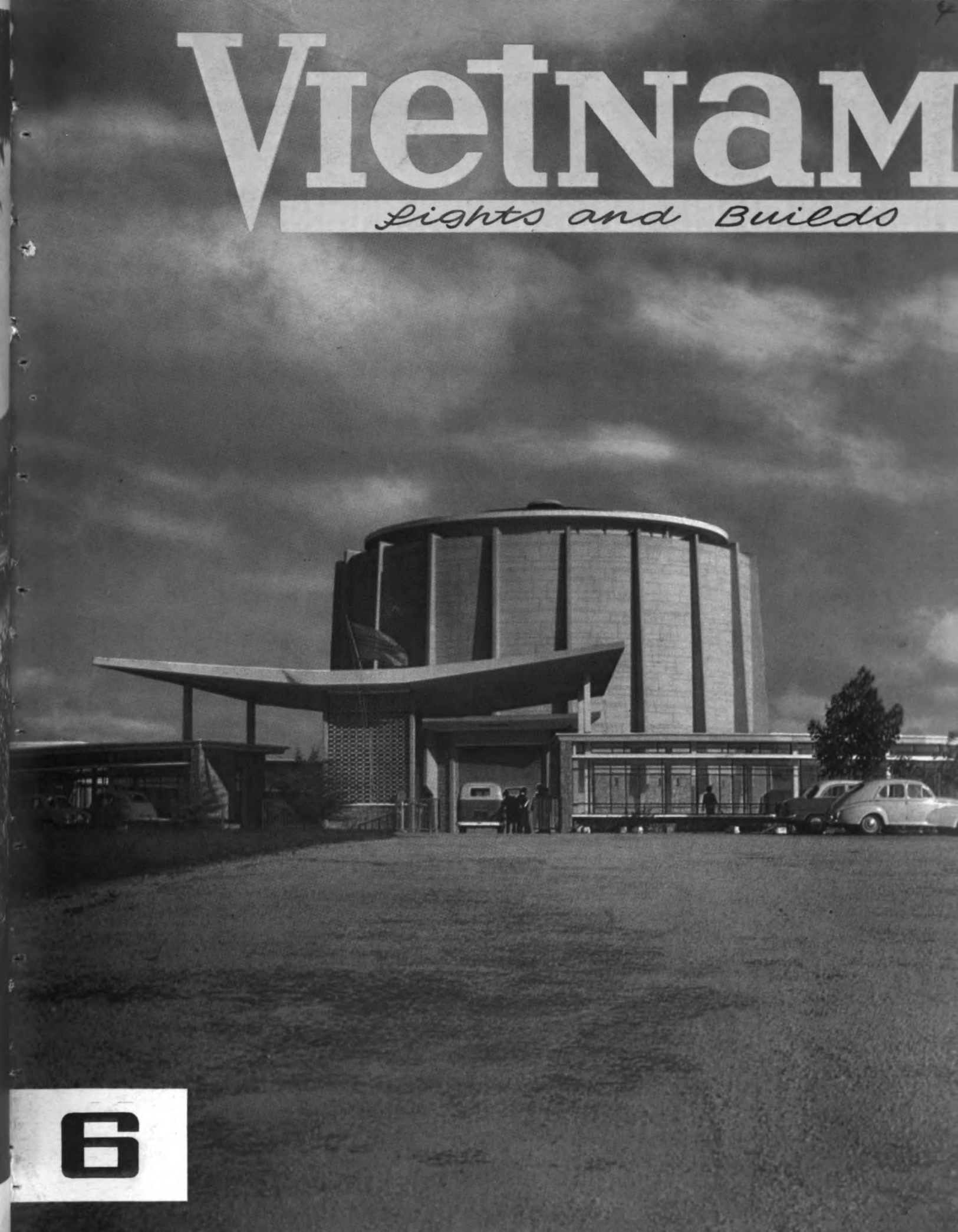


Vietnam

Lights and Builds



6



Vietnam Fishing Boats near Vung Tau beach resort

N° 6
Vietnam

Fights and Builds
The News Magazine

OFFICE:
170, Phan Dinh Phung
SAIGON
Tel. 21.696187

Editor in Chief
NGUYEN HOAI

Managing Editor
HA VAN LANH

Associate Editors
Mrs WEPA
Miss NGOC QUYNH
BUI THO LAU

NGUYEN VAN DIEU
HOANG THO

OUR FRONT COVER
By Hoang Tho VAX



Atomic Center in Dalat City,
Highland of Central Vietnam

OUR BACK COVER
By Hoang Tho VAX



Thap Ba or Lady's Tower
in Nha Trang



Dear Readers,

You know well that the north Communists invade our Free South Viet Nam. The war waged by them is becoming increasingly murderous. They have secretly infiltrated their regular forces, their cadres, and their arms from North Viet Nam into the South to step up their so-called « war of Liberation ». This « Liberation war » is being actively supported by the International Communist Bloc and especially by Communist China. In that dark scheme, the Republic of Vietnam becomes a prey. The people of Free Vietnam have suffered for many years the hardship and misery caused by the Communist invaders' subversion, destruction, arson, and murder.

In order to defend their national independence and freedom, the Armed Forces and people of South Vietnam have gallantly struggled against the aggressive scheme of the Communists. In the face of that unflinching resistance, the Communists have stubbornly stepped up their war efforts. They intensify their flow of men and arms into the Republic of Vietnam, making the war not only a menace to the survival of the RVN but also to world peace.

In an appeal based on National Sovereignty and on self-defense in a just cause, the Government of the RVN has officially called for assistance from friendly nations in the Free World.

Realizing the common threat, the Free Nations have, in accordance with the mutual-help spirit, wholeheartedly responded to the plea from the Government of the RVN. The prompt response of friendly nations to our plea for help has been motivated by the following reasons :

On the geographical viewpoint : Vietnam is a strategic base of utmost

importance in South-East Asia and in the Asian Continent as well. It could be said that the survival of South East Asia depends on the fate of this base.

