariat General for Civic Action, our staff working closely with the villagers, have helped the latter in achieving :

— 1,008,726 Community Development projects valued at 1,245,324,373 piastres

— 953,416 civic and political meetings with 35,553,065 attendants

— 74,724 art shows and performances with 36,762,369 attendants

— 24,019 groups for voluntary works with 1,205,253 participants.

Actually, the chief task of our cadres is to maintain order and security in the Agrovilles and to set up new ones and at the same time, to help raising the intellectual level of the people. It could be said that the Civic Action staff have contributed a valuable part in the reorganization of the villages that have recovered their freedom from the enemy.

In the following pages, our readers may find more details indicating the importance of the contribution of the Civic Action to the work of reconstruction and economic development of the country.

I — ANTI-COMMUNIST ACTIVITIES

Viet-Cong rehabilitated	3,274 persons
Viet-Cong captured	93 —
Viet-Cong killed	44 —

Viet-Cong properties seized :

Rice fields	10 hectares
Paddy	2,075 gia
Buffaloes	72 animals
Pigs	20 —
Barks	2 units
Sampans	4 —

Viet-Cong weapons seized :

Cross-bows	72 units
Rifles	76 —
Sporting-guns	2 —
Pistols	25 —
Bazookas	4 —

Machine-guns	16
Carbines	4
Mortars	8
Explosives	11
Hand grenades	129
Mines	5
Daggers	191
Cutlasses	17
Hook-traps	500
Radios set	1

and some Viet-Cong documents.

II — AGRICULTURE

Instruction in Rice cultivation	10,952 sessions
Construction and reparation of dams	16,055 dams
Construction and reparation of dikes	127,426 metres
Digging of canals	5,905,170 metres
Making of « norias »	1,372 units
Explanation on fruit nursery	622 lectures
Talks on fertilizers	5,059 lectures
Building of farm houses	25,929 units
Planting of « Duong-liêu » trees	1,778,478 trees
Training on Animal Husbandry	9,818 sessions
Training on vegetable growing	13,863 sessions
Training of veterinary workers	12 courses
Clearing land for cultivation	40,950 sq. metres

III — INFORMATION

Talks on Government policy	805,775 talks
Building of reading rooms	5,825 rooms
Setting of Information boards	266,562 pieces
Setting of Information kiosks	1,649 kiosks
Creation of theatrical groups	360 groups
Political courses to the villagers	65,595 courses
Meetings and demonstrations	45,376 meetings
Recreative meetings	28,062 meetings

IV — YOUTH

Talks about Youth	7,948 talks
Building of Sport grounds	2,034 grounds
Building Youth clubs	45 clubs
Creation of Youth, Sport associations	6,389 associations
Training of Youth leaders	1,610 people

V — EDUCATION

Talks on Education problems	2,239 talks
Creation of elementary classes	42,382 courses
Training of elementary teachers	21,242 people
Creation of Pupil's Parents associations	761 associations
Creation of Vietnamese classes for Montagnards	94 classes
Adult Education classes	204 classes
Creation of canteens	35 canteens
Construction and reparation of village schools	4,509 schools

VI — PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION

Setting of village councils	1,811 councils
Training of hamlet chiefs	186,684 persons
Organization of interfamilial groups	328,019 groups
Interfamilial activities	160,630 sessions
Organization of popular groups	1,905 groups

VII — LABOR

Creation of trade-unions	96
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VIII — ECONOMY

Handicraft courses	41 courses
Building of ponds for fish growing	7,059 ponds

IX — COOPERATIVE

Creation of Cooperatives	89 cooperatives
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X — LAND REFORM

Talks on land reform policy	17,594 talks
Creation of farmers cooperatives	430 cooperatives
Creation of Committees for setting dis- agreements between farmers and land owners	119 committees

XI — SOCIAL WELFARE

Creation of committees for assisting vic- tims of fires, floods, etc...	3,887 committees
Creation of Relief committees	84 committees
Building of cemeteries	498 cemeteries

XII — RECONSTRUCTION

Helping the villagers to build their houses	20,120 houses
Building of village halls	1,882 halls

XIII — HEALTH

Building of dispensaries	1,384 units
Building of maternity houses	450 units
Creation of Sanitary committees	561 committees
Inoculations	810,135 persons
Rural sanitation meetings	65,037 meetings

XIV — PUBLIC WORK

Talks on Traffic regulations, and mainte- nance of Roads and Bridges	6,059 talks
Building of concrete bridges	1,053 units
Building of foot-bridges	21,194 units
Building of monkey bridges	24,833 units
Construction and reparation of roads	37,685,832 metres
Digging of wells	58,232 wells
Building of water reservoirs	109 units
Building of village market halls	647 halls

11 - LAND REFORM

... on land reform ...
... of farmers ...
... of Communist ...
... between ...
... owners

12 - SOCIAL WELFARE

... of ...
... of ...
... of ...
... of ...

13 - EDUCATION

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14 - HEALTH

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15 - PUBLIC WORKS

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**THE DIRECTORATE GENERAL
OF
YOUTH AND SPORTS**

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO
LIBRARY
540 EAST 57TH STREET
CHICAGO, ILL. 60637

ACTIVITIES OF THE DIRECTORATE GENERAL OF YOUTH AND SPORTS

up to the end of August, 1961

Originally, the activities of the Directorate General of Youth, Physical education and Sports aimed mostly at fostering the physical education and sports and encouraging wholesome entertainment.

Afterwards they have developed and included the youth movement.

With the present expansion of the Republican Youth movement, this last aspect of our activities has got a particular importance and become the essential part of our responsibilities.

YOUTH ACTIVITIES

In the field of youth, many great efforts have been made. The promotion of a strong youth movement has been regarded as the result of the youth policy adopted by the Government.

Youth policy :

A — Objectives : The Government's youth policy aims at the three following main objectives :

- 1) To form a new generation of youth, physically and morally strong.
- 2) To provide the youth, with an ideal which answers the everlasting aspirations of youth, identifies itself with the nation's historical movement, is suitable to the personalism and the community spirit and is able to favor the active contribution of the Republican Youth to the salvation and the reconstruction of the nation as well as to the building up of a new society.
- 3) To guide and assist Youth to attain this ideal.

B — Four characteristics of Youth policy :

- 1) *Permanent* : This policy is not designed for an temporary objective in a specific period of time.
- 2) *National* : Young people should keep aloof from politics and should devote themselves only to the service of the people.
- 3) *Democratic* : The Government does not advocate assistance to any specific group of Youth. Youth without discrimination, should be given an equal chance for self — improvement and service.
- 4) *Non monolithic* : Out of respect for its democratic to the country policy, the government does not seek to rally youth into one sole group.

C — Measures to implement the Government's youth policy and achievements recorded :

1) Cadres :

Great efforts have been made to provide various echelons of the Youth movement with cadres.

The number of cadres made available by the Directorate General of Youth is as follows :

- 160 male instructors for physical education and youth at the intermediate level.
- 44 female instructors for physical education and youth at the intermediate level.
- 220 youth workers.
- 19,367 voluntary youth workers.

2) Establishment of Youth installations :

In an effort to provide young people with facilities to carry out their activities, several stadiums, clubs, youth boarding-houses and camps have been provided.

— Two clubs for adolescents and teen-agers in Saigon City figure among the many installations set up for young people up to the end of August 1961.

- 37 provincial clubs.
- 42 district clubs,
- 5 boarding-houses (Cap St. Jacques, Khanh-Hoa, Phong-Dinh, Thua-Thien, Saigon).
- 4 Youth camps (Quang-Duc, Gia-Dinh, Pleiku, Khanh-Hoa).
- 160 stadiums.

3) Promotion and assistance to youth organizations :

The Government continuously gives heed to assisting Youth organizations. Fifteen youth groups have been organized so far. Most important in size and influence of these is the Republican Youth movement with a membership rate topping 1,651,290.

The movement was started as far back as 1956 but didn't fully develop until 1960.

**TOTAL MEMBERSHIP OF VARIOUS YOUTH GROUPS
THROUGHOUT THE COUNTRY**

ORDER	NAMES. OF THE GROUPS	1957	1961
1	Republican male youth	305,574	814,201
2	Republican female youth		496,850
3	Republican teen-agers		
4	Vietnam boy-scouts	2,438	2,077
5	Vietnam girl-scouts	unknown	400
6	Police scouts	—	592
7	Good will youth	—	200
8	Catholic labor male youth	—	900
9	Catholic labor female youth	—	168
10	Catholic youth	—	9,218
11	Buddhist youth	33,426	16,961
12	National Revolutionary Movement Youth	235,629	312,508
13	National Revolutionary Youth	112,269	41,996
14	Tập-Doan Công-Dân Thanh-Niên (Citizen's Community Youth)	44,055	unknown
15	Hùng-Tâm Dũng-Chi (Valiant hearts)	unknown	550

**FUNDS MADE AVAILABLE FOR ASSISTANCE
AND PROMOTION OF YOUTH GROUPS
from 1956 to 1961**

1956	VN\$ 832,331
1957	2,150,000
1958	1,880,000
1959	566,000
1960	1,400,000
1961	2,800,000
Total.....	VN\$ 9,628,331

4) Participation by youth in administrative activities :

With a view to enabling youth to take an active part in the task of rural reconstruction and revitalize the administrative machinery at the village level, the presidential circular 5-NV dated December 7, 1960 ordered extension of youth membership to village councils. Youth members of the councils, selected by the leaders of the Republican Village Youth Groups, are assigned with three main missions :

- 1) Fostering and promoting the youth movement.
- 2) Taking care of information programs in the village.
- 3) Encouraging the village reconstruction.

Youth appointees to village councils as at the end of August, 1961 top 1,881.

Graduates from village councils youth members training courses number 1,310.

5) Organization of Rural Defense Youth Inter Groups :

For the purpose of helping the Youth's contribution to the protection of the order and security of rural areas, the Government has made it possible for them to set up Rural Defense Youth Inter-Groups. In principle, these groups which originate from the people should be kept and protected by them.

But in practice the Government has to provide the villages with part of the financial means and weapons, because most of the localities are still unable to suffice their own needs.

— Total of Rural Youth having received military training	278,523
— Number of Rural Defense Youth Inter-Groups not yet legalized	459
— Number of Rural Defense Youth Inter-Groups already legalized and provided with weapons	83

6) Encouraging young people to participate in community development and improvement of standards of living :

Youth organizations are encouraged to participate actively in operations of community development and improvement of standards of living.

In rural areas, the Republican Youth is admittedly the most important factor in the rural reconstruction.

Here are the community development achievements accomplished by the republican youth :

Reconditioning, maintaining and repairing community roads : 10,270 kilometers.

Digging canals, ditches for irrigation purposes: 1,719 kilometers

Draining pools, digging wells : 7,508 units.

Spanning and reconditioning 10,691 bamboo or wooden bridges

Building dikes and dams : 187 kilometers.

Laying foundation for schools, administrative building, district and village stadiums : 27,986 units.

Building houses for fire victims and poor compatriots: 950.

Building schools, maternity - hospitals, health stations, first aid stations, watch-posts: 1,162 units.

Participating in the construction of 42 agrovilles.

Organizing 1,457 popular education courses, 7,899 sight-seeing trips, 9,995 rallies and training camps, 12,010 cultural performances, and camp fires.

**YOUTH ACTIVITIES
ON
THE INTERNATIONAL SCALE**

In the last few years, Vietnam has participated in many international youth organizations :

1 – World Assembly of Youths

In Singapore : May and September, 1954

In West Germany : September and October, 1956.

In Accra (Africa) : August, 1960.

International Conference of Asian Youths in Saigon.

2 – International Students Congress

In Birmingham (England) : July, 1955.

3 – International Scout's rally

In Clifford Park (Australia) : December, 1955.

In Sutton Coldfield (England) : August, 1957, on the occasion of the Centenary of Lord Baden Powel.

In Baguio (Philippines) : May, 1957, Asian Scouts Congress.

In Manila (Philippines), the Vietnam Scout delegation, consisted of 59 members, participated in the International Scout's rally from July, 16 to 26, 1959.

In New-Delhi (India) : the Vietnamese Scout delegation participated in the 17th International Scout Congress from July 27 to August 4, 1959.

PHYSICAL EDUCATION AND SPORTS

1 – Policy :

The Physical Education and Sports movement has been intense and widely promoted throughout the country. Many good results have been attained.

The physical education and sports policy of the Directorate General of Youth has been conceived and based on 4 fundamental principles :

- Building up a healthy people.
- Developing, sustaining and revitalizing the gymnastics and sports movement.
- Disseminating the fundamental lessons of physical education.
- Popularizing common sports.

II — Methods :

In order to implement the above policy the Directorate General of Youth has directed its activities to the 3 following points :

- 1) To intensively develop physical education and sports movement by supporting private physical education and sports organizations, increasing the number of physical education and sports installations as well as cadres at various levels, and encouraging physical education and sports contests throughout the country.
- 2) To encourage physical education and sports at schools.
- 3) To develop health and hygiene services related to sports.

III — Achievements :

I — Physical education :

a) Popular physical education :

- Conducting training courses in popular physical education and body building for youth and civil servants in Saigon City (Công-Hoà and Phan-Dinh-Phùng Stadiums, Youth Physical Education and Sports training Center, Public Transportation...)
- Promoting the gymnastics movement and organizing gymnastics training courses.
- Perfecting the organization of the stadiums of Saigon City.
- Encouraging and developing the physical education movement in hamlets and villages.
- Training physical education cadres at various levels.

SUBJECTS	Training rooms	Number of trainees	Number of instructors	OBSERVATIONS
Popular physical education	60	2,968	60	Body building Coaches are mostly volunteers
Body building	26	1,640		
Gymnastics	2	80	2	
Total	88	4,688	62	

b) Physical education at School :

- Re-establishing the National Gymnastics Office for students.
- Following up year-end physical education exams held by the Secretariate of States for National Education.
- Cooperating closely with the Department of Education in the application of yearly physical education programs at high school and primary school.
- Studying the system of compulsory physical education at school.

2 — Sports :

a) Within the country :

Encouraging the organization of sports associations —
So far there are :

351 recognized physical education and sports associations.

482 temporary authorized physical education and sports associations.

Encouraging and supporting the judo and boxing movement.

In the City of Saigon, there are :

Boxing : 4 classes with 638 trainees.

Judo : 9 classes with 700 trainees.

Organizing sports competitions throughout the country.

Number of competitions from 1954 to the end of August, 1961 :
90,275 matches of soccer, ping-pong, badmington and tennis.
6,141 swimming, track and field and cycling contests.

— Organizing National games :

To date, the Directorate General of Youth has organized 3 National games :

1957 : the first National games gathering 262 athletes.

1958 : second National games with 354 athletes.

1959 : third National games with 1,914 athletes.

The fourth National games will be held late this year.

b) International level :

Since 1954, the Republic of Vietnam has participated in many International Championships :

16th Olympic games held at Melbourne (1956).