Thus, to win or to lose this war is not Vietnam's business alone. It is rather the common problem of the whole community of free people who want to live injustice and democracy.

On the historic viewpoint : The traditional heroism of the Vietnamese people is illustrated by the record of their historic struggles against the aggression of China, Japan, France, and their present fight for freedom against the Communists.

Of course, Vietnam, faithful to its proud past, has carried and will carry on its struggle until ultimate victory. That is why, in this, our struggle against the common enemy, the Republic of Vietnam fully deserves the wholehearted assistance and co-operation from so many friendly nations which are sharing the burden of our struggle.

The assistance from our friendly nations is tremendous. We should like to recall here :

The progress of the Free World Aid to Vietnam.

In 1955, Vietnam emerged from a ten-year war as an independent nation although it has been destroyed by war and severed from its northern part. In order to help Vietnam build a democratic regime and start the reconstruction work, the Free World made available to Vietnam a foreign aid program both in the economic and the technical fields... Of all the foreign-aid programs from the friendly nations, the American Aid and the Colombo Plan are the most concrete ones. And thanks to them, a number

of such basic programs as the improvement of the farming methods, the resettlement program, have been carried out. In the industrial field, countless achievements have been scored such as the development of the highway network, and the setting up of new factories to manufacture glass, paper, cement, textiles, chemicals and pharmaceuticals and so on... Source of power also have been exploited with the development of Nong Son coal mine, the An Hoa industrial complex and the Da Nhim power plant and so on...

Up to now, the Red Chinese and the Viet Cong have proved to be stubborn and bellicose. Their war-like acts have heightened the tension in Vietnam and plunged the whole world into a perpetual state of anxiety. Therefore the Government of the Republic of Vietnam is compelled to request friendly nations to send their combat troops to Vietnam so as to help the RVN Armed Forces crush the Communist invasion. Thirty free nations have now provided aid to Vietnam. They are :

- The Federal Republic of Germany
- Australia
- Belgium
- Canada
- Ecuador
- France
- Great Britain
- Greece
- Guatemala
- The Netherlands
- India
- Ireland
- Israel
- Italy
- Denmark
- The Republic of China
- The Republic of Korea
- Spain
- Japan
- Malaysia
- Laos
- Norway
- New Zealand
- Pakistan
- The Philippines

- Sweden
- Switzerland
- Thailand
- Iran
- The United States

Other nations have also agreed to aid the Republic of Vietnam in its struggle for freedom against the Communist invasion.

The tremendous foreign aid program which 30 friendly nations have provided to Vietnam, covers almost all levels : military, economic, cultural and social. The program has been implemented in various forms :

- Manpower, equipment and arms
- Technical specialists and scholarships
- Goods and materials
- Reconstruction and equipment aids.
- Loans (with low interest) and donations.

Here above, dear Readers, are the main lines of the importance and the progress of the Free World aid.

Now we are happy to note that, primo, Vietnam is grateful to its friendly nations.

As we have just mentioned, the friendly nations' Foreign Aid Program aims at helping the Republic of Vietnam win over the aggressive Communists, and preserve its security and freedom. The aid program, with no-string-attached, is based on the mutualhelp spirit and has been enthusiastically welcomed by the Vietnamese people. Moreover, the aid program has also brought about favorable and realistic conditions. Those inspire the Vietnamese fighters with a firm confidence in the eventual victory. And as such, first of all, we are to convey our deep gratitude to the friendly peoples in the Free World.

Secundo : the aid has developed the international anti - Communist union spirit :

In fact, while the conflict in Viet Nam becomes a new factor making the Sino-Soviet split more serious and further dividing the Communist bloc, one sees here the devoted cooperation of the free world assisting the Republic of Vietnam against the

common foe : the Communists. This fact has an important significance, it sets forth the spirit of unity, the spirit of responsibility of people serving the ideal of freedom and at the same time making the just cause of the Vietnamese people shine more brilliantly than ever. Unity and justice are determining factors of final victory. Thus aid has enhanced the international spirit of unity in this just cause, forcing our foes to think about their stupid, adventurous acts.

Tertio : Free World assistance has proven that the Republic of Viet Nam has a strong support on the international scene :

The assistance by the free nations has for a long time encompassed many fields : economic, cultural, technical etc... so as to help Vietnam be capable of facing an all-out warfare instigated by the Communist bloc.

Furthermore, the sending of troops by friendly nations to participate in the war in Vietnam — in compliance with the request of our Government has a special importance, it sets forth the courageous attitude of friendly nations that have assumed their share of responsibility toward the struggle against the common foe, in which for geographic and historic reasons the Vietnamese people are obliged to play the principal role.

In light of these facts we can affirm that the Republic of Vietnam has very strong international spiritual support causing the whole population to have high confidence in our certain victory.

In short, in the history of the Vietnamese struggle, international assistance will mark a special period : Once again, Vietnam is determined to fight for its national independence and to build up the welfare of its entire people, in harmony with the forces of the Free World in their struggle for the defense of human rights.

In the name of Freedom, we would like to ask you, dear Readers, to assist us in our task of enhancing the significance and efficiency of the Free World Aid to our war-torn country of Vietnam.

Sincerely yours
The Editors

INTERNATIONAL AID DAY CELEBRATED IN SAIGON BY THE GOVERNMENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF VIETNAM

in order to thank friendly countries for their aid to the Republic of Vietnam
in the struggle against Communism



His Exc. Mr. Chau Nith No Kham Laotian Ambassador to Viet Nam, acting dean of the diplomatic Corps in Saigon, is seen speaking to the highly distinguished auditory about the ties of friendship between Laos and Viet Nam.

◆ Prime Minister Air Vice Marshal Nguyen Cao Ky is seen addressing the International Aid Day opening ceremony guests at Lam Son Square.

◆ Foreign Minister Tran Van Do is seen delivering his opening speech at 9 : 05 a.m., after flags of the 30 countries which have so far given aid to Viet Nam have been raised,



CELEBRATED IN SAIGON



Merit Medals first class were presented by P. M. Nguyen Cao Ky to the 28 diplomatic mission members or representatives who stood in line facing the stand.



No 6

CONTENTS :

- 1.— *Letter from the Editors* p. 1
- 2.— *June 22, 1965 International Aid Day* p. 5
- 3.— *Free World Assistance to Viet Nam continues to grow* p. 9
- 4.— *Documentation - Free World Aid to Viet Nam* p. 12
- 5.— *Saigon in pictures. Some news and facts in review* p. 24
- 6.— *The War Cabinet* p. 29
- 7.— *The Saddest Day* p. 30
- 8.— *The National Unity Day for the North Viet Nam Liberation* p. 31

JUNE 22, 1965 INTERNATIONAL AID DAY OPENED IN SAIGON BY P.M. AIR VICE MARSHAL KY

In the inaugural ceremony morning July 22, Prime Minister Nguyen cao Ky said that one cannot face Communist war without the moral support and physical assistance of friendly countries.

« But », the Air Vice Marshal Minister added, « We are determined not to rely only on foreign assistance. When one is determined to fight, one can achieve victory even with one's sole force, but naturally it will take longer time. On the other hand, abundance of assistance without determination to fight will definitely not lead to achievement ; never !

Addressing the International Aid Day opening ceremony crowd at Lam Son Square, Prime Minister Ky said that the very forces leading to victory remain the efforts and determination of the Vietnamese people. This has been proved time and again in Viet Nam's history, during periods when we had to gird ourselves to fight alone and in poor and miserable conditions to save the land and to preserve our civilization.

The foreign aid which « help us to shorten the fighting and hasten defeat of the enemy must be used in a proper way which fits the spirit and purposes of the assistance program. He warned that « Drastic measures will be meted out for misuses of assistance for personal aggrandisement because these are cases of betrayal not only of our friends but also of our nation.

Foreign Minister Dr. Tran van Do delivered his opening speech at 9:05 a.m. after the flags of the 30 countries which have so far given aid to Viet Nam had been raised. A minute of silence was observed in memory of combatants from friendly countries who had made the supreme sacrifice for the independence and freedom of Viet Nam.

Dr. Do said the first condition

for the restoration of peace in Viet Nam is that the Communists must stop their military and subversive activities and observe the 1954 Geneva agreements forged under international law. He said the Communists must disband such puppet organizations in the South as « the South Viet Nam Liberation Front », « the Liberation Radio Station » and « the People's Revolutionary Party » and at the same time withdraw all their troops political and military cadres they had illegally introduced into the South.

The second condition, Dr. Do continued, is that the people of South Viet Nam must be left alone to settle their own affairs according to democratic principles and without any out side interference whatsoever. The third condition is that « when the Communist aggression ends, the Government of the Republic of Viet Nam will be ready to ask friendly countries to withdraw their military forces from the South reserving, however, the right to adopt all necessary measures to maintain peace and order throughout the territory of the South and the right to call on friendly countries to re-extend their assistance in case the Communists renew their aggression or threaten to commit aggression ».

The fourth and last condition, Dr. Do stressed, is that « the independence and freedom of the people of South Viet Nam must be guaranteed effectively. » He concluded by saying that if Hanoi sincerely desires peace, all it had to do is to stop aggression. And this, Dr. Do emphasized, is « the only path leading to peace, so that the people of South Viet Nam can thoroughly use the heartfelt assistance of friendly countries. »

Speaking next, Laotian Ambassador Chau Nith Nokham, acting Dean of the diplomatic corps, stressed the friendly ties between Laos and

Viet Nam saying « You can be assured that the Vietnamese people are not alone in their struggle against the Communists. The noble cause you are defending is that of all peoples loving justice, peace and freedom. All friendly countries are, and will be at your side to help you till the final victory. »

He also voiced the hope that the Armed Forces and the Government will cooperate closely under the supreme and energetic leadership of Prime Minister Ky.

— After his speech, the Prime Minister and the Laotian Ambassador left the reviewing stand and moved toward to inaugurate the commemorative plaque listing the friendly countries which have granted aid to Viet Nam. The white-marble plaque fringes the Lam Son Square green bordering Tu Do street, in front of the Culture Hall.

Merit Medals first class were then presented to the 28 diplomatic mission members or representatives who stood in line facing the stand. The Prime Minister presented the decoration to each one.

The list of the decorated people follows :

1 — Australia :

- Colonel Murphy, Representative of the Commander of Australian Armed Forces in Viet Nam.
- Mr. M.G. Williams, Second Secretary, Embassy of Australia.

2 — West Germany :

- Dr. Theodor Hoeningger, Expert Forestier de la Mission d'Aide Technique Allemande, represented by Mr. Ludwig W. Germany Embassy Counsellor.

3 — China :

- General Teng Ting Yan, Chief of the Civic Aviation delegation of the Republic of China.

INTERNATIONAL AID DAY IN SAIGON

- Mr. Yang Kao King, Chief of the Technical and Agricultural Mission, Republic of China.
- Mr. Cheng Fong Hsu, Chief of the Power Mission to Viet Nam.

4 — **Corea :**

- General Cho Moon Hwan, Commander of the ROK Armed Forces in Vietnam.

5 — **United States of American :**

- General William C. Westmoreland, Commander U.S. Military Assistance Command Vietnam.
 - James S. Killen Director of US Operations Mission.
 - Barry Zorthian, Director of Joint U.S. Public Affairs Office
 - Frederick W. Flott, First Secretary, American Embassy.
 - Ralph L. Boyce, Chief, USOM Communications Media Division.
 - Conolel Benjamin F. Cook, Jr., Chief, MACV Element, International Military Assistance Office.
 - Peter M. Madison, Special Assistant to Director of Joint U.S. Public Affairs Office.
 - Rex A. Ottley, Chief, USOM Agriculture Division.
 - George Roberts, Advisor in Customs, USOM Public Safety Division.
 - Dr. William E. Schaffrath, Deputy Chief, USOM Public Health Division.
 - Mark R. Seaton, Advisor in Communications, USOM Public Safety Division.
- ## 6 — **France :**
- Mr. J.P. Guillet, Chef de la Mission d'Aide Technique et Economique Francaise.
 - Mr. Maurice Chabeuf, Medecin Colonel, Chef de l'Hôpital Grall.
 - Mr. Badel, Chef de la Mission Culturelle Francaise.