3rd Asian games held at Tokyo (1958).

1st SEAP games held at Bangkok (1959).

4 world table tennis championships.

Asian table tennis championships (1957).

International table tennis championships held in England and France (1959).

Mr. Universe contest (Nguyen-Cong-An 1957).

International tennis championships held in Malaya and

Inter-ports championships held in Hongkong.

Asian soccer championships 1st time in 1956 and 2nd time in 1959.

Malaya Independence soccer meets in 1959.

Olympic games in Rome.

3 — Sport facilities :

The Directorate General of Youth has appropriated a considerable fund to equip the sports installations.

The physical education and sports equipment allotted to the physical education and sports associations and to the provincial youth services throughout the country comes to an amount of 1,500,000 piastres.

A fund of 24,372,000 piastres is appropriated for the reconditioning of provincial stadiums and an amount of 26,100,000 piastres is used for the construction of CONG-HOA Stadium.

This does not include a number of sports installations built in various localities through the community development.

Up to the end of August, 1961, the following installations were built :

SPORTS GROUNDS						TRAINING ROOMS		Swimming pools	Swimming floating pools	Sports clubs
Stadium	Soccer	Volley ball	Basket ball	Tennis	Badminton	Gymnastics	Boxing			
94	1,642	3,292	171	181	683	32	31	27	8	76

4 — Sports health and hygiene.

— Health care and first aid services for the trainees of the training courses and at the stadiums in the City.

— Securing health services for international Soccer matches, in youth camps « Dong Tien », « Xay Dung », « Nhi Trung », « Cong Hoa » (Nha Trang).

— Providing and controlling pharmaceutical products of the Health Section of the provincial Youth Services.

— Setting up programs to give medical examinations and drugs distribution to young and sports-men in the districts of Saigon City.

PROPAGANDA AND TRAINING

A — Object :

The propaganda and training program of the Directorate General of Youth aims at 5 points :

1 — To popularize the Government's policy on Youth, Sports and Physical Education.

2 — To encourage the various Youth, Sports and Physical Education activities.

3 — To land up the Government's activities and achievements in the field of Youth, Sports and Physical Education.

4 — To contribute to the education of young people and to the creation of a new youth generation worthy of their present historical role and the traditional ideal of youth.

5 — To train cadres of all levels in the Youth Physical Education and Sports fields.

B — Methods :

Seven methods have been applied to attain the objects mentioned above :

Radio broadcasting,

Courses,

Public talks,

Movies,

Exhibitions,

Publications,

Training and refresher courses for cadres.

C — Achievements :

I — Radio broadcasting :

a) Weekly broadcasting programs in the Capital :

The Directorate General of Youth organizes 3 broadcasting programs every week, 1 on the Army Broadcasting Station and 2 on the National Broadcasting System. For the programs on the National Broadcasting System, the Directorate General has secured the permanent cooperation of the members of the City Republican Youth.

At present, the Directorate General of Youth is preparing to increase the number of broadcasting sessions and to improve the broadcasting program in order to meet the increasing needs of the Directorate General of Youth and the Republican Youth movement.

b) Broadcasting program in provinces :

In each province, weekly youth broadcasting sessions are organized by the provincial Youth Service. The fact that the Directorate General of Youth recently provided the provincial Youth Services broadcasting sessions on youth, physical education and sports in the provinces and has scored better results.

	1960	First semester, 1961
Broadcasting sessions	19,196	9,652
Attendance	6,348,000	4,676,900

2 - In service training :

At the Central Office :

Weekly study sessions are held at the Directorate General of Youth for its personnel of various levels. The study program aims at 3 purposes :

- 1) Improving the thoughts, stand and ethics of trainees.
- 2) Improving their technical knowledge.
- 3) Improving their cultural standard.

At various localities :

- a) weekly study sessions held for the personnel of the provincial Youth Services.
- b) study sessions held for members of the Republican Youth.

	1960	First semester of 1961
Number of study sessions	12,336	18,016
Number of attendants	2,204,971	2,706,500

3 — Public talks :

Monthly talks for the youth and people of the districts and villages have been organized by the provincial Youth Services since April, 1960.

In Saigon, the Directorate General of Youth is organizing weekly talks for members of the Republican Youth. These meetings, organized with the cooperation of intellectuals and artists having sympathy for the Youth Movement will certainly bring about good results. The manuscripts of these talks will be printed and widely circulated among the youth.

Following the organization of the weekly talks, the Directorate General of Youth will organize exchanges of speakers between provinces and villages to help promote interest in the study sessions among the youth.

	1960	First semester of 1961
Number of talks	2,100	1,005
Number of attendants	557,000	368,400

4 — Publications, Posters, Leaflets :

Many publications have been widely distributed throughout the provinces and villages. Following are some figures for 1961 :

Newspapers :

Dac-San Thanh-Nien (Youth's special bulletin) 20,000 copies published by the Directorate General of Youth on the occasion of the Double Seven Day.

Saigon Thoi-Bao (Saigon Times) 22,000 copies on the
Tieng-Chuong (Bell Sound) Presidential elections.
Buoi-Sang (Morning news)

Books :

Nghien-Cuu Hanh-Chanh (Administrative Studies)	60 copies
Que-Huong (Fatherland)	300 —
Luan-Dam (Comments and discussions)	300 —
Gio-Nam (South Wind)	800 —
Physical Education and Sports	270 —
Hanoi Ngay Nay (Hanoi Today)	500 —
Qui Phap Vung Tap (Law and regulations book)	84 —
Hien Tuong Cham Tien (Phenomena of under development)	42 —
— Posters :	22,000 (covering 9 themes)
— Leaflets :	221,700 (covering 6 themes)

5 — Cadre training courses :

Training and refresher courses have been organized for cadres of various levels in the youth and sports fields :

a) Government cadres :

1 — Training at home :

— Training courses. — Up to now, the Directorate General of Youth has formed :

160 male Youth and Sports instructors at the intermediate level.

44 female Youth and Sports instructors at the intermediate level.

A one-year training course is being held at the Saigon Youth Training Center to form 100 more male Youth and Sports instructors at the intermediate level. A course for the formation of high-level instructors will soon be organized by the Directorate General of Youth.

— Refresher courses. — Up to 1961, 218 male and female instructors have attended refresher courses (4 courses for male instructors, 2 for female instructors).

2 — Overseas training :

Three instructors were sent abroad for training, 2 to Japan in 1959 and 1 to United States, in 1960.

b) Cadres of the Republican Youth :

— Central level. — 275 male and female cadres received training in 2 separate classes in Saigon (1960).

— Provincial level. — 2,303 Republican Youth Group Chiefs and Inter-group Chiefs attended a one-month training course.

— Village level. — 16,789 members attended a 15 day training course.

c) Village Youth Officers :

Village Youth Officers were elected at the beginning of 1961. However, up to present 1,310 village youth officers have attended a 7 day training course (Stage I).

New training courses will be organized before the end of this year.

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**THE DIRECTORATE GENERAL
OF
INFORMATION**

THE

THE

PART ONE

ACHIEVEMENTS OF THE INFORMATION DEPARTMENT DURING THE PAST SEVEN YEARS

(July 7, 1954 – July 7, 1961)

Given the unusual conditions existing in Viet-Nam — an underdeveloped country, territorially divided, morally affected by the bad influences of Feudalism and Colonialism and constantly menaced by the communist threat — the Vietnamese Information Department has established the following objectives :

- 1) To organize and improve Information Department units at all levels ;
- 2) To step up information activities at home and abroad ;
- 3) To counter Vietcong propaganda from all viewpoints and among people in all walks of life.

I – ORGANIZATION AND IMPROVEMENT OF INFORMATION DEPARTMENT UNITS :

The activities of the Vietnamese Information Department should reach all social classes within the country and Vietnamese residents abroad.

To this end, the Information Department, which in its early years existed as an independent Ministry, has recently been reorganized to form a Directorate General of Information subordinate to the Secretary of State for Civic Action. The reorganization is designed to assure close coordination among related agencies, more efficiency and more abundant means of action.

A — Structural Breakdown.

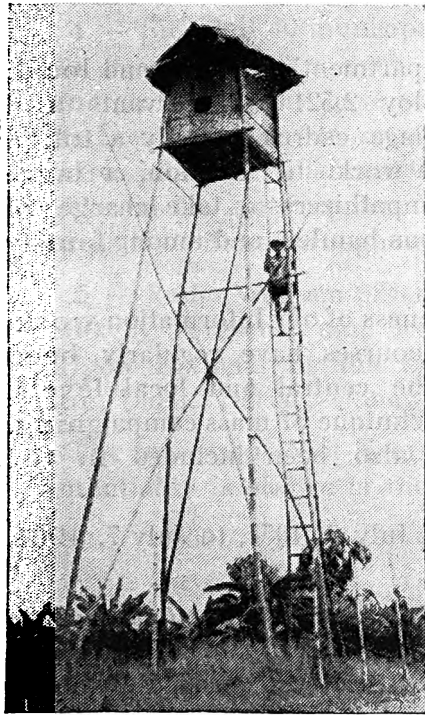
Starting from almost nothing in 1955, the Information Department activities now have expanded to all provinces, districts, villages and even to the remotest hamlets.

1 — The Directorate General of Information in Saigon includes :

- Three directorates — Radio Broadcasting, Press and Information, Plans and Action ;
- Four major Offices — Cultural Affairs, Board of Films and Publication Censors, Movie Production Center, Printing Service ;
- Four Specialized divisions — Supply and Accounting, Personnel Administration, Foreign Aid Administration, Technical Service ;
- Three service sections — Official Dispatch, Public Relations, Legislation ;
- A Board of Inspectors directly responsible to the Director General's Cabinet.

2 — The local Units include :

- 1 directorate — the Information Delegation for Central Viet-Nam headquartered in Hué
- 1 special information units assigned to Military Zone V
- 40 provincial services
- 245 district services
- 3,896 village sections
- 8,314 hamlet sections
- 4,248 village and hamlet reading rooms
- 3,095 village and hamlet public address stands (or towers)
- 4,019 village and hamlet news writing boards
- 11,966 news bulletin boards throughout the country at major road intersections.



A public address
box or tower



A Hamlet
Information Station

In addition, there are mobile groups touring the country with movies and theatrical programs to supplement local units in disseminating accurate information about National and world events of particular interest, and countering in time any communist fact — distorting propaganda.

B — Personnel :

At present, the Information Department's Central and local, down to the district level, employ 2,521 civil servants and cadres at full pay. The 4,750 village cadres get only a token remuneration for their part-time work. In addition, a large number of volunteers or « Sympathizers » take charge of information work in the numerous hamlets and among family groups throughout the country.

In order to increase the effectiveness of our Information work, political and technical training courses have regularly been organized for cadres both at the central and local levels. Political training underlines the technique of mass campaigning. Recently, military training has also been included in the program.

The training courses held from July 7, 1954, to July 7, 1961, are as follows :

— 50 courses held at the Department for commanding officers, political cadres, radio technicians and cameramen. 7,657 courses organized at the provincial and district levels for participants from villages and hamlets.

C — Technical Facilities.

So far, the following technical services have been established :

1 — The Motion Picture Production Center in Saigon, provided with modern equipment to produce newsreels, documentary and feature films. These films are shown throughout the country by our mobile units and also sent to Vietnamese Embassies and consulates abroad.

2 — A Central Photo Laboratory in Saigon and two Photo labs in Qui-nhon (Central Plateau) and Banmethuot (Highlands). The 40 provincial information Services also have their own Photographic equipment.

3 — The Information Printing Office started operations in 1957 and can now print almost all publications issued by the Information Department: papers, illustrated magazines, booklets, documents, posters, leaflets, etc, in sufficient quantity for distribution at home and abroad.

4 — Since all 40 municipal and provincial services and the 245 district services each has its own radio receivers and generators — many have public address systems as well — it has been necessary to set up repair workshops in Saigon and at five interprovincial centers. Mobile units from these centers make on-the-spot repairs of all electronic equipment at Information offices throughout the country.

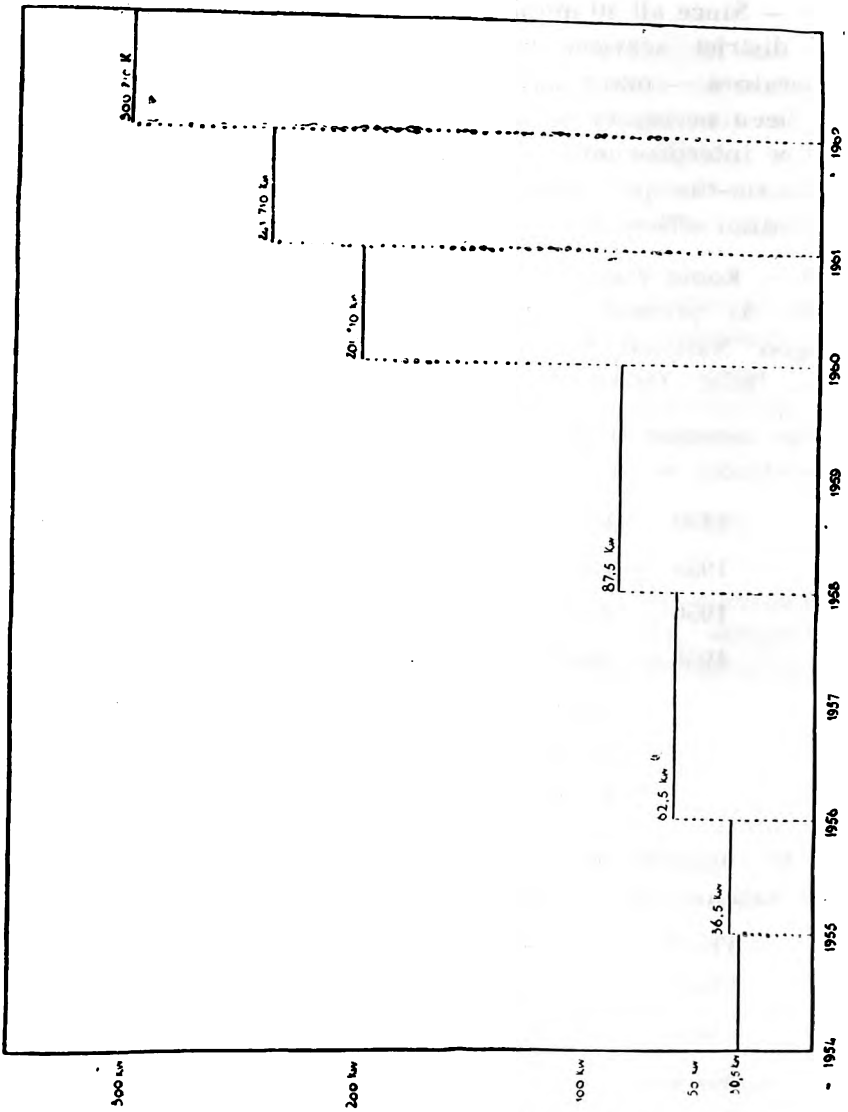
5 — Radio Vietnam officially went into operation on Jan. 1, 1950. At present, our broadcasting network comprises the Saigon National Station and six Sub-Stations in Nha-trang, Hue, Dalat, Darlac, Quang-Ngai and Ba-Xuyèn.