P. M. Air Vice Marshal Nguyen Cao Ky is seen addressing the highly distinguished members or representatives of the diplomatic missions of friendly countries at the inaugural ceremony of the International Aid Day in Saigon June 22, 1965.

7 — **International Voluntary Service :**

- Mr. Dolnal Luce, Chief Party of the International Voluntary Services.

8 — **Italy :**

- Dr. Luigt Bonzi, Chef du Groupe Medical du Gouvernement d'Italie.

9 — **New Zealand :**

- Lt. Colonel W.C.T. Foley, Commander of the New Zealand Armed Forces in Vietnam.

10 — **United Nations :**

- Mr. Thomas Pigot, Representant du Bureau de l'Assistance Technique de l'ONU.

11 — **Philippines :**

- Colonel Jose Banzon, Chief of the Philippine Military Mission.
- Dr. Captain Jose Ramirez, Chief of the Philippine Medical Mission.

12 — **Thailand :**

- Commander Waipot Sukumalchan, Commander of the Thailand Armed Forces in Vietnam.

After the ceremony the Prime Minister and the guests went to the Internationale Aid Exhibit at the City Information Hall.



Photos show P. M. Nguyen Cao Ky delivering the opening speech before various aid missions and diplomatic corps members or representatives of friendly countries.

INTERNATIONAL AID DAY IN SAIGON

**THE STRUGGLE IN VIETNAM IS
OF PARTICULAR SIGNIFICANCE:
THE PEACE AND SECURITY OF
THE WHOLE FREE WORLD IS
BASED ON THE FULL INDEPENDENCE
AND INTEGRITY OF
VIETNAM**



INTERNATIONAL AID DAY IN SAIGON





FREE WORLD ASSISTANCE TO VIETNAM CONTINUES TO GROW

By FRANKLIN SAWYER
(Saigon VP March, 1965)

Free World assistance to the Republic of Viet Nam is continuing to grow in scope and quantity.

Twenty-eight nations are providing help, in a wide variety of forms, to the people of South Viet Nam, six others have expressed their intention to do so.

Experts and technicians from 13 countries are serving in the Republic of Viet Nam, in addition to United States personnel, 3,067 men and women from 12 other nations are working throughout South Viet Nam from Hue, just south of the 17th parallel, to Long Xuyen in the Mekong delta.

During the past four months, the Republic of Korea, Australia, the Philippines, and other countries which were already providing aid have expanded their programs.

Nations which have given aid to Viet Nam for the first time during recent months include Belgium, Denmark, Guatemala, India, Ireland, Laos, the Netherlands, Norway, Pakistan, Spain, and Sweden. All provided medical supplies, or donations to assist the victims of last year's flood disasters.

The Republic of Korea's aid program in South Viet Nam has expanded greatly, last September, a 130-man mobile army surgical hospital was set up to assist Vietnamese doctors in caring for the sick and wounded.

In March, an engineering task force composed of 1,960 military engineers and security personnel began to establish a camp North of Saigon. They will help in the construction of roads, bridges, schools and medical facilities.

To each one of the 28 diplomatic mission members or representatives, P. M. Nguyen cao Ky presented the decoration in the International Aid Day ceremony June 22, 1965



INTERNATIONAL AID DAY IN SAIGON

Many countries are providing help in the medical field. In addition to the Korean hospital program, surgical teams from Australia, France, Italy, Japan, New Zealand and the Philippines are assisting and training Vietnamese medical personnel in local hospitals all around the country.

Assistance to Vietnamese education is also broad, Canada is constructing new science buildings at the university of Hue ; a Vietnamese-German technical school will open this year outside Saigon ; and teachers from France, New Zealand, the United Kingdom, Germany, and Canada are working in Vietnamese Universities.

Overseas training for Vietnamese specialists is an important aspect of assistance in education. Malaysia has given special courses for about 2,000 Vietnamese police officers since 1962, and an average of 40 go there each month for instruction in police administration and counter-insurgency techniques.

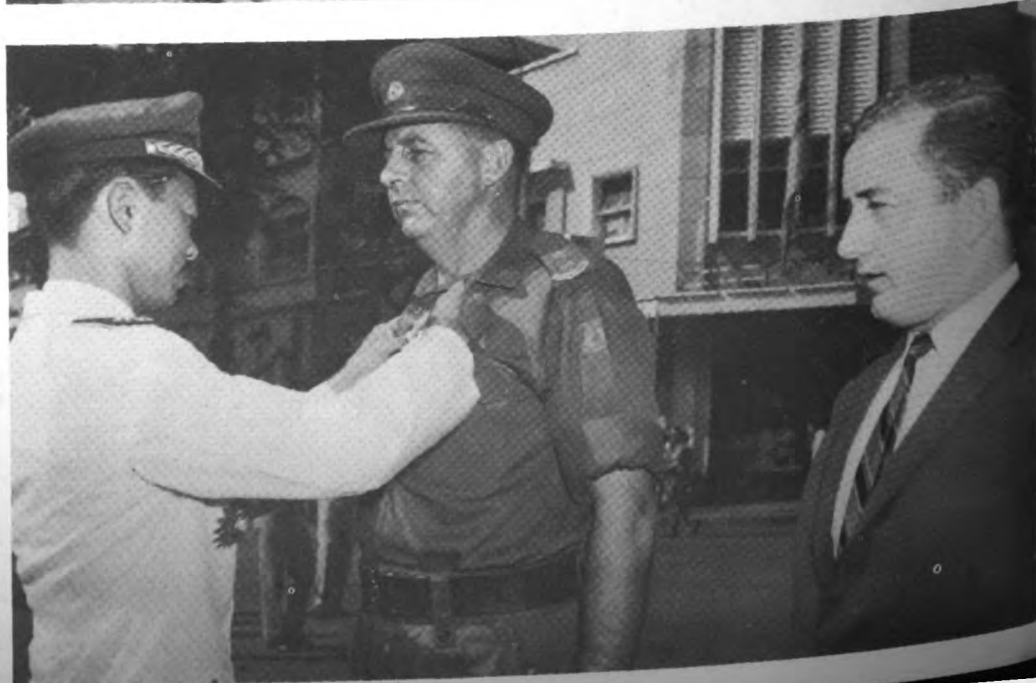
A total of 607 Vietnamese are studying a broad range of specialties in nine free world countries, in addition to those being trained in the United States.

This assistance is of direct and growing benefit to the health, well-being, and prosperity of the Vietnamese people. The significance is, however, broader.

Help from countries all over the free world demonstrates to the people of South Viet Nam that they are not alone in their struggle to defeat the Communist Viet Cong and safeguard their homes and traditions.

It also shows the growing realization that the struggle in Viet Nam has a meaning for people all over the world, not only in Southeast Asia. A Communist success in Viet Nam would undoubtedly be followed by increased efforts of subversion and rebellion elsewhere.

Defeat of the Viet Cong will bring encouragement to the forces of reason and progress throughout the world. The extensive programs of aid to Viet Nam by other free world nations are helping to bring closer the realization of this goal.





Flag raising minute.

Flags of the 30 countries which have so far given aid to Viet Nam were raised and a minute of silence was observed in memory of combattants from friendly countries who had made the supreme sacrifice for the independence and freedom of Viet Nam.



INTERNATIONAL AID DAY June 22, 1965 CELEBRATED IN SAIGON

To thank friendly countries for their aid to Vietnam.



The commemorative plaque listing the friendly countries which

FREE WORLD AID TO VIETNAM

Thirty-four Free World nations have now provided, agreed or promised to provide aid to Vietnam.

Thirty nations having provided aid include : Australia, Belgium, Canada, Republic of China, Denmark, Ecuador, France, Germany, Greece, Guatemala, India, Iran, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Korea, Laos, Malaysia, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Pakistan, Philippines, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand, United Kingdom and the United States.

Five other nations have agreed or promised to provide aid : Argentina, Austria, Brazil, Tunisia and Turkey.

Negotiations are underway between the Government of Vietnam and most of these nations for more aid, and with additional nations for new aid programs.

Of the 34 nations, 10 original nations were providing aid prior to July 15, 1965 when the Government of Vietnam made its major request for increased Free World assistance. The 10 original nations are : Australia, Canada, Republic of China, France, Germany, Japan, Malaysia, New Zealand, United Kingdom and the United States. The original nations, with aid programs and working relationships already established in Vietnam, are continuing major forms of aid previously committed. Their new and expanded forms of aid have also been substantial.

The Free World aid now provided assists both military operations and economic progress. Four forms being provided include :

1. Free World Personnel in Viet Nam as operational units and as

advisory technicians. Reports from embassies in Saigon indicate that personnel now in Vietnam under governmental arrangements, aside from the United States, number 3,067. Of these 723 are civilian ; and 2,344 are military personnel, with the majority of the military assisting Vietnamese forces and a substantial number engaged in civic action such as rural construction and medical treatment. Free World personnel, aside from Americans, are now in action in many locations in the provinces of Vietnam, ranging from Hue in the north to Long Xuyen in the southern Delta, encompassing each of the nation's four military corps areas.

2. Vietnamese abroad, in study or training under governmental arrangements. They now number, aside from the United States, 607 in nine Free World nations.

3. Goods and materials provided or specifically agreed to include substantial amounts of many items such as textbooks, ambulances, cement, medical supplies, iron roofing, windmills, petroleum, hamlet tools and medical and technical high school equipment.

4. Construction of installations, by major Free World grants or credits, includes power plants, university and high school buildings, industrial complexes.

The attached summary description by country of Free World Aid for Vietnam includes : those 27 nations, aside from the United States, which have provided aid ; those nations which have agreed or promised to provide aid ; and a summary table showing Free World Aid Personnel Data.

Australia has provided a wide and substantial range of aid to Vietnam since 1956. This assistance encompasses economic and technical assistance and training under the Colombo Plan ; paramilitary aid under Australia's S.E.A.T.O. aid program ; a broad range of material and other assistance under a Special Aid for Vietnam program and military training and logistical support. Australia's aid has had an impact in every province of Vietnam.

Personnel in Vietnam : 171

Provided — 88-man AATTV (Australian Army Training Team, Vietnam), jungle warfare instructors, on duty in the provinces of Quang Nam, Quang Tin, Khanh Hoa, Thua Thien, Quang Tri and Quang Ngai. These instructors work with Vietnamese regular regional and popular forces down to battalion level. (Arrived mid-1962).

Provided — 73-man RAAFV (Royal Australian Air Force Transport Flight Vietnam) with six RAAF Caribou aircraft based at Vung Tau and flying daily military logistical transport mission in support of Vietnamese military forces. (Arrived August 1964).

Provided — Surgical team of eight on duty at An Giang Provincial Hospital at Long Xuyen. (Arrived October 1964).

Provided — Two experts to install 50kw broadcasting station at Banmethuot in Darlac Province.

Provided — Two experts, one in milk processing, another in agriculture.

Provided — More than 20 experts in various fields since 1956. These assignments have now been completed.

Agreed — A seven-man engineering team to arrive in April. The team's initial tasks will be work on the Bien Hoa town water supply and on provincial road-works.

Vietnamese in Australia : 100

Provided — 100 in training ; over 100 returned to Vietnam after completion of training.

JUNE 22, 1965 INTERNATIONAL AID DAY OPENED IN SAIGON BY P.M. AIR VICE MARSHAL KY



The white-marble commemorative plaque listing the friendly countries which have granted aid to Viet Nam.

After the ceremony of the International Aid Day, P. M. Nguyen Cao Ky and the guests went to the international Aid Exhibit. Photo shows P. M. Ky cutting the inaugural ribbon



Visit to the International Exhibit at the City Information Hall.