The increase in Viet-Nam broadcasting system's total diffusion potentiality is shown in the following table :

1950 — 1953	30,5 kw
1954 — 1955	36,5 kw
1956 — 1957	62,5 kw
1958 — 1959	87,5 kw
1960	201,5 kw
1961	241,7 kw
1962	300,7 kw

The timetable for the opening of Broadcasting Centers and the National Broadcasting Station is as follows :

— The National Broadcasting Station's Short wave Center at Quan Tre	January 1960
— The new Nha trang Station	April 1960
— Banmethuot Station	June 1961
— Ba Xuyèn Station	June 1961
— The new Hue Station	July 1961
— Quang Ngai Station	December 1961
— Dalat Station (new site)	December 1961
— The National Broadcasting Station's Medium wave Center at Thu Duc	June 1962



Total Number of broadcasting Units in kw.

The main generators projected for these stations are :

Saigon — short wave : 1 x 50 kw — 3 x 20 kw — 2 x 5 kw.

Saigon — medium wave : 1 x 50 kw — 1 x 20 kw — 3 x 1 kw.

Saigon Emergency Station — Short wave : 1 x 25 kw — 2 x 12 kw ;
 medium wave : 2 x 1 kw,

Hue : 20 kw medium wave ; 1 kw short wave.
Banmethuot : 10 kw medium wave ; 1 kw short wave.
Quang Ngai : 10 kw medium wave.
Ba Xuyen : 10 kw medium wave.
Nhatrang : 1 kw medium wave ; 200 w short wave.
Dalat : 1 kw medium wave ; 200 w short wave.

The Government of the Republic of Viet Nam has spent 31 million piasters since 1955 to build seven broadcasting stations and will provide an additional seven million piasters for the construction of the medium wave center at Thu Duc next year.

In the immediate future, Radio Vietnam will contribute its share in the assembling of hundreds of thousands of low cost transistor radio sets.

D – Supervision and Control

Supervision and control in the Information Department has been exercised on a par with the development of the internal organization with a view to correcting deficiencies, improving working methods and ensuring a successful implementation of our programs.

During 1957 and 1958, 19 inspection teams were sent out to tour the provincial and district information services and a number of village information stations.

At the beginning of 1959, a central board of inspectors was set up to ensure a regular schedule of quarterly inspections. Every three months, the inspectors are to visit each provincial service and 2 to 3 district services and 5 to 10 village services in each province. The Board of Inspectors is in charge of investigating irregularities of a political, administrative or technical nature occurring in local services, whether they have been reported by government authorities or private individuals.

With regular supervision and control, the Directorate gets first-hand reports on information activities in the provinces and can take timely action to deal with problems regarding :

1) **Personnel** – to clear the information staff of undesirable elements, put the right man in the right job, impose adequate sanctions, and see to it that weaker outposts are reinforced.

2) **Financial matters and equipment** — to help local services spend their fund allocations appropriately and solve the problem of facilities distribution more rationally.

3) **Policy** — to unify plans and programs of action throughout the country, taking into consideration the local conditions in each region.

II — STEPPING UP INFORMATION ACTIVITIES AT HOME AND ABROAD

A — At Home

The main objectives of the Information Department program are :

- To explain the government's policies to the public
- To assist the national reconstruction.

I — Explaining the Government's Policies

During the past seven year, the Vietnam Information Department has distributed millions of copies of papers, magazines, documents, posters, photos, etc, to explain to the general public the policies, plans and programs of action of the Republic of Vietnam (Please see attached list of statistics).

As many as 124 mobile units (radio-motion picture vehicles and boats, public address, systems on vehicles have criss-crossed the country and gone into the remotest areas and mountain regions to publicize, with audio-visual aids, the activities and achievements of the Government and thus strengthen the people's faith in the Republican regime.

In addition, 2,133 theatrical troupes, formed in the provinces, districts and villages, have continuously entertained rural people with programs on anti-communist themes, democracy, civic education, the fight against moral decay and social vices, and the improvement of living conditions.

2 — Contribution to the national reconstruction

In the provinces, our information services have actively contributed to, an encouraged local people to take part in, the following programs :

α) Building Democratic Institutions on Local Level.

Regular study sessions have been widely held among people of the country to acquaint them with such subjects as the doctrine of « personalism », the policy of community development... and equal progress for all, the Republican Constitution, the Government's political viewpoints and its position on the matter of national reunification.

b) Raising the standard of living.

Vietnamese citizens are encouraged, with proper policy explanation, to help implement Government programs designed to improve their living standards. These programs include land development, agrarian reform, agricultural credit, establishment of farmers' associations and cooperatives, private investment, increased production and the creation of agrovilles and model villages.

In the sociological field, the Information Department has cooperated with Social Action authorities and similar non governmental organizations in major campaigns against superstitious practices and social vices. The Department has promoted useful entertainments and popular education and has participated in the Social Action Program among the highland people.

c) Promoting order and security.

The Information Department has spared no effort in helping the Youth of the country understand and comply with its responsibility regarding military service and the self defense units, Young people also have been encouraged to participate in military reconnaissance and pacification operations.

B – Overseas Information

The Vietnamese Information Department cannot overlook world opinion about the Republic of Vietnam. It is always vigilant and prepared to give an accurate account of any situation distorted by misinformed foreign reporters. In this way, it endeavors to safeguard the Government's prestige, avoid diplomatic complications and maintain the faith of Vietnamese residents abroad in the Republican regime.

Our news dissemination abroad is carried out in various ways :

1) Distribution of documents, papers, magazines, photos, posters, etc..., directly to overseas addresses, amounts to 20 percent of the domestic circulation, of this same material.

2) Distribution through sources representing Viet Nam of documentary films, newsreels, color slides.

3) Teletype press releases sent out daily to many countries of the Free World.

A Public Relations Section has been created at the Department in Saigon, to receive and guide foreign journalists, statesmen, representatives of world organizations and other prominent visitors during their stays in Viet Nam.

C - Countering Communist Propaganda.

The anti-communist program of the Vietnamese Information Department is divided into two principal stages :

First stage : To denounce Communist subversion while suppressing the rebels.

Second stage : To destroy the Communists while defending the Republican regime.

I - First Stage - To Denounce Communist Subversion while Suppressing the rebels.

a) Denouncing communist subversion :

In order to destroy the Viet Cong « hold-on » scheme in South Vietnam, a campaign for denouncing communist subversive activities was launched as early as 1955.

With the enthusiastic response of the people, the following results were achieved :

— Vietcong desertions	6,531
— Arms and weapons seized	13,038 of all kinds
— Documents confiscated	19 tons
— Communist strongholds and arms caches discovered	1,236
— Ammunition seized	14,727 rounds
— Grenades and bombs seized	21,404

b) Suppressing the rebels :

By the end of 1955, in order to end the insecure situation created by the rebels in the mountain region of the Western Central Plateau and by the private armies of religious sects in the South Western provinces, as well as to win over the people in areas just liberated from communist control after the 1954 Geneva Agreements, many provincial and district armed propaganda teams began touring the country, traveling deep into the most isolated areas.

In addition our Information Department joined in the military operations «Thoai-ngoc-Hau», «Truong-tan-Buu», «Hoang-hoa-Tham», the «Nguyen-Trai» plan, the Psychological Warfare Campaign in Military Zone V and other military reconnaissance operations in various regions of Vietnam. As a result, military pacification and political stability were brought about in important areas of the country where people rallied to the National cause. Meanwhile, information units were set up in the district and villages simultaneously with other Government services.

2 — Second Stage — To Destroy the Communists and Defend the Republican Regime.

a) Destroying the Communist.

Following these first achievements, our anti-communist program for 1957, 1958 and 1959 was designed to carry on a steady counter offensive against Viet cong propaganda in all fields and among all social strata, using the same themes advanced by the adversary in each particular region. The motto of the offensive was: «Destroy Communism and Save the Country».

«No reunification without President Ngo dinh Diem» Slogan hanging over Hiên Lương Bridge on this side of the demarcation river.



An important highlight of this counter propaganda campaign was the April 26, 1958 Declaration of the Government concerning the problem of national reunification. The Information Department distributed more than 1,710,000 copies of leaflets and posters containing the six essential points of the Declaration. These points were thoroughly explained in 260,236 popular meetings. Later, 240 information units toured the country to answer questions raised by the people regarding the Declaration.

Also, explained in detail to the people was another Government statement, dated July 17, 1959, urging Hanoi to free the 500 North-Vietnamese families who had asked to join their relatives in South Vietnam.

The Information Department never misses an opportunity to demonstrate the precarious nature of the communist rule in the world as revealed by the popular uprisings in North Vietnam, Hungary and Tibet, as well as the «Nhan Van» case, which sent many North Vietnamese writers and artists to prisons and labor camps.

b) Defending the Republican Regime.

In order to awaken the people's sense of responsibility for defense of the Republican regime, weekly study sessions have been held since 1958 for the general public, as well as for administrative and army personnel. Study topics include :

- News events
 - Civic duties
 - Government achievements in the fields of internal security and diplomatic relations.
 - National reconstruction programs, land development, agrarian reform, agricultural credit, community development, etc...
 - Major policies : Personalism, national reunification.
- In 1958 alone, the number of study sessions reached a total of 313,885.

PART TWO

INFORMATION POLICIES AND PLANS FOR 1961-1962

In the difficult struggle of the Vietnamese people against Communism, three main factors will decide the final victory. These factors, often recalled by President Ngo Dinh Diem in his statements and messages delivered during his recent election campaign are :

- 1) Stepped-up military measures ;
- 2) Accelerated economic development, and
- 3) Upholding the morale of the people.

The morale factor, as important as the military and economic ones, is the responsibility of the Information Department, which must make the best use of its capacities and spare no effort « to instill a strong faith in the population particularly the youth who has to defend the nation with courage now and in the future » (Presidential message of March 15, 1961).

I — INFORMATION STRATEGY

The Information Department work should be substantial, not merely superficial and varied formulae should be applied to different time stages of the operation.

Stress should not be placed only on tactics which attack Communism. More essential is the Information strategy which is designed to win people over to active support of the Government. Both methods must be used in combination to assure real success. By denouncing and attacking Communism, we try to isolate and divide the adversary ; by winning people over, we strengthen our own forces capability to destroy the adversary.

People can be won over by helping them :

— to understand the policies and programs of action of the Government under the leadership of President Ngo dinh Diem ;
and

— to realize that supporting the Government is in their own interest as well as that of the country. Only with this conviction will the people be willing to cooperate with the Government and participate in the twofold task of saving and building up the country, i.e., to fight the common enemy, Communism, and move Vietnam out of its present underdeveloped status.

II — BASIC PRINCIPLES OF INFORMATION

Faithful to the new approach in the anti-communist strategy adopted by President Ngo Dinh Diem and his Government, the Information Department should reorientate its activities, according to appropriate basic principles as required by changing circumstances :

**I — Information work should
be both intensive and extensive.**

a) Intensive : The voice of Information must penetrate deep into each citizen, family and inter-family group so as to build broad, bases of support among the people especially the peasants.

b) Extensive :

— *At home* : Information activities must cover the territory of Viet Nam as a whole from the Northern frontier bordering

main land China to Camau cape stretching into the South China Sea. The activities must not be confined to the portion of the country actually controlled by the Government of the Republic of Viet Nam, but must extend to our Northern compatriots suffering under the communist rule.

— *Abroad* : The duty of the Information Department is to keep Vietnamese residents in foreign countries loyal to the Republican regime by affording them every opportunity to understand the real situation in Vietnam as she marches forward toward economic development and democratic institution. It is our responsibility to inspire Vietnamese living abroad to maintain a strong faith in the Personalist Republican Regime, and keep them from falling prey to the fallacious propaganda of the cunning Viet cong.

The Information Department also considers it its duty to make countries of the Free World especially neighboring nations having close relations with Viet Nam, better aware of this country and the efforts of its government and people to safeguard and reconstruct their fatherland.

2 — Timely conditions considered :

To be more effective, Information work should not be devoted solely to overt action when the security situation is more or less precarious in some regions ; the Information Department should, along with overt action, concentrate efforts on covert action and person-to-person persuasion in order to protect our cadres and prevent Viet cong sabotage.

Only thus can we achieve lasting results among the people. In this connection, our motto is : « Persuade to Organize, Organize to Persuade ».

3 — Priority for villages and hamlets :

Information work should be directed toward accomplishments in rural development and consolidation of the democratic infrastructure. To this end, information cadres should associate

themselves with the rural people, help them develop their general knowledge of good citizenship and their sense of democracy and encourage them to join in community work designed to improve their own living condition. In other words, information workers must stimulate the people's response to all government programs aimed at saving the country and building up a strong nation.

Taking advantage of the lack of material advantages in the country side, the Viet cong spread lies and create confusion in order to rally people to their cause. If this fails they rob people of their property and compel them to serve as human shields in the communist attacks against the government forces. Therefore, the Vietnamese peasantry must be provided not only with material security, but also with moral protection. Our present task is to *re-establish and strengthen information units at the village and hamlet levels*, and set up mobile armed propaganda teams to support our local units and keep them in constant contact with the central service.

While explaining the Government's activities and disseminating accurate information on national and world events, Information cadres must also act as liaison agents between the people and the Government. To this end, they have to seek out and transmit to the Government, the people's legitimate aspirations. They also must report to the Government on local developments in every field.

4 — More efficiency with better technical means :

The Information work must be supported with all types of modern facilities and be prepared to use all means of dissemination from widely circulated printed materials to radio-broadcasting, film-projection and theatre programs. It must have mobile propaganda facilities — such varied devices as illuminated ticker tape signs in towns and public address systems in the countryside. In a word, all modern audio-visual aid and all media should be utilized to make the villages and hamlets feel they are in the contact with the central government and they play their full part in the national reconstruction.

DISTRIBUTION STATISTICS

PUBLICATIONS	NUMBER OF COPIES						
	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961 (1)
	In vietnamese						
Books purchased	63,850	81,352	101,290	76,870	64,728	4,370	11,270
Booklets written	224,950	399,352	815,700	429,200	951,300	851,000	402,850
Posters	52,000	121,000	1,146,000	960,000	1,805,000	998,000	737,000
Leaflets	100,000	500,000	10,000	50,000	4,050,000		3,932,000
« Hinh Anh Viet-Nam » (V.N. in Pictures)							330,000
« Anh Thoi su Hang Tuan » (Pictures of the week on large posters)							820,000
	In foreign languages						
French booklets	8,000	37,830	23,070	31,235	30,800	12,000	12,000
English booklets	22,000	67,537	205,440	160,840	64,100	48,000	22,000
Dailies	140,000	210,000	295,104	210,000	183,000	91,000	241,815
Weeklies	10,000	15,000	41,000	32,500	205,500	90,200	126,972
Monthlies							100,956
Documentary papers							28,110
Mailing addresses at home	325	600	770	820	20,495	20,420	128,000
Mailing addresses abroad	450	2,500	4,595	7,200	7,200	7,650	3,500

(1) Up to July 1961.