Goods and Materials :

Provided — A wide range of goods and materials including railway carriages, windmills, generators has been provided since 1956. Deliveries in 1964-65 include communications equipment, 16,000 sets of hand tools, 45,000 sheets of corrugated galvanised iron, 100 small silos for grain storage, two complete sets of roadbuilding equipment, two fire trucks for the Vietnam navy, and for flood relief 50,000 Australia pounds. (November 1964).

Agreed — Items being delivered or installed include 130,000 school sets for school children, workshop machinery for the Nha Trang Apprentice Training Center and a 50kw broadcasting station at Banmethuot. Items pending include a further shipment of 500,000 sheets of galvanised iron due in early April, and about one million copies of Vietnamese primary school textbooks.

Belgium

Goods and Materials :

Provided — Pharmaceutical supplies worth 594,000 Belgian francs for flood relief. (December 1964).

The Belgian Government has expressed its desire to send a senior representative to Vietnam to study details of aid for Vietnam, particularly in the medical domain.

Canada

Canada is providing this year \$1,230,000 in aid for Vietnam, with the largest part of training of Vietnamese in Canada.

Personnel in Vietnam : 1

Provided — Professor of orthopedics at Saigon University section of Cho Ray Hospital, Saigon.

Vietnamese in Canada : 130

Provided — About 130 on scholarships both academic and technical, most of them for about four to five years of training, many in engineering. About 65 more students will go this year.

Goods and Materials :

Provided — \$150,000 worth of flour in 1964-65. Counterpart funds

THE SECURITY OF THE FREE WORLD IS INTERWOVEN WITH THE SECURITY OF SOUTH VIETNAM. AN EFFECTIVE DEFENCE OF SOUTH VIETNAM MUST BE BASED ON COLLECTIVE ACTIONS OF ALL COUNTRIES OF THE FREE WORLD.

generated by sales are used for capital construction projects in Viet Nam. Since 1958 Canada has provided \$850,000 worth of flour and butter for Vietnam.

Provided — \$15,000 worth of various goods for flood relief.

Installations :

Provided — New Science Building for the Medical Faculty at the University of Hue, costing 17,000,000 piastres. Construction has passed the half-way mark, with completion expected this year.

Agreed — Construction of an auditorium for the Faculty of Science at Hue University, scheduled to begin soon, costing 7,500,000 piastres.

Agreed — Construction of silos for grain storage, costing 500,000 Canadian dollars.

Republic of China

Personnel in Vietnam : 125

Provided — 100 experts in agricultural advisory mission. (Arrived September 1964).

Provided — 16-man military psychological warfare group, for training in guerrilla warfare, civic action, social welfare. (Arrived October 1964)

Provided — Nine-man electrical power mission, as experts to aid overall development of Vietnamese electrical power capacity. (Arrived October 1964)

Vietnamese in Taiwan

Agreed — Up to 200 for technical training.

Goods and Materials

Provided — 300 steel plows ; 26 prefabricated aluminum warehouse, 30 tons of seed, 100 tons of fertilizer,

a half-million booklets on modern farming methods, agricultural tools, etc.

Provided — For flood relief, 100 tons of rice, 17 tons of seed, two tons of medical supplies, all worth \$30,000, plus eight bags of seed. (December 1964)

Installations

Provided — In September 1964, materials and assistance in construction of an electrical transformer station at Quan Tre near Saigon.

Denmark

Provided — Pharmaceutical products worth 180,000 Danish crowns for flood relief. (November 1964)

Ecuador

Goods and Materials :

Provided — Pharmaceutical products for flood relief.

France

Personnel in Vietnam : 482

Provided in 1964 — 65 experts under the MFAETV (French Mission for Economic and Technical Assistance to Vietnam). Included

32 French medical personnel — 25 at Grall Hospital in Saigon ; two physicians overseeing the French surgical team annex at Dalat Civil Hospital ; three overseeing Pasteur Institute centers at Saigon, Dalat and Nhatrang ; two professors at Hue Medical school.

Six at the Centre de Development Industriel in Saigon.

Nine in the Centre National Technique de Phu Tho near Saigon.

Four in the Ecole Superieure Agronomique, Forestiere et Veterinaire at Saigon.

Provided in 1964 — Aside from this direct assistance in personnel, it should be noted that France in 1964 had 417 French professors in

INTERNATIONAL AID DAY CELEBRATED IN SAIGON BY THE GOVERNMENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF VIETNAM

in order to thank friendly countries for their aid to the Republic of Vietnam
in the struggle against Communism



*Above Photos : P. M. Nguyen Cao Ky
and the guests visiting the International
Aid Exhibit at the City Information Hall.*

**GREATER LOVE HAS
NO MAN THAN
THIS: THAT HE
OFFERS HIS LIFE TO
HELP A FRIEND**

Vietnam under the French cultural program :

370 professors in nine French institutions and 47 professors in Vietnamese schools, primarily at Saigon.

Vietnamese in France — 168

Provided in 1964 — 88 fellowships for technical training, including civil aviation pilot training for six ; and 80 academic fellowships.
Goods and Materials :

Provided — Low-interest credits of 100 million francs (\$20 million) under the Francefi agreement for financing of imports of French equipment for small and middle Vietnamese industry. Half was agreed to in 1960, another half in October 1963. About 60 per cent has been used.

Provided — 500,000-franc grant in 1964 for equipment for l'Ecole Nationale D'Ingenieurs des Arts Industriels, of the Centre National Technique de Phu Tho near Saigon.

Provided — 100,000 Francs for flood relief.

Installations :

Provided — Low-interest credit of 70 million francs in 1960 to aid Vietnamese construction of the major coal-and-chemical complex at An Hoi — Nong Son south of Danang. Construction is well underway.

Provided — Low-interest, five-year credit of 60 million francs under the Francefi agreement of 1960 for construction of Vietnam's largest cement producing complex, with plants at Hatien in Kien Giang and at Thu Duc near Saigon.

Provided in 1964 — 930,000-franc grant for installation of a Centre de Formation de Techniciens de l'Elec-

tricity at the Centre de Developpement Industriel.

Germany

Personnel in Vietnam — *Provided* 12, agreed 14 more, total : 26.

Provided — Six Germans, a director and five instructors, in the Germantaught vocational section at Cao Thang Technical High School in Saigon.

Agreed — In September, to transform the above section into the new Vietnamese-German Technical High School, under construction at Thu Duc near Saigon.

Provided — At Hue University, five experts : three physicians in the Medical School, a professor of music, a professor of German language.

Agreed — Addition of about nine more experts for Hue Medical School

Provided — An expert in forestry at the Department of Rural Affairs, Saigon.

Agreed — Two experts, in planning and in exportation.

Vietnamese in Germany : 40 provided, agreed 30 more, total : 70.

Provided — 40.

Agreed — 20 for 22 months training as future instructors in the technical high school. A considerable number have previously been trained.

Agreed — 10 for technical training for the An Hoi — Nong Son coal and chemical complex south of Danang.

Goods and Materials :

Provided — 30 ambulances for Ministry of Health. (Arrived March 1965)

Provided — A commodity credit of DM 15 million for import of German products such as machine tools, fertilizer, etc. The piastre funds generated go to the National Office of Agricultural Credit to aid farmers, particularly with loans. (August 1964)

Provided — A credit of DM 50 million for development of the major

industrial complex at An Hoi — Nong San.

Provided — A credit of DM 20 million for construction of an abattoir at Saigon-Cholon, and for construction of three merchant ships.

Provided — A credit of DM 500,000 for construction of the Vietnamese-German Technical High School at Thu Duc.

Provided — A grant with a value of DM 1,000,000 to purchase batteries for receiver-transmitter radios for the Ministry of Information and Psychological Warfare, and of gasoline pumps for the Department of Rural Affairs. (March 1965)

Provided — 970,000 piastres for flood relief (November, 1964)

Greece

Goods and Materials :

Provided — 11 cases of pharmaceutical products and surgical instruments by Red Cross of Greece. (November 1964)

Guatemala

Goods and Materials :

Provided — 15,000 does of typhoid-paraphoid serum, prepared in the laboratories of the Guatemalan Ministry of Public Health. (Arrived March 1965)

India

Goods and Materials :

Provided — Cloth worth 135,000 piastres for flood relief. (December 1964)

The Government of India has under study the creation in Vietnam of a factory for preparation of tea and of another for sugar refining, within the framework of a program of technical assistance and economic cooperation.

India also is considering the provision of equipment necessary for a blood transfusion center.

Iran

Goods and Materials :

Provided — 1000 tons of petroleum products.

Ireland

Goods and Materials :

Provided — 1,000 pounds to Vietnamese Red Cross for flood relief. (January 1965).



**International
Aid Day
celebrated
in Saigon**

**to thank friendly
countries for their aid
to Viet Nam**

A tea party including songs, folk dances, fashion show, distribution of souvenir gifts from the Vietnamese people held at the Cultural House at 9:00 p.m. June 22, 1965.

CULTURAL FESTIVAL
in honor of the
Aid Missions to
Vietnam



Israel

Goods and Materials :

Provided — \$5,000 worth of pharmaceutical products. (November 1964)

Agreed — Scholarships for Vietnamese to study in Israel in the technical, economic and social domains.

Italy

Personnel in Vietnam : 9

Provided — Nine-man surgical team, on duty in Saigon, (Arrived October 1964).

Provided — Nine scholarships in science, for last several years.

Japan

Personnel in Vietnam : 6

Provided : A medical team of six at Saigon Hospital. The team brought its own equipment and considerable medical supplies. (Arrived August 1964)

Vietnamese in Japan : 50

Provided-45 Scholarships

Provided-Five Vietnamese in technical training under the Colombo Plan.

Goods and Materials :

Provided — The following, with a value of \$1,500,000 : 25 ambulances, 20,000 transistor radios and 19 cases of radio parts, some prefabricated houses, 4,544 cases of pharmaceutical products and surgical instruments, and 3,000 emergency medical kits.

Installations :

Agreed : Construction of the My Thuan Bridge over the Mekong River near Vinh Long. Action under way.

Agreed : Construction of a cardboard plant near Saigon.

Aside from this direct assistance it should be noted that the following economic development has been carried out by Japan under the reparations program :

Personnel in Vietnam : 74

Provided : 70 Japanese technicians at Japan's Danhim Dam power

project some 30 miles northwest of Dalat.

Provided Four technicians in Japan's construction work on an electric transmission line from Thu Duc to Bien Hoa.

Installations :

Provided : Danhim Dam project, begun in 1960 with installation of last major elements, two turbine generators in late 1964. Japan has provided \$37,000,000 for project, and done the construction, which in 1963 involved more than 500 Japanese technicians. Project includes the Danhim Dam, almost a mile wide across the Danhim River, four turbine generators with a total capacity of 160,000 kilowatts and about 250 kilometers of transmission lines to Thu Duc near Saigon.

Provided : An electrical transmission line from Thu Duc to Bien Hoa.

Korea

Personnel in Vietnam : 2,100

The Korean Military Assistance Group (ROKMAG-V) now numbers some 2,100 personnel, the largest contingent of Free World Aid personnel in Vietnam aside from U.S. military forces.

Provided — Mobile Army Surgical Hospital (MASH) unit, with 130 military medical personnel arrived in September, on duty at Vung Tau Station Hospital. This large field army hospital unit will assist Viet Nam in caring for sick and wounded from provinces near Vung Tau. The medical unit marks a milestone in Korean foreign policy as Korea's first military aid personnel ever sent overseas.

Provided — Ten military instructors in teakwondo (Korean karate), arrived in September. Four are on duty training Vietnamese at the ARVN Infantry School at Thu Duc, three at the Vietnamese Military Academy at Dalat and three at the Naval Academy at Nhatrang.