THE VIETNAM PRESS AGENCY

THE VIEW

**REPORT ON ACHIEVEMENTS
OF VIETNAM PRESS AGENCY
from July 1960 to July 1961**

**I — ACHIEVEMENTS MADE THROUGH THE GRADUAL
AND HARMONIOUS DEVELOPMENT OF THE AGENCY**

Continuing its gradual development programme started in 1959, Viet Nam Press News Agency last year concentrated its efforts on the following four major points :

1 — To improve the news bulletins from the points of view of presentation and quality of the news by better editing and reporting work ;

2 — To complete the technical installations and improve the news receiving and news transmitting equipment ;

3 — To increase the number of readers and subscribers ; to expand the economic bulletins as a means of augmenting the agency's income and financial resources to meet the overall development of its activities ; and

4 — To reinforce the VP morsecast and radio-teletype network for transmitting news abroad and the cooperation with press agencies in the Free World and especially in Afro-Asian countries.

In short, the efforts of Viet Nam Press during the 1960-61 year were aimed at improving, with the existing means and despite limited funds, the agency's output, meeting the increasing needs of the developing local press and contributing to the growing prestige of Viet Nam on the international scene.

I — Training of staff and change of working methods.

The reinforcement of the editing and reporting staffs is one of the vital factors for the development of the agency. However, the recruiting of additional editors and reporters being limited for budgetary reasons, the agency has endeavoured to improve its output by the following means :

- new working methods and better coordination ;
- reorganization of different editing sections fore a more rational division of labour and a better output from each employee ;
- replacement of inefficient employees by more capable and dynamic elements.

Monthly and weekly meetings are held to facilitate exchanges of opinions among the staff members.

Projects to improve the living standards of the employees are also under study, among these being the construction of a housing project and the establishment of a consumers' cooperative, etc.

Training of staff.

An editor is now being trained in the United States and two other employees will shortly go to Japan for an advanced training on photography reporting.

The agency has made it possible for a number of its editors and reporters to made observation tours abroad to acquire new professional experience and to improve their technical knowledge.

To replace old employees who have resigned and also to staff the new radio-teletype section, VP recently introduced a competitive entrance examination for young graduates who wish to take up journalism.

Reinforcement of the provincial and foreign correspondents' organization :

Viet Nam Press at present has 47 correspondents in the province, 12 of whom were trained entirely by the agency and are working for the agency exclusively ; the other 35 are provincial cadres of the Directorate of Information who also cooperate with VP on a part time basis.

Having reorganized its central editing services, Viet Nam Press is now busy reinforcing its provincial information network in order to remove the obstacles which have existed in many places due to the fact that correspondents have several functions at one time as indicated in the preceding paragraph.

VP has 14 correspondents and collaborators overseas in twelve friendly countries (see attached chart). It must be pointed out that VP correspondents in Ceylon, Japan, India, Hong Kong, France, West Germany, Switzerland, England and the United States have contributed to a better understanding of the Republic of Viet Nam in these countries.

The agency is now considering sending correspondents to the friendly countries of Africa with which the Republic of Viet Nam has established diplomatic relations.

2 – Improvement of technical equipment :

Documentation : VP has recorded on microfilms the agency's news bulletins since 1952 thus making 500,000 cuts. Since the beginning of this year, 80,000 more cuts were made. These records are extremely valuable references for the research on Viet Nam.

Also, Viet Nam Press is working on

- An index of information published by the agency. This index, worked out according to the scientific methods current in international press agencies, will be very useful for the editing staff and also for records.
- A trilingual repertory of common French, English or Vietnamese technical terms to speed up translations in all fields ; and
- A Who's who in V N.

Receiving and broadcasting of news - the radio teletype network :

Since 1959 and thanks to American and West German aid, VP has been able gradually to improve its receiving and broadcasting equipment. At present VP has some 20 teleprinters in use at the agency and its subscribers.

The agency receives news on teleprinters from the AFP, AP, Reuters and DPA agencies. Information transmitted by the Kyodo, Jiji, Antara and CNA agencies is received by morse.

VP broadcast starting in July this year daily morse and radioteletype broadcasts of news to all the capitals in the world where Viet Nam has diplomatic missions.

Through the Malaya Telecommunications in Singapore since June this year, VP information sends RTT news casts twice daily (one to 2 hours each time) to the following countries:

— Southeast and Northeast Asia: Singapore, Djakarta, Rangoon, Bangkok, Phnom Penh, Vientiane, Manila, Taipei, Hong Kong, Seoul and Tokyo;

— Europe: London, Paris, Bonn and Rome;

— North Africa and Middle East: Tunis, Rabat and Ankara.

Through the new RTT system, which is more convenient than the morsecasts, Vietnamese missions abroad receive regularly and more rapidly the latest news from Viet Nam and neighbouring countries.

3 — VP information bulletins.

With its technical equipment modernized and better coordination of work, the bi-daily in news bulletins of VP published in Vietnamese, French and English have greatly improved both qualitatively and quantitatively.

Attention is drawn to the confidential bulletin which selects important events in the Communist world and contains comments on the false propaganda of the Viet Cong.

Despite the cut in government subsidies, the number of bulletins published during 1960-61 is still the same as in previous years.

In addition VP also publishes the following:

— Each day: seven economic bulletins in French giving the prices of rice, rubber and other major products, and shows fluctuations in world markets (Firms can have teleprinters established on their premises to receive news directly).

— Each week: three separate condensed bulletins in English, Chinese and French to be sent abroad; plus three commentaries on the economic conditions and developments of markets in the major centres in the world.

Also VP regularly publishes feature stories (plus photos) in the English language to inform the foreign press about the programme of national reconstruction and the anti-Communist fight being carried out by the Republic of Viet Nam.

On public occasions or to mark events important to the country VP puts out special bulletins or special reference publications.

Examples :

- National Day (Oct. 26, 1960): 1,000 copies of a 90-page Constitution Day issue;
- Olympic Games in Rome: 16 consecutive issues (1,000 copies of each bulletin); each one between 20 and 30 pages and covering the games from August 25 to September 12, 1960.
- The November 11, 1960 rebellion: 2,000 copies of a 33-page issue covering different phases of the rebellion.
- World Assembly of Youth: Jan. 20, 1961, in Saigon, 520 copies of a 78-page issue in English.
- 10th anniversary of VP: 1,050 Vietnamese copies of an issue describing the agency's activities and 3,000 copies of an issue on its development in English and Vietnamese.
- Presidential election of April 9, 1961: 1,500 copies of a 93-page Presidential Election 1961 special issue which appeared on March 25.
- Presidential inauguration: 1,500 copies of a 98-page issue entitled «Inauguration of the President and Vice President of Viet Nam», appearing on April 29.

4 — Cooperation between and VP international press agencies :

With a view to promoting closer cooperation between VP and the Afro-Asian press agencies, the director-general of VP in July this year made an information tour which took him to Indonesia, the Republic of China, Japan, Tunisia, Morocco, Senegal and the Ivory Coast.

The main objects of his mission were to contact the news agencies in the countries visited; to strengthen their cooperation with VP, in order to counterbalance erroneous and slanted information of VN broadcast to this area by Communist agencies to explore ways and means to establish a free flow of information among Afro-Asian countries.

II — DEVELOPMENT OF VIET NAM PRESS OVER THE LAST SEVEN YEARS (1954 - 1961)

Established in 1951 VP was for its first four years under the influence of the Agence France Presse. It was only in 1954, after President Ngo Dinh Diem came to power, that the agency became entirely free from foreign influence. The history of VP can therefore be considered in three phases :

1954-57 : VP organized itself into a national agency free from foreign influence ;

1957-59 : consolidation and development of technical services : reorganization of working methods, modernization of receiving and broadcasting equipment and evolution toward maturity ; and

1959-61 : The agency continues to reorganize its editing staff, improve the organization of correspondents and the quality and quantity of the bulletins, expand its activities abroad, increase its broadcasting programme by teleprinters and strengthen cooperation with the agencies of friendly countries.

Thanks to aid from the government and assistance from friendly countries, VP has made progress in every field since 1954. The editing, technical and administrative staffs have increased from 61 to 130. Correspondents in the provinces, those abroad, and trainees or missions abroad — all non-existent in 1954 — now number 47, 14 and 18 respectively. VP receives international news from AP, AFP, Reuter and has exchange of news agreements with many national and regional news agencies.

The technical equipment of VP has been increased since 1954. It includes some 20 teleprinters of the latest model ; machines to receive hellscriber, morse as well as radioteletype signals. VP recently installed Japanese-made telefax equipment which permits reception of news from Kyodo and CNA directly in Chinese characters.

The cost of technical installations and equipment which was estimated at VN\$ 518,485 in 1954 soared to VN\$ 7,969,141 for the first half of 1961.

The VP agency is increasing its own income and reducing the Government subsidy every year.

The sale of VP bulletins during the first six months of the present year amounted to about the same amount for all of 1954 (VN\$ 840,744). These figures show the remarkable progress of the agency in all fields despite a gradual decrease in Government financial support.

III — PLANS FOR NEXT YEAR

The agency's programme for next year aims at expanding its activities at home and abroad. The main objectives are :

1 — Internal organization :

— To continue technical training of the personnel (development of professional skill, replacement of incompetent employees or those who resign by dynamic and qualified journalists).

— To complete the reorganization of provincial correspondents ;

— To raise the living standards of the personnel by the creation of cooperatives and to revise the salary scale for the personnel.

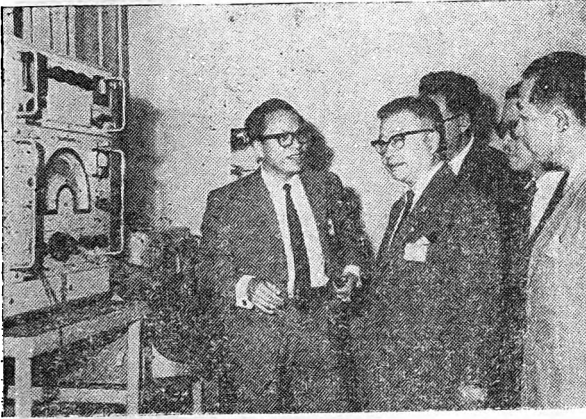
2 — Technical activities :

— Installation of modern equipment for reception of news : development of the receiving and broadcasting network, more especially the radio-teletype broadcasts.

— To achieve closer cooperation with Afro-Asian press agencies through rapid dissemination of reliable information relating to the efforts of the Republic of Viet Nam in the reconstruction field and the country's determined fight against Communism.

— To establish a photography section, improve the output of the Klischograph machine to make possible more rapid supplies of news photos to the local press.

— To improve VP bulletins qualitatively and quantitatively to meet the needs of the subscribers, to increase subscriptions and commercial income for the agency.



A Chinese commercial mission visiting Vietnam in July 1961, called on Mr. Nguyen Thai and visited the Vietnam Press headquarters in Saigon.

The Director General is shown with the mission during the inspection of the receiving equipment.



On March 1961 the Vice President of the Republic officially opened the new technical facilities of Vietnam Press.

On the left, the Vice President is shown inspecting the Klichograph. On his right: the ambassadors of West Germany and Great Britain and the Director General of Information.

**THE DEPARTMENT
OF
PUBLIC HEALTH**

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO
PUBLISHED

RESULTS ACHIEVED
BY THE DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH
from 7-7-1954 to 7-7-1961

Since 7-7-1954, Public Health in Vietnam has been developing satisfactorily. Having been reorganized conformably to democratic principles and to the philosophy of personalism, the Public Health system has carried out its activities according to the following mottoes :

- Democratization of Public Health : to combat old erroneous prejudices and put an end to discrimination of social classes and positions between the patients ;
- Promotion of Public Health among the mass : to urge people to participate directly in Public Health activities ;
- To promote the prevention of disease which has been so far considered as of secondary importance.

I — CURATIVE MEDICINE

An important fund has been used for the improvement of the hospitals throughout the country. There has been an obvious increase in the quantity of beds and health facilities. Before the Geneva Agreement, the whole territory of Vietnam had 387 health facilities with 11,692 beds ; and after this Agreement, the Republic of Vietnam lying from the 17th parallel to the South has had a rapid development in health facilities and beds in order to meet the needs of the ever-increasing patient numbers. As of June 1961, the Republic of Vietnam has had 1,929 health facilities with 19,126 beds which include 615 village maternities equipped with beds and 756 first aid stations and dispensaries located in remote rural areas. This proves that the Public Health of Vietnam has been inclining towards the rural population.

The following comparative chart gives us a general concept on Public Health development :

F. Y.	1954-55	55-56	56-57	57-58	58-59	59-60	60-61
Facilities	118	218	254	599	747	(A) 1,846	(A) 1,929
Beds	7,227	10,334	11,931	15,411	17,952	18,944	19,126

(A) First aid stations and dispensaries included.

Together with the development of health facilities and beds, the number of patients and maternity-patients coming for examination and treatment has been obviously increasing, too. Following is the comparative chart relating to the increase of patients, which proves that the health facilities development is still needed:

RESULTS : 1954-1961

Results	1954-55	55-56	56-57	57-58	58-59	59-60	60-61
Outpatients	2,055,783	1,842,047	2,072,720	3,642,203	5,093,037	5,331,555	5,104,510
N° of Examinations	4,701,443	4,224,118	5,572,014	8,961,545	13,341,274	13,488,761	13,713,660
Inpatients	211,411	207,597	311,169	314,852	344,150	349,521	306,090
Maternity patients	74,134	77,368	91,608	169,882	169,623	191,511	204,293

Besides, in parallel with the development of the Institute of T.B. control as well as of the control of venereal diseases, the control of cancer has also been given attention to by the Government. A pretty important fund has been granted to the Health Department to continue the construction of the National Institute of Cancer in Gia Dinh. At present, the construction has completed its phases I and II, and will go on in 1961, 62, 63, 64 and 65. The Institute has been equipped with powerful X-ray units and opened to admit patients since the beginning of 1961, and radio-active iodine is used there for treatment of goiter.

It is also at the early date of 1961 that the Institute laboratories especially the Biological Laboratory, have been using electronic cardiographs and encephalographs to support diagnosis. A Caesium-Bomb will be installed at the Institute in 1962. The construction of the Patient-ward and the Surgical ward will be carried out in 1963 and 1964.

Moreover, with the assistance from the Health Department the Prefectural School Health Center has been completed in June 1961 by the Department of National Education. This center gives students examinations and treatment of diseases as well as health training. This program will be gradually carried out from 1962 in all the provinces throughout the country.

Training of Technical Personnel

In order to have an adequate number of technical personnel to meet the bad needs of the public health plan, the Health Department is urging on the training of health personnel by granting national scholarships to the students of the medical, pharmaceutical and dental school, the nursing technician school, the school of midwives, etc..., as well as giving scholarships to the personnel of every health field for oversea training to acquire additional experiences in public health from the advanced nations.

In the fiscal year 1960-1961, 60 medical students, 11 pharmaceutical students and 15 dental students have been granted scholarships. So, there have been 86 scholarships granted as of June 30, 1961.

The National School of Nursing has been superseded by the Health and Nursing Technician School. The training period now lasts 3 years instead of 2.

The Health and Nursing Technician School in Saigon has at present.

247 students as follows :

First year :	67	students
Second » :	72	—
Third » :	108	—

Number of students graduated from school, as of July 30, 1961: 193 health technicians and 28 nursing technicians (non-including the 1961 graduation test).

The Health and Nursing Technician School in Hué has at present.

127 students as follows :

First year :	62	students
Second » :	64	—
Third » :	57	—

— Number of students graduated from school, as of July 30, 1961 : 23 health technicians and 18 nursing technicians non-including the 1961 graduation test).

The School of midwifery, Saigon, has at present :

First year :	50	students
Second » :	41	—
Third » :	36	—

As of July 30, 1961, 142 midwives have been graduated from school, including 28 graduated in 1961.

The School of midwifery, Hué, has at present :

First year :	33	students
Second » :	41	—
Third » :	26	—

As of July 30, 1961, 51 midwives have been graduated from school including 23 graduated in 1961.

National Pharmacy-Assistant School Saigon :

Present number of students	50
Total graduated as of July 30,61	129
Number graduated in 1961	27

Laboratory-Assistant Course :

Present number of students	48
Total graduated as of July 30,61	129
(non-including the 1961 graduation test).	

Nursing-Assistant School, Saigon :

Present number of students	43
Total graduated as of July 30,61	157

Nursing-Assistant School, Hué :

Present number of students	50
Total graduated as of July 30,61	126

Moreover, the Health Department has also opened the nursing arts training courses for the health personnel of middle rank B, in Hué, Saigon, and Phong-Dinh.

Saigon	from course 5 to course 19 :	169 trainees
Huê	» » 16 » »	31 : 160 »
Phong-Dinh	» » 2 » »	16 : 108 »

The Health Department opens in 1961 refresher courses : Nutrition Refresher Course, X-Ray Refresher Course, and Dentistry Refresher Course, for the middle rank personnel concerned.

Nutrition Refresher Course : Training period : 6 months. 6 nursing technicians have been sent here for training.

X-Ray Refresher Course : Training period : 6 months. 10 nursing technicians have been sent here for training at the National Institute of Cancer.

Dentistry Refresher Course : Training period : 6 months. 6 nursing technicians have been assigned here for training.

Moreover, with the assistance from the International health organizations such as WHO, Colombo, USOM, ATEF,

FISE, etc..., several medical doctors, pharmacists, sanitary engineers, midwives, nurses, nursing technicians have been sent abroad for oversea training.

43 long-term scholarships and 27 scholarships have been granted in F. Y. 1960-1961.

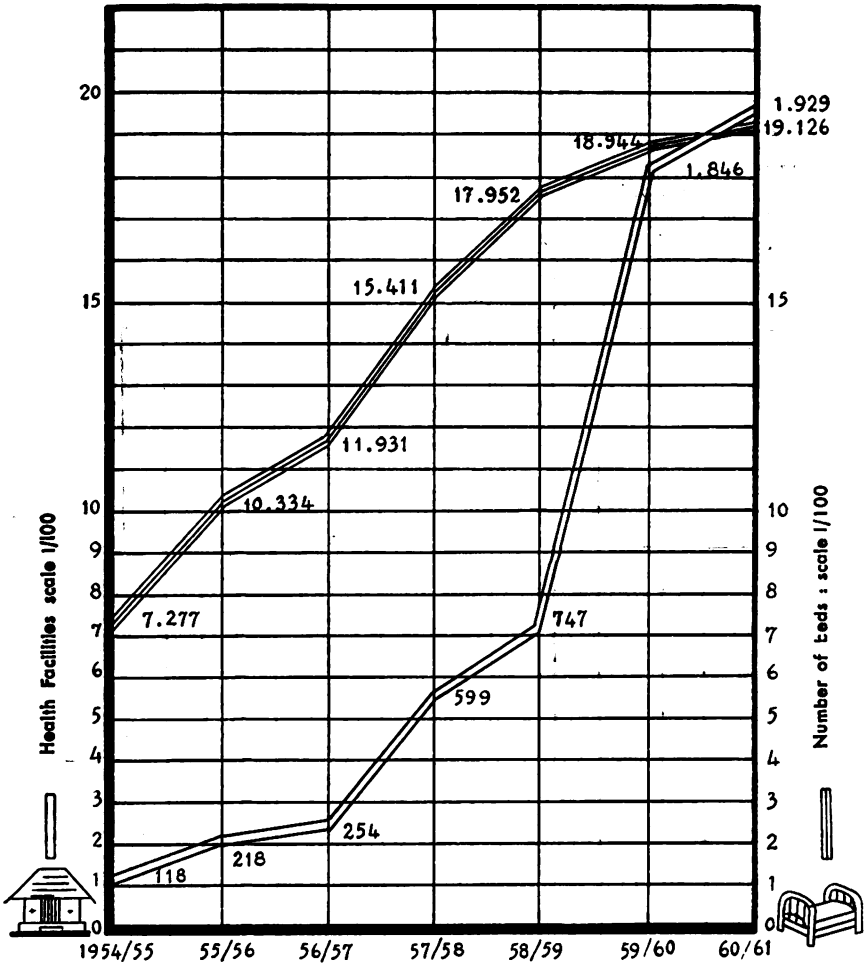
	Program	No of scholarships
Long-term	Colombo	4
	WHO	1
	54-214 (USOM)	12
	53-018 (USOM)	20
	ATEF	3
		40
Short-term	WHO	3
	USOM	24

(A) non-including scholarships of Malaria Eradication. So, 185 oversea-training scholarships have been granted as of June 30, 1961

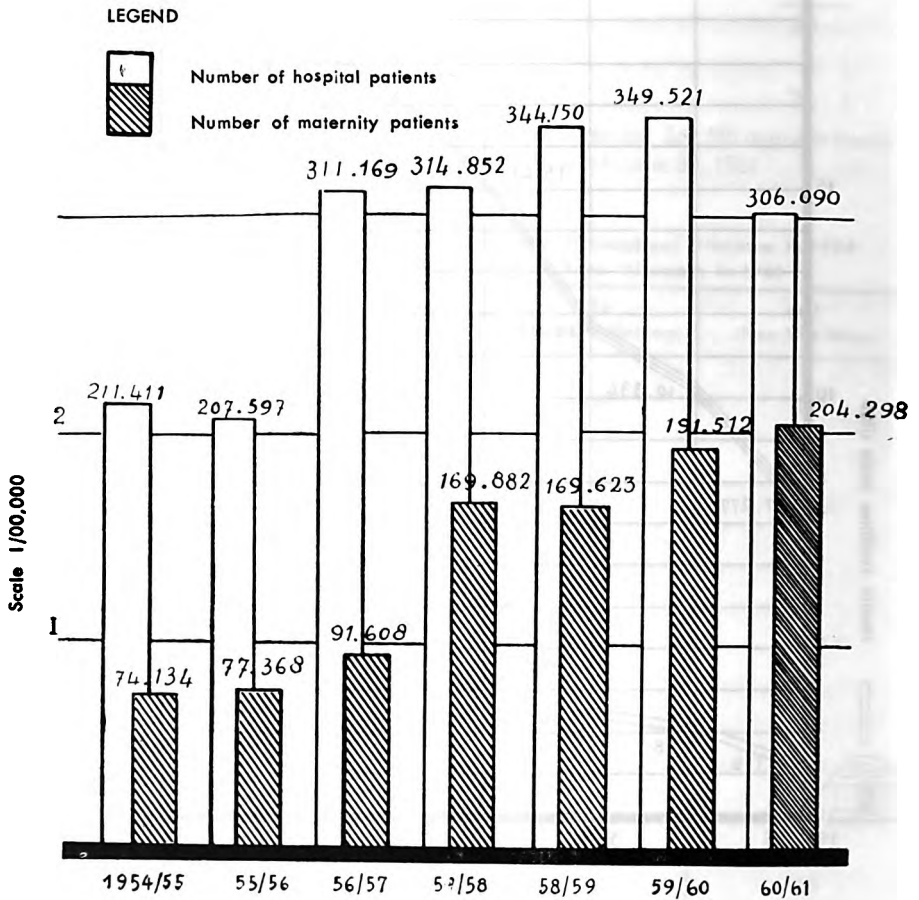
Comparative chart
between total number of health personnel throughout Vietnam in 1954
and number of health personnel in Free Vietnam in 1961

HEALTH PERSONNEL	1954 (throughout Vietnam)	1961 (Free Viet-Nam)
Physicians	130	197
Pharmacists	8	28
Dentists	10	21
Sanitary engineers	0	3
Health Technicians	0	210
Nursing technicians	0	46
Midwives	285	422
Nurses	1,174	1,678
Assistant-nurses	154	410
Laboratory-assistants	0	38
Pharmacy-assistants	0	131
Nursing-assistants	0	189
Bacteriology-assistants	0	23
Health workers	0	149
Rural Health workers	0	158
Nuns	124	190
Rural midwives	124	715

HEALTH FACILITIES AND NUMBER OF BEDS COMPARISONS 1954 - 1961


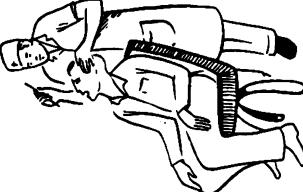
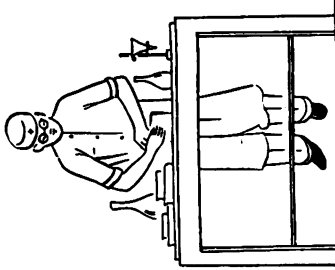


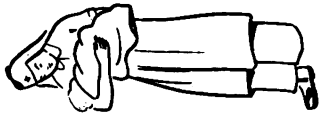
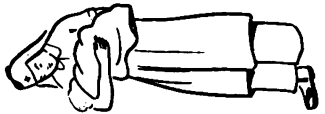




NUMBER OF HOSPITAL PATIENTS AND NUMBER OF MATERNITY PATIENTS COMPARISONS 1954 — 1961



MEDICAL PERSONNEL STATISTICS

COMPARISONS 1954 — 1961

	Physicians	130	197
	Dentists	10	21
	Pharmacists	8	28
	Technicians Health	0	210
	Technicians Nursing	0	46
	Midwives National	265	422
	Midwives Rural	124	715
	Nurses	1,774	1,678
	Helpers Nurses	154	410

1954

1961

Construction and renovation were completed in FY. 60-61 as follows :

- construction of 2 buildings used as living quarters for Cho-Ray Hospital Personnel (450,000\$00)
- renovation of « Trần-Hung-Dao » ward at Huê Hospital (570,000\$00)
- construction of Health and Nursing Technicians at Cho-Ray Hospital (Phase II).

Drug supplies :

In addition to imported drugs, and in order to meet actual needs of hospitals throughout the country, an important quantity of drugs are produced locally by the Department of Health. Following quantities were produced by the National Pharmacy for 7 years, 1954-1961 :

7,879,097 tubes
36,425,475 cc
12,377,140 tablets
54,285 kilograms.

Blood Banks

Aside from the blood banks set up at Cho-Ray Hospital and Huê Hospital which have been operating since 1956, a blood bank and a Blood Transfusion Center were established last year at Binh-Dan Hospital and in Cantho respectively to provide blood for hospitals in Southern provinces.

**Blood Bank activities
from July 7, 1960 to July 7, 1961**

Binh-Dân Hospital Center

Blood donors	940
Blood collected	3431628

Cho-Ray Hospital Center

Blood donors	3,930
Blood collected	8591300

Cantho Hospital Center

Blood donors	151
Blood collected	178 bottles

Huê Hospital Centers

Blood donors	1,310
Blood collected	2631300

II - PREVENTIVE MEDICINE

The Government has much been concerned about social diseases and every effort has been made to promote Public Health concepts among the population. Some special programs were therefore initiated.

A - Environmental Sanitation

In the improvement of living conditions, the Environmental Sanitation Service has cooperated with the Rural Health Program, Public Health Division, USOM, W.H.O. to develop training in this field in order to make available adequate personnel in charge of Environmental Sanitation in rural and urban areas.

- Supply of safe water
- Sanitary garbage and waste disposal
- Insect, rodent and poisonous gaz control
- Hygiene of foods, schools, homes and businesses, etc...

Results obtained from 1957 up to April 1961 :

When the Service was established, it was staffed with 3 people only. Now, it has 8 people including administrative and technical personnel.

1) Personnel : Graduated sanitary agents :

in 1957	35
1958	25
1959	40
1960	62
1961	51 (they are being trained now).

2) Activities

	Turned into sanitary ones	Newly constructed
Wells	101,387	13,769
Pit privies	124,380	94,953
Garbage pits	181,976	168,844
Homes	266,695	8,790
Schools	8,422	317
Slaughter houses	2,648	74
Restaurants	14,250	693
Hotels	393	26
Markets	3,692	28
Theaters, cinemas	344	28
Ice plants, ice cream shops	460	26
Private maternities	682	65
Cemeteries	524	25

Destroyed.

Suspended privies over river	4,764
Suspended privies over fish weiring ponds	1,366
Privies « bucket » type	1,364

In addition, the Environmental Sanitation Service has cooperated with Provincial Health Services in organizing rat control campaigns to prevent plagues in the following areas :

- in 1958 : Hiep-Hoa village, Duc-Hoa district (Long-An)
- in 1959 : Dat-Do village, Long-Dien District (Phuoc-Tuy)
- in 1960 : Provinces of Phuoc-Tuy, Tay-Ninh, Long-An, Binh-Thuan and Ninh-Thuan
- in 1961 : Cam-My village, Xuan-Loc District (Long-Khanh) (first half phase).

Fly control campaign was also launched in provinces of Tuyen-Duc (Dalat City) and Ninh-Thuan. Over 100kgs of flies were destroyed.

Drugs distributed for the above campaigns :

DDT 10 %	:	500 kgs
Arsenic	:	172,500 kgs
Warfarin	:	180 boxes (1/100 gr)
Chloramine T	:	8,000 tablets

3) *Training abroad :*

The following further training abroad was provided for the Environmental Sanitation personnel :

- 1 doctor and 2 sanitary Engineers went on observation tour of composting plant activities in Japan, Taiwan (1959).
- 1 sanitary agent attended a 6-month Sanitation training course in Hawai, and U.S.A.
- 2 sanitary engineers attended a seminar on Environmental Sanitation training in Tokyo (Japan).
- 1 sanitary engineer and 12 sanitary agents received a 6-week training course in Rural Health and Environmental Sanitation in Thailand (1960).
- 4 doctors and 1 sanitary engineer went on observation tour of Public Health activities in Japan, Taiwan.
- 1 Public Works technician received a 1-year training course in Public Health in Canada.

B - Rural health program.

This is a nation wide health program, initiated in 1959 and designed to bring basic health services for over 9 millions rural people.

Activities :

a) Curative Medicine :

- consultations and drug distribution at District Infirmaries-Maternities or Dispensaries.
- consultation and drug distribution at Village Health Stations.
- consultation and drug distribution at private families (home visits).

— referral of serious cases and casualties to well equipped health facilities by ambulances.

b) Preventive Medicine (major part of the Program)

- Immunization clinics
- Health Education
- Promoting better sanitation by construction of pit privies, garbage pits, sanitary wells.

Results obtained.
(July 1957 — June 1961)

a) Buildings

construction and remodeling of 48 hospitals
and infirmaries, total cost 24,591,672\$

b) Organization

Pilot districts	120
Village Health Station	3,231
Village Health Committees	960

c) Curative Medicine activities

Number of consultations at District and Village Health Facilities	30,431,645
Number of deliveries at district and village maternities	241,595

d) Preventive Medicine activities

Pit privies constructed	94,953
Sanitary wells	13,769
Garbage pits	168,844
Health education film shows	894
Health education talk	17,976

e) Transportation.

289 bicycles	were supplied for	Health Workers Operation
310 Motor bikes	—	—
81 Land Rovers	—	drug delivery and inspection tours
69 Ambulances	—	referral serious cases

f) Training.

15 training courses were organized for District Health Workers and Sanitary Agents.

16 refresher courses were organized for existing health personnel.

In carrying out the Rural Health Program which helps to protect health of the people living in the remotest areas, health activities in Vietnam have now been directed towards « Community Personalism », with emphasis on the lowest society echelon. The objective of this is to secure the human output which plays an important role in expanding national economy so that our country can get rid of its under-developed situation as soon as possible.

C — Malaria eradication program.

1 — Results achieved from July 1960 to July 1961.

The Malaria Eradication campaign is actively carrying out large scale operations. The vector control operations have protected over six million people. All the field-huts, even in remotest areas, have been sprayed twice: during the 3rd cycle in the second semester of 1960 and the 4th cycle in the first semester of 1961. In the plan for this year, that cycle also covered seven districts of the provinces of Long An and Giadinh.

Thus, 2,384,833 houses have been sprayed and 1,403,025 kgs of DDT have been used last year. Along with vector control operations, epidemiological activities have been carried out systematically. All villages have been surveyed: 605,393 blood slides, 173,738 mosquitoes and 182,418 larvas have been collected and examined.

Malaria has greatly decreased in the areas sprayed. In the delta, epidemics have practically disappeared: in the highlands, malaria has decreased considerably.

2 — Results achieved from 1954 to 1961.

The Administration General for Malaria Eradication, the AGME, established by Presidential Decree N. 29-YT dated June 6, 1958 has been operating for four years.

An over-all plan of operation has been drawn up after 2 years of epidemiological survey, personnel training, actual experiences on the field.

The A.G.M.E. is directed by an administrator general, with two assistants (administrative and technical).

- The Services of Epidemiology, of Entomology, of Health Education are directed by the technical assistant.
- The Services of Administration and Finance, of Operations, and the Bureau of vehicles are directed by the administrative assistant.

For the implementation of the Malaria Eradication Program, Vietnam is divided into six operational zones and two epidemiological zones. The total personnel includes 1,105 members plus 1,293 members for spray operations. All these personnel have been adequately trained and with the experiences acquired in field work, they have performed their duties efficiently.

The attack started since 1960 in the six Zones. During four cycles of the vector control operations, 4,692,756 houses have been sprayed, 2,807,394 kg of DDT and 531,795 man-days have been used. In the epidemiological zones, pre-operation surveys have been carried out for 3 years and adequate data have been collected for establishing plans of attack. In operation zones, epidemiological changes as regards the plasmodia index and the transmission by anopheline mosquitoes are surveyed and recorded after each spraying cycle.

Although the Viet Cong are carrying out subversive activities on certain areas, the plans continue to be implemented satisfactorily as evidenced by the fact malaria has decreased considerably everywhere. The results are very encouraging and we can confidently plan the operations, for the coming years.

D — T.B. control.

The T.B. Control program was established since January 1958, but it was only at the end of 1959 that it received adequate equipment and drugs and it was really active only since the beginning of 1960.

1 — Facilities.

The T.B. Program includes the following facilities :

- 1 T.B. center at Hong Bang Hospital
- 1 T.B. center at Hué with 250 beds
- 1 T.B. Hospital (Hong Bang) with 403 beds
- 15 Provincial T.B. control units: total 531 beds
- 1 T.B. Dept. at Cho Quan Hospital with 30 beds

The total number of beds for
T.B. patients in the whole country is 1,214.

2 — Budget.

Most of the expenditures for technical equipment and for drugs are borne by Foreign aid.

1958

Assistance provided by USOM :

- 2,000,000\$ for the construction of a building at Hong Bang Hospital:
29 m long, 11,5 m wide, surface : 333,500 sq. m
- 500,000\$00 for equipment.

1959

- 420,000\$ to renovate the T.B. center conformably to W.H.O. standards.
- 60,000\$ U.S. (3,000,000\$ VN) for equipment and drugs.
- T.B. Drugs
 - Streptomycin : 50,000 amp. of 1gr
 - Isoniazide : 8,000,000 tablets
 - P.A.S. in tablets : 850 kg
 - D cycloserine : 2,000 tablets

1960

- USOM provided 30,000\$ U.S. (1,500,000\$ VN) for equipment of the T.B. center in Hue.
- The French Technical Mission provided a mobile X-Ray unit worth 2,000,000\$00.
- 2 motor-bicycles were made available by the Rural Health Program.

1961

- The Asia Foundation provided a large amount of technical books and periodicals and one H.P. Citroen to be delivered in August 1961.

— UNICEF will provide :

- 2 mobile X Ray units with accessories such as films, developers etc. . .
- 2 station wagons
- 15 bicycles
- 5,000,000 tablets of Isoniazide
- Additional laboratory equipment.

3 — Equipment

a) *The T.B. center at the Hong Bang Hospital* has adequate modern equipment provided by USOM :

- 2 X-Ray units, 70mm — 200 M.A. with these two units, 500-600 X-Ray pictures can be made daily.
- 1 Laboratory adequately equipped for sputum, urine, pleural fluid, spinal fluid examination, etc, for culture of Koch bacillus. In a near future, this laboratory will be able to practice the guinea pig inoculation test.
- Teaching aids such as projectors for chest pictures, books and periodicals, as well as movies on the evolution of T.B. and its various aspects.
- 1 sterilizer capable on sterilizing 1000 5cc-syringes or 200 2cc-syringes and 2000 needles in 15 minutes.

b) *T.B. center at Hue Hospital*

Aid received from USOM :

- 1 X-Ray unit, 70mm - 200 m.a. similar to those at Hong Bang Hospital
- 1 Laboratory.

c) *Mobiles Units*

The mobile X-Ray unit provided by French aid is also a 70mm model.

d) *T.B. Hospital*

The Hong Bang Hospital has 403 beds and is also adequately equipped.

- 1 X-Ray room with 5 X-Ray units taking 30×40cm pictures.
- 1 Laboratory with adequate equipment
- 1 Pneumo-thorax and pneumo-peritoneal room.

4. — Activities

The following activities have been performed by the program (January 1960 to May 1961) :

a) *The population.*

Consultations	46,742
Treatments	200,476
X-Ray pictures	62,853
Sputum examinations	12,673
Cases	17,564

b) *Government employees.*

- X-Ray pictures : (since August 19, 1960) for 11,803 people over 1 million copies of educational materials : pamphlets, posters etc... have been distributed to the population.
- From March 22, 1954 to May 31, 1961 : 1,059,141 persons have been subject to the tuberculin test and 315,532 among them have received B.C.G. inoculation.
- 65 sessions have been held at the auditorium of the T.B. center to educate the people on preventive measures. With limited facilities, the T.B. control program has been able to achieve satisfactory results thanks to the dedication of the personnel.

E — Leprosy Control

The Leprosy Control Program has been established under the Department of Health on April 4, 1959 with the following purposes :

- To coordinate leprosy control activities in the country.
- To give guidance, encouragement, help and supervision to all leprosy control organizations in the country : leprosa-riums, dispensaries, leprosy clinics in provincial health services.
- To educate health personnel to rid them of preconceived ideas regarding leprosy and to encourage them to give proper care and treatment to leprosy patients.
- To educate the mass on leprosy control.

A — Organization.

The Headquarters of the Program is at Cho Quan Hospital and includes : 2 physicians, 2 Health technicians, 2 nurses, 1 social worker and 1 photographer.

B — Activities

1) *Medical activities*

- Printing and distribution to provincial health services, leprosariums etc... of a standard patient record form.
- Delivery of blue plastic cards to patients whose tests have become negative, to enable them to resume life in the society.
- Personnel from the Headquarters have visited many areas, particularly remote villages in the highlands :
 - a) To make contact with health facilities leprosariums, and with charity organizations interested in participating in the leprosy control program.
 - b) To establish records for every patient.
 - c) To make tests on the spot.
 - d) To find cases and convince them to get modern medical treatment.
 - e) To distribute Sulfone and Dialide to leprosy control organizations.

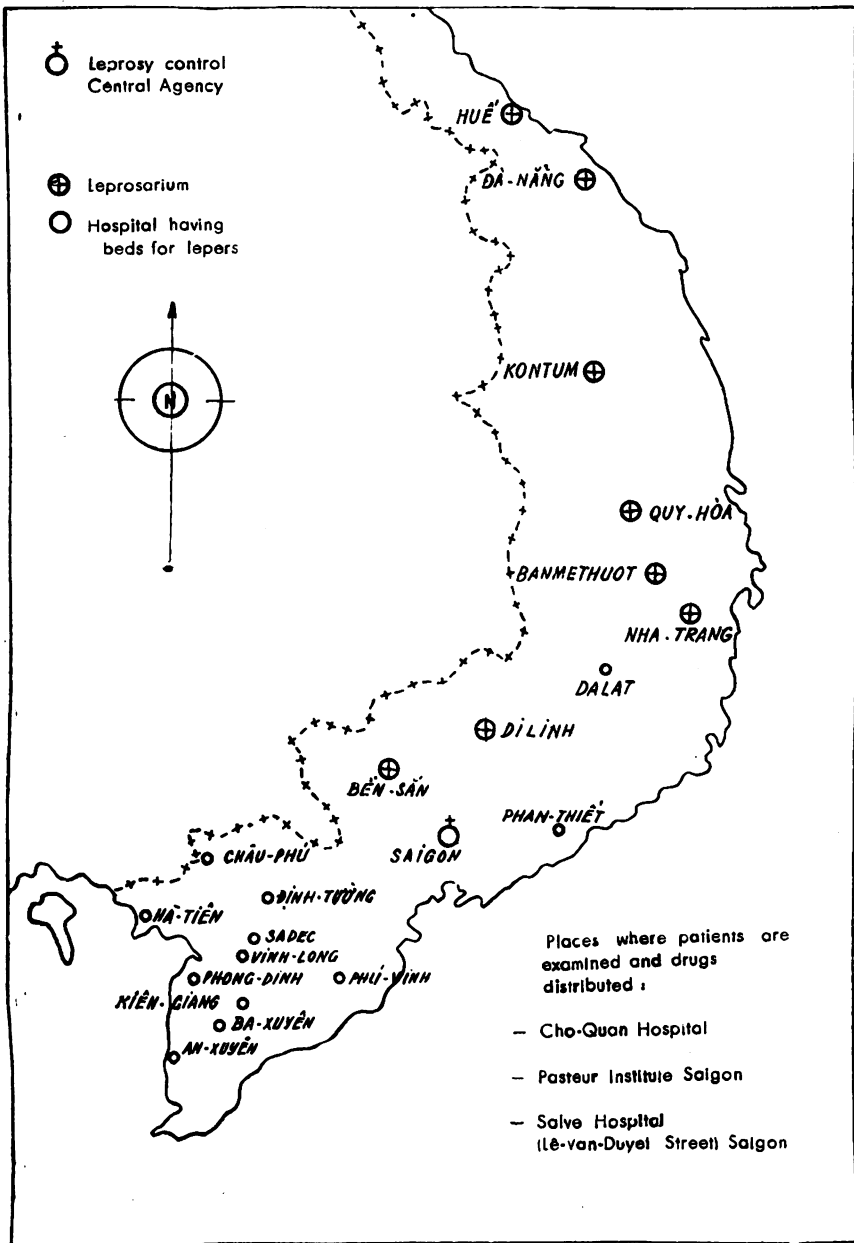
2 — Social activities.

- Organization of an « International leprosy control day » to promote assistance to leprosy patients : for instance establishment of nurseries for children of leprosy patients.
- Liaison with health services, infirmaries and dispensaries to encourage them to intensify leprosy control activities in their areas.
- Education to leprosy patients to make them understand that leprosy is not very contagious and to give them reliance in the efficiency of Sulfone.
- Explaining to the population that they should not loathe-lepers and should encourage them to get treatment.

3 — Propaganda activities.

- Publication of a review « Assistance to the leper ».
- Printing of a 1960 calendar on leprosy control.
- Printing of leprosy control tracts : in Vietnamese, Bahnar, Rhadé, Djarai.
- Stopping the noisy publicity made by a number of herb-physicians who claim that they can cure leprosy.

LEPROSY CONTROL ORGANIZATION IN VIETNAM



C — Results achieved.

The above activities have brought about the following results:

1 — Concerning the statistical point of view.

Patients have been searched for treatment and the results, communicated to Leprosy Control Program ; this gives a general idea of the rate of the disease among the population in Vietnam as follows :

South Vietnam	3‰
Central Vietnam	3,5‰
Highlands	from 7‰ to 13‰, except some areas where the rate can be higher.

2 — Concerning the psychological point of view.

a) From the patients themselves : Many lepers have been persuaded not to lose hope, but to believe in the method of treatment of the disease by the modern medical sciences.

This explains the increase of the number of patients who come to Cho-Quan Hospital for treatment : in 1957, the number was 165 patients ; but in 1959, the number amounted to 600 persons, including some civil servants, service men and students.

Furthermore, some patients voluntarily come to Cho-Quan to ask for treatment as paying in-patients.

b) From the leprosy control services.

The most valuable results of the Program reside in the fact that the Medecin-Chefs and the Heads of Health Services have given their full assistance to the program ; they have :

- established the lepers records ;
- examined the patients and distributed drugs to them ;
- convinced the local population and the administrative authorities to lessen their « intransigence » towards the lepers.

F - Epidemiology.

For the prevention of epidemics, an epidemiological program has been set up with the assistance of an W.H.O. expert. Following are the results obtained through the activities of the Bureau of International Quarantine and Epidemiology, during the last 7 years :

a) International sanitary police :

Number of ships inspected	7,930
Number of shipping passengers	64,775
Number of ships free to navigate	7,929
Number of planes inspected	31,479
Number of planes passengers	399,005
Number of planes free to fly	31,479

b) Preventive vaccination :

Small-pox	15,596,479
Plague	183,300
Cholera	7,585,874

c) Diseases against which the vaccination is required.

Small-pox	Cholera	(Compulsory vaccination for everybody
Plague		(Compulsory vaccination for all the persons (living at the contaminated areas.
B. C. G.		(Compulsory vaccination for all Health (Personnel.
Diphtheria		(Compulsory vaccination for all
Tetanus		(students, schoolboys
Typhoid and paratyphoid		(Preventive vaccination (recommended
Whooping-cough)		

G - M. C. H. Program

Under the M.C.H. Program, the Children's Hospital in Saigon was built and inaugurated in 1956 with 60 beds at the beginning. It has now 230 beds. The hospital includes 2 areas : one

for communicable diseases, one for surgical cases; both have adequate modern equipment. Besides the work of treating the children's diseases, Children's Hospital is also used as a demonstration and training facility for the practice and training of technical personnel. Each year, the average number of children who receive treatment in this hospital amounts to 3,000.

Another pediatric center with similar organization has been set up in Huê Central Hospital.

A Committee of pediatric nursing has been established to give guidance on the training in the field of pediatric nursing, at the Department of Health's training schools.

For the protection of maternity patients, the Department of Health has developed many additional facilities, such as the building of several prenatal care sections, sections of gynecology, of post-natal care, etc... together with the provision of new utilities to the in-patients' wards. TU-DU Maternity has increased its number of beds to the figure of 257 beds and Hong-Bang Maternity, to 227 beds.

Besides the 2 prenatal care centers at TU-DU and HUNG-VUONG maternities, which are inadequate to meet the needs of maternity patients, the Department of Health has established several other prenatal care centers at the Saigon suburbs, in Khanh-Hoi, Phu-Lam and Rach-Cat maternities.

SCHEDULE OF ACTIVITIES FOR NEXT YEAR

Since the purpose of the Health policy of the government is to create a scientific and democratic health organization, the coming health program of the government will put its emphasis on the development of curative and preventive medicine facilities on both quantitative and qualitative standpoints, this program includes 10 points :

1) Establishment of a National Program of Sanitation.

In 1961, 4 Sanitary Supervision Training courses will be organized for the training of Health and Nursing Technicians on sanitation subjects, in order for them to become Sanitation technicians, in 1962, 5 courses will be organized.

- 2) Completion of the construction of the National Institute of Cancer.
 - 3) Construction of a modern hospital in Saigon.
 - 4) Establishment of a National Laboratory for water-testing.
 - 5) Creation of mobile medical teams for treatment of diseases «at home».
 - 6) Organization of school health services.
 - 7) Organization of district health service into pilot district.
 - 8) Distribution of injection medicine to first aid stations.
 - 9) Provision of ambulance car to all the districts.
 - 10) Organization of additional first aid stations in remote villages.
-

... to ...
... to ...
... to ...
... to ...
... to ...

THE LABOR DEPARTMENT

**ACHIEVEMENTS
OF THE LABOR DEPARTMENT
1954-1961**

FOREWORD

A - Wretched state of the workers prior to 1954.

Before the establishment of the Republic of Viet Nam (July 7, 1954), from urban areas to rural parts, the working classes knew little but poverty, squalor and oppression.

Throughout the period under foreign rule, the right to set up trade unions was denied and the semi official associations of workers were ruthlessly repressed. The workers could only rely on the protection afforded by three Labor Offices set up in Hanoi, Hue and Saigon. As administrative agencies, these latter had to comply with orders sent out by the colonial authorities. The French colonials made up then an economic force powerful enough to control the political machinery not only in Indochina but also in France. Thus, it was very difficult for the Labor Offices to protect effectively the rights of the workers.

Besides, after the Geneva Agreements, the newly formed Government had to solve the most arduous problem of finding jobs for :

- nearly 1,000,000 refugees from North Viet Nam.
- more than 100,000 discharged soldiers,
- around 20,000 workers laid off by the establishments working for the armed forces during the war.

B — Social philosophy principles and main direction of the labor policy of the Republic of Viet Nam.

Facing the tragic situation of the country, President Ngo Dinh Diem said in his address of July 7, 1954: « People long for a more equitable social organization, a more effective system of labor protection, a better standard of living for farmers and workers who are the main strength and hope of the nation. In these fields, the Government will not stop at half measures ».

In another address, the President reminded us of the principles of his labor policy: « To get material results at the sacrifice of human values is to commit the supreme folly of fascist, dictatorial and communist regimes. For us, human dignity is really the most precious driving power, because it is only when man is respected that material resources will be developed to the utmost ».

According to these guiding principles, the labor policy of the Republic of Viet Nam is to « promote the interests of labor and of community progress » in order to liberate the workers and the individual Vietnamese.

C — Main activities of the Labor Department.

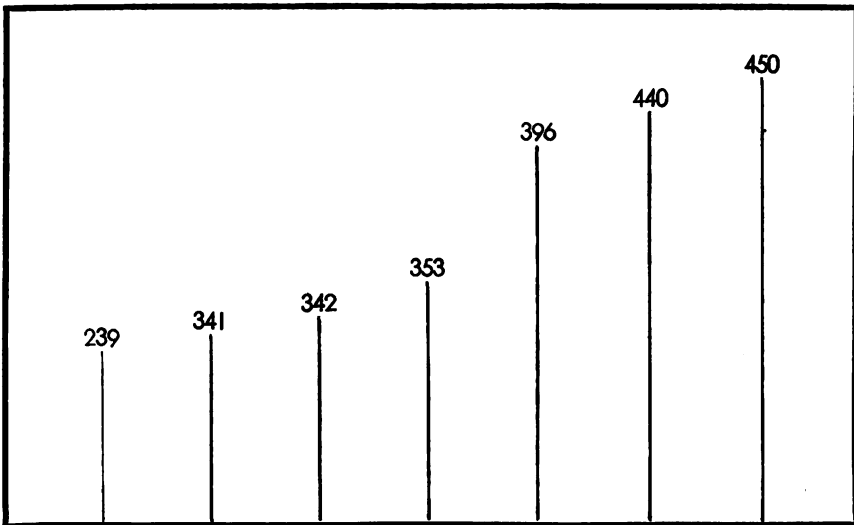
In accordance with this labor policy, the Labor Department had doggedly carried out a labor program of which the salient features are :

- a) Enhancement of the human dignity of the workers and effective protection of their rights.
- b) Effective improvement in the living standard of the workers.

I — Enhancement of the human dignity of the workers and protection of their rights.

The most effective means, in this field, is the expansion of mature and responsible trade unions and the recognition of the principle of free discussions so that labor and management could, on an equal footing, conclude collective agreements that set forth all the conditions of work.

1 — Today, the Vietnamese trade union movement is expanding in all fields of economic activity, in agriculture as well as in industry and commerce. There are now 496 trade unions in activity out of 542 unions officially set up. According to the figures supplied by the unions, total union membership amounts to about 1,000,000, including members of agricultural workers' unions.

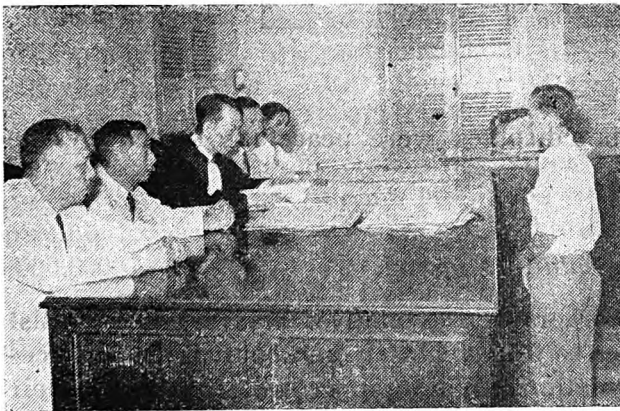


The number of workers' unions increased from 239 to 450 (88%).

Thanks to the rapid progress made by the trade union movement in Viet Nam, the Vietnamese Federations of Labor have been invited to join the International Federations.

As it respects democratic principles, the Labor Department never interferes in the union activities. But it has always conferred with labor leaders and encouraged them to school and train union officials. It spared no pains to get scholarships from friendly countries or from international organizations for training of union officials abroad. At home, it has unceasingly encouraged the trade unions to set up training courses for their members. The Labor Federations, especially the Vietnamese Federation of Christian Labor, have organized training courses not only in Saigon but also in many provinces throughout the country. From 1956 to 1959, 1,948 union members and officials have benefited from this training.

2 — The national construction task requires understanding and genuine cooperation between labor and management. Therefore, all labor institutions are established on a tripartite basis, or to state it in another way, all labor boards and councils are made up of an equal number of Government, employer's and workers' representatives. The representatives participate, on an equal footing, in all the three stages of legislation, control and settlement.



A Labor Court. Beside the judge, there are two workers' representatives and two employers' representatives

Before submitting a labor bill to the Government and the National Assembly, the Labor Department must refer it first to the tripartite constituted National Labor Advisory Board for

scrutiny and viewpoints. Manpower problems will be submitted likewise to the National Manpower Advisory Board.

Besides the laws voted by the National Assembly, there are labor agreements freely concluded by the employers and workers themselves. These collective agreements constitute one of the most democratic features of the labor policy of the Republic of Viet Nam. Collective agreements can lay down clauses more advantageous for the workers than those stated in the labor regulations in force.



Signing of a collective agreement by employers' representatives and union officials.

90 % of the labor disputes were peacefully settled by the Labor Department.

The workers' representatives system.

The system of workers' representatives was set up to assist the labor authorities to follow closely and control the enforcement of labor regulations. Workers are free to choose their representatives. The Labor Department and the Inspectorates of Labor have opened training courses for workers' representatives to help them discharge their duty. Around 1,000 workers' representatives have benefited from 23 training courses set up for them.



A class on labor laws for workers' representatives conducted by officials of the Labor Department.

2 — Effective raising of the living standard of the workers.

Upon assuming office the first act of the Government was to apply suitable measures for bettering the workers' standard of living.

Order n^o 9 came into being to regulate the payment of dismissal allowance to the workers. It has protected in time a great number of workers discharged by the French Expeditionary forces. These latter alone have paid their laid off workers a sum of 55,000,000\$.

Later, the general employment regulations were promulgated fixing a wage increase for the plantation workers who were thus able to secure for themselves an additional sum totalling 93,000,000\$.

Labor disputes directed by the trade unions have resulted in better wages for the workers.

Improvement in the conditions of employment.

This improvement was brought about by the promulgation of labor regulations fixing the maximum 48 hour week, the annual leave and weekly rest, the maternity leave, etc...

Social security provisions.

Social security measures are designed to protect the workers against contingencies such as dependency, employment accidents, dismissal. The results achieved so far can be seen in the accomplishments section.

ACHIEVEMENTS FROM JULY 7, 1960 TO JULY 7, 1961

1 — Participation in the proceedings of the I.L.O. Governing Body.

In 1960, Viet Nam was elected to the I.L.O. Governing Body for 1960-1963, and also to the « International Organizations Committee and the Committee on « Operational Programs » of the Governing Body.



Delegates
of Viet Nam
leaving for the
1960 International
Labor Conference.

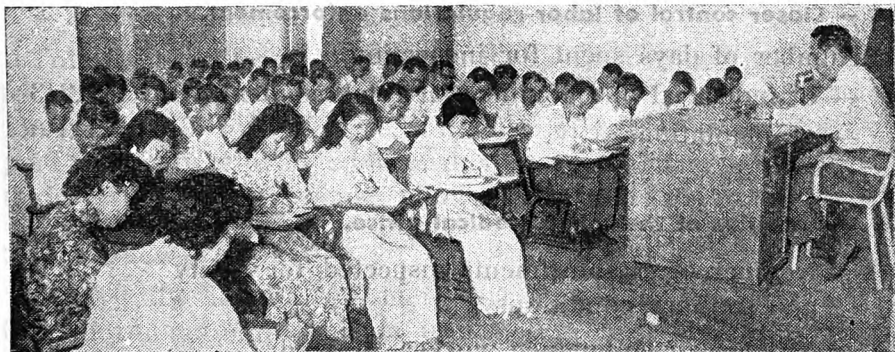
2 — Expansion of labor offices and personnel training.

Two more Inspectorates of Labor have been set up :

- The Special Inspectorate of Labor of Don Duong.
- The Inspectorate of Labor of Vinh-Binh.

Training of labor officials.

A training course for 28 labor supervisors and 40 assistant supervisors was brought to a close on September 29, 1960.



Training course for labor supervisors
and assistant supervisors (1960)

3 – National Labor Seminar.

A one week Labor Seminar for labor officials throughout the country was held in the premises of the Labor Department from 22 to 29 February, 1961. The purpose of the Seminar was threefold :

- to foster friendship between heads of the Labor Inspectorates and between headquarters and local offices.
- to standardize work methods.
- to exchange experience.



The Secretary
of State for Labor
at the opening of
the Labor Seminar.

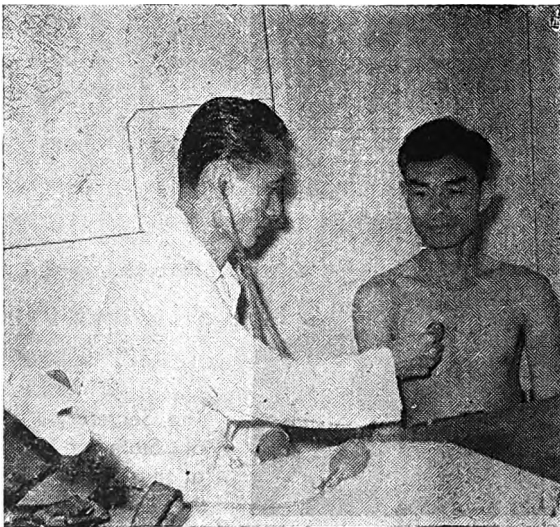
4 - Closer control of labor regulations enforcement.

Number of days spent for inspection :

— of industrial and commercial establishments :	1,243
— of plantations	350

5 - Activities of the labor medical office.

— Number of establishments inspected for safety and sanitary conditions	509
— Number of ambulance workers trained	48
— Number of employment accidents examined or tended	94
— Number of health and employment accident certificates issued	120
— Number of poor workers examined or tended	291
— Number of machines recommended together with safety measures	38
— Number of establishments which have bettered sanitary conditions as directed by the industrial safety and occupational disease prevention section	102



Medical examination by the medical practitioner of the Inspectorate of Labor

6 - Family allowances paid to the workers.

Total family allowances paid to the workers from April 1960 to March 1961 by the four Compensation Funds amounted to 134,144,379\$15. Furthermore, a number of establishments have paid their workers an additional allowance. The agricultural undertakings pay this family allowance in kind (rice).

7 - Manpower survey.

In 1960, the Labor Department carried out, for the first time, the continuous employments information program to collect manpower data in all branches of economic activity throughout the country at regular intervals.

From July 7, 1960 to July 7, 1961 the Labor Department has:

- a) conducted three inquiries into the employment situation of:
 - the industrial and commercial establishments in Saigon.
 - the plantations throughout the country.
 - the industrial and commercial establishments in the provinces.

b) set up the employment sections within 22 provincial Inspectorates of Labor,

c) collected material for the development of a National Standard Classification of Occupations.

Results of the manpower survey (1960).

The total number of industrial and commercial establishments amounted to 109,700 with a total of 446,720 workers.

For job increase from 1957 on, consult the achievements section.

SUMMARY OF ACHIEVEMENTS FROM JULY 7, 1954 TO JULY 7, 1961

1 - The Euro-Asian Trade Union Seminar held in Saigon January 1959, and attended by delegates from 13 countries.

Assisted by the Labor Department and in collaboration with three other International Organizations, the International Federation of Christian Trade Unions has organized the Euro-Asian Trade-Union Seminar for mutual knowledge and East-West cooperation.

2 - Increase in the number of unions.

	EMPLOYERS' UNIONS	INCREASE	WORKERS' UNIONS	INCREASE
In 1954	46	Increase	174	Increase
June 1961	92	100%	450	206%

3 - Fostering of the conclusion of collective agreements in various branches of economic activity.

- The collective agreement in the rubber industry affecting 50,000 workers was signed on March 12, 1960 and promulgated on May 19, 1960.
- The collective agreement in banking concerning around 1,400 workers is still in the discussion stage.
- The collective agreements in both the oil industry and the water and electric utilities are under preparation.
- Several collective agreements for other branches are also under study.

4 - Effective enforcement of the workers' representatives system throughout the country.

Every year, all establishments employing 100 or more workers must organize the election of workers' representatives under the control of the Labor Department. For the 1960-1961 period, workers in 160 establishments have elected 1,625 representatives.

Individual and Collective Disputes.

The high percentage of individual as well as collective disputes settled, which, for some years, reached 83% and 97% respectively, shows clearly the ceaseless efforts displayed by the labor offices.

The central office follows closely the local labor situation and helps the provincial inspectorates of labor maintain a peaceful atmosphere. It also does its utmost to create understanding between employers and workers to quench labor disputes in time, thus contributing to the economic development of the country.

5 - Social welfare

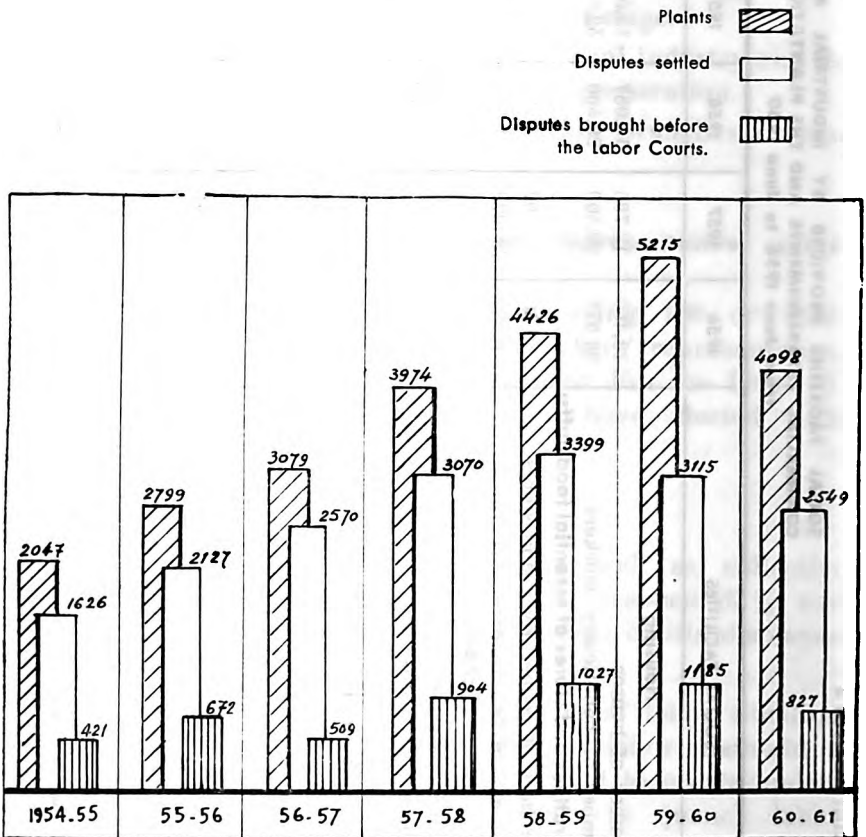
SOCIAL FACILITIES PROVIDED BY INDUSTRIAL AND COMMERCIAL ESTABLISHMENTS AND THE PLANTATIONS from June 1956 to June 1960

SOCIAL FACILITIES	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960 (1)	REMARKS
Housing :						
— Number of houses	12,460	12,796	13,057	13,568	13,872	(1) to June 30, 60
— Number of beneficiary workers	28,974	29,308	29,560	32,640	32,920	
Cooperatives and stores of essential foodstuffs:						
— Numbers of cooperatives and stores	50	97	97	98	102	
— Numbers of beneficiary workers	18,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,800	
Schools :						
— Number of schools			46	100	108	
— Number of classes			97	184	196	
— Number of pupils			3,397	5,133	5,650	
Recreational facilities :						
— Clubs	6	19	22	22	22	
— Reading rooms	9	29	35	40	44	
— Cinemas	11	23	23	23	23	
— Theaters	8	8	8	8	8	
	10	14	14	14	14	
	20	20	20	20	20	
— Sports grounds	11	88	91	92	95	
	29	33	40	53	53	
— Table tennis	20	33	39	52	56	




REMARKS : This statistical table shows clearly the increase in the number of houses, foodstuff stores and schools set up for the workers from 1956 to 1960.

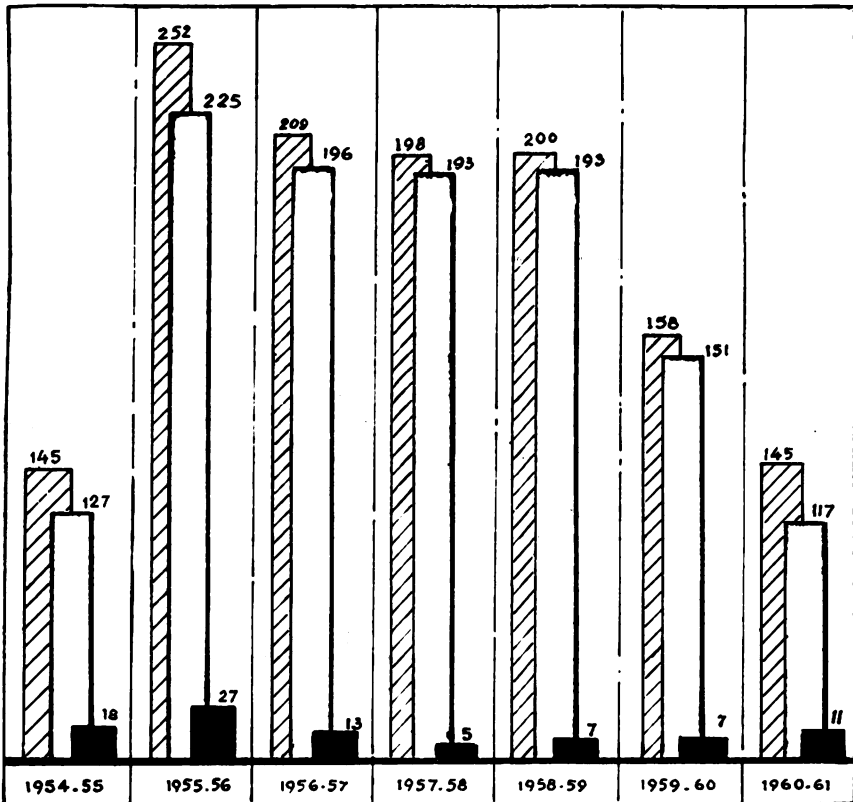
6 - Settlement of labor disputes :

INDIVIDUAL DISPUTES
(from July 1954 to May 1961)



COLLECTIVE DISPUTES
(from July 1954 to May 1961)

Plaints 
 Disputes settled 
 Disputes brought before the Arbitration Council 



Medical personnel employed	1955	1960	June 20, 1961
Physicians	12	33	35
Nurses and assistant nurses	71	143	145
Midwives	15	32	34

Activities

1960

— Number of workers examined or hospitalized in the health services of the plantations	260.108
— Number of workers' relatives examined or hospitalized in these health services	200.992
Number of workers who got X rays	11.434

8 - Manpower and Employment.

The Government is doing its utmost to develop industry and commerce in order to bring about full employment of manpower. Full employment calls for a thorough assessment of the national employment market and the specialization of workers.

The Department of National Education has set up technical schools for training of skilled workers out of graduates of primary schools.

The training courses organized by the Labor Department are intended for workers who wish to change jobs and for those persons who because of age or lack of education cannot be admitted into industrial practical schools. These classes are held preferably in the evening so that those who work all day long could attend them. Furthermore, they are dispensing courses that are not taught by the technical schools such as dressmaking, basket work, shoemaking, auto mechanics, Diesel engine, two stroke engine, auto electricity, mechanical drawing, woodwork.

Up to now there are :

22,550 candidates allowed to take the course.

11,781 candidates allowed to sit for examination.

9,139 candidates who passed final examination.



A dressmaking class

The Directorate of Manpower has set up a psychotechnic tests center to help ensure a discerning distribution of candidates to different courses that suit best their skills and ability. So far, 22,550 persons have come to the center for guidance.

Placement Office.

The Placement Office was set up to register all applicants for work and to get into contact with the employers with a view of meeting the demand and supply of both workers and employers.

Manpower Survey.

The Directorate of Manpower has undertaken comprehensive inquiries into the manpower situation throughout the country.

In 1956, the Labor Department and the international experts arrived at the following estimates regarding the active population of the Republic of Viet Nam :

Labor force : 4,800,000 (40% of the population)

— Agriculture	3,900,000
— Government services, armed forces, servants	540,000
— Industry, Commerce	330,000

The total number of industrial and commercial establishments amounted to 103,000 in 1956 and was distributed as follows :

— Saigon	31,390
— South Viet-Nam (not including Saigon)	51,050
— Other provinces	20,560
	103,000
Total :	103,000

The results of the manpower inquiries carried out from 1957 to 1960 show an increase in the number of establishments, and plantations as well as of workers in different branches of economic activity. This is a clear proof of the good outcome of the economic development policy of the Government.

1 — Increase in the number of industrial and commercial establishments.

a — For Saigon (from 1957 to 1960)

- a) The number of establishments rose from 31,390 to 33,760, a 7, 5% increase.
- b) The number of commercial establishments rose from 11,350 to 20,100, an increase of 77%.

b — In the provinces (from 1957 to 1960)

The number of establishments increased from 103,000 to 109,700 (including Saigon) and was distributed as follows :

	1957	1960
— Saigon	31,390	33,760
— South Vietnam (not including Saigon)	51,050	54,160
— Center Vietnam	20,560	21,780
	103,000	107,900
Total :	103,000	107,900

2 — Increase in the labor force.

a — Workers in industrial and commercial establishments throughout the country.

	NUMBER OF WORKERS		o/o OF INCREASE
	1958	1960	
Saigon	179,600	191,030	6,3%
The provinces	150,400	255,690	70, %
The country	330,000	446,720	35,3%

b) Workers in the plantations.

Increase from 1955 to 1960 :

1955-1956	1957-1958	1959-1960
43,050	52,650	55,480

Expansion of Labor Offices.

Viet Nam is one of the economically underdeveloped countries of Asia and Africa. In addition, it has to hold out against the ceaseless destructive activities of the Communists.

Ever mindful of the situation of the country, the Labor Department has relentlessly done its best to extend its activities with a view to achieving the objectives of the policy. The number of the employees of the Department rose from 177 in 1955 to 399 in 1961.

In 1956, 19 labor supervisors and 29 assistant supervisors have been trained.

In 1960, another course for labor officials turned out 28 labor supervisors and 40 assistant supervisors.

In 1961, the Labor Department boasts 4 Directorates, 9 Services, 26 Bureaus and 25 Labor Offices as compared with 4 Directorates, 3 Services, 14 Bureaus and no labor office in 1955.

The budget of the Labor Department rose from 4,551,900\$ in 1954 to 29,840,000\$ in 1961.

**PROGRAM OF ACTIVITIES
FOR
THE LABOR DEPARTMENT**

In the years to come, the Labor Department will carry out its activities with two main objectives in view :

- a) to help workers protect their rights and fulfill their duties.
- b) to raise the workers' standard of living.

A — To help the workers protect their rights and fulfill their duties.

1 — The Labor Department will assist the trade unions to set up training courses for union officials at home and to send them abroad for study and on observation tours. This method will enable the trade unions, when staffed with able leaders, to carry out their activities and to protect the rights of the workers more effectively, contributing thus to raise the living standard of the working classes.

2 — As regards the workers' representatives system, the Labor Department will set up seminars for labor and management so they could both grasp the importance and the constructive character of this system. The representatives not only protect the workers' rights, they can also assist the employers in the efficient running of their concerns. Naturally, when the productivity of the firm increases, labor must get its fair share.

3 — To strengthen the democratic character of all the labor organizations, the Labor Department will consider, in 1961, plans and methods of assisting management and trade unions to settle by themselves all disputes arising out of their relations.

4 — In 1961 and 1962, the Labor Department will assist those industries employing a large number of workers such as banking, electricity and oil and other important firms to conclude collective agreements with a view to fostering harmonious labor management relations such as those prevailing in industrialized countries.

8 — To raise the workers' standard of living.

1 — The workers' living conditions hinge a great deal upon the achievements of the economic plans. With an increasing productivity and a bigger national income, workers can get strong trade unions to protect their rights, improving thus their living standard. Wage increase without an increasing productivity will only bring about the harmful issue of a race between wages and prices. The Labor Department will do its best to help other Departments carry out the economic plans.

2 — The Labor Department will consider, in conjunction with other Departments, the setting up of a national productivity center to help old and new concerns increase their productivity. Naturally, wages can then be raised accordingly without fear of loss in the purchasing power.

3 — The Department will establish more placement offices in the big cities to register workers seeking jobs and to get into contact with firms newly set up or expanding ones in order to meet the supply and demand of both workers and employers.

4 — The Department will follow closely the changes in the employment market in order to be able to supply the Government with data for planning of appropriate measures to achieve full employment of manpower.

5 — The Department will also improve gradually the social security system.

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