Provided — An Engineering Task Force which arrived in March 1964 with some 1,960 personnel, including a security battalion for self-defense

and an LST to assist the Vietnamese Navy. The engineering task force will engage in civic action on behalf of the Vietnamese people. The task force is stationed at Di An Camp in Bien Hoa Province and will work primarily in Bien Hoa and Binh Duong Provinces. Assigned missions will include construction and repair of provincial roads, bridges and ox-cart crossings ; rehabilitations of dispensaries ; building of school classrooms and playgrounds.

Laos

Goods and Materials :

Provided — One million kip (\$4,167) for flood relief. (February 1965)

Malaysia

Vietnamese in Malaysia : 40

Provided — About 2,000 Vietnamese military officers have been training in police administration in Malaysia since 1962. Groups of 30 to 60, averaging 40, are regularly sent for about a month's police training which draws upon Malaysian experience in counter-insurgency. Malaysia plans to continue the program in 1965.

Goods and Materials :

Provided — Malaysia has previously provided substantial amount of counter-insurgency materials, primarily military and police transport such as armored vehicles.

Netherlands

Goods and Materials :

Provided — Antibiotics worth 200,000 piastres for flood relief. (November 1964)

IN THE STRUGGLE
AGAINST COMMUNISM
IN VIET NAM, THE
VERY FORCES LEADING
TO VICTORY REMAIN
THE EFFORTS AND
DETERMINATION OF
THE VIETNAMESE
PEOPLE



INTERNATIONAL AID DAY June 22, 1965 CELEBRATED IN SAIGON

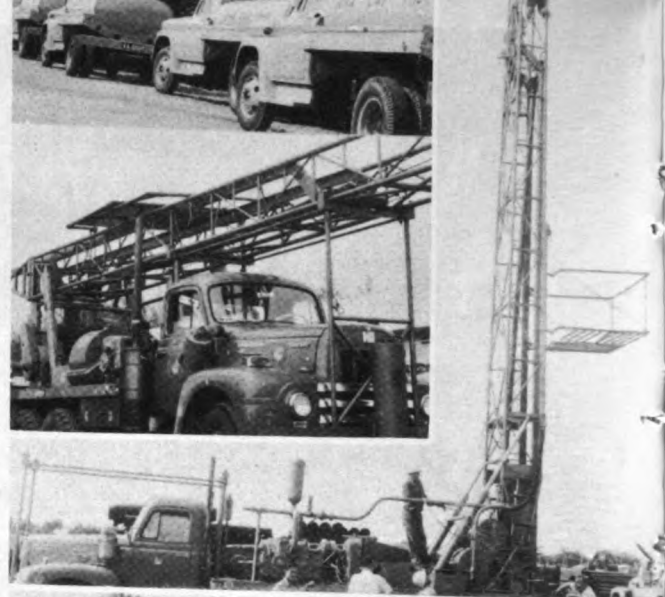
Photos: Distribution of Souvenir gifts from the Vietnamese people during a tea party held at the Cultural House at 9:00 p.m. June 22, 1965.



Determination to fight the Viet Cong



The Federal Republic of Germany



The United States

Italy



Israel



The Philippines

Thailand

India

The Government of the Netherlands has expressed its desire to send to Vietnam some surgical personnel with surgical equipment and medical supplies.

The Netherlands also has expressed its intention to provide a certain number of scholarships in agricultural aspects, and to send technicians in tropical agriculture.

New Zealand

Personnel in Vietnam : 32

Provided — 25-man New Zealand Army Engineers detachment, on duty in Binh Duong Province, conducting civic action projects. The engineers have built bridges, improved roads and hospitals. They have trained Vietnamese in engineering techniques to meet rural needs by building small cement block factories, market places, housing for regional Popular Forces, school classrooms and playgrounds, warehouses, etc. (Arrived June 1964)

Provided — Six man surgical team in Qui Nhon New Zealand sent in its first six-man team in 1963, replaced it with the current team in 1964, has agreed to provide a replacement team for 1965.

Provided— A professor, in English language for Saigon University, who also oversees English language examinations for Vietnamese scholarship candidates for several Commonwealth countries.

Vietnamese in New Zealand : 62

Provided — Scholarships for 62, about half academic and half in technical training under Colombo Plan.

Goods and Materials :

Agreed — A grant of 7,500 pounds for equipment for Nguyen Truong To Technical High School at Saigon. (Signed July 1964)

Installations :

Provided — Payment of first third in September of 196,000 grant to assist construction of new Faculty of Science buildings at the new Saigon University campus at Thu Duc. Construction underway.

Norway

Goods; and Materials :

Provided — 25,000 Norwegian crowns for flood relief, through the International Red Cross. (February 1965)

Pakistan

Goods and Materials :

Provided — 25,000 rupees for flood relief. (January, 1965)

Philippines

Personnel in Vietnam : 32

Provided — Two medical teams totaling 12 military personnel, on duty at Tay Ninh Provincial Hospital. (Arrived August 1964)

Provided — A civilian medical teams of four civilians, on duty at Kontum Provincial Hospital. (Arrived August 1964)

Provided — A psychological warfare detachment of 16 men, assigned to PsyWar forces of ARVN at Tan An in Long An, at Phu Loi and Tan Hiep in Binh Duong and in Gia Dinh operating from Saigon. (Arrived August 1964)

Agreed — Additional three military medical teams, each with six personnel, totaling 18. (Due in late March)

Agreed — Additional 16 military psywar personnel. (Due in late March)

Goods and Materials :

Provided — \$5,000 worth of medical supplies. (October 1964)

Spain

Goods and Materials :

Provided — Pharmaceutical products for Vietnamese flood relief through the Red Cross. (January 1965)

Sweden

Goods and Materials :

Provided — \$10,000 to Vietnamese Red Cross to aid distressed civilians. (November 1964)

Switzerland

Goods and Materials :

Provided — 30 microscopes for Faculty of Pharmacy, Saigon University. (October 1964)

Thailand

Personnel in Vietnam : 16

Provided — 16-man detachment from Thai Air Force to assist the Vietnamese Air Force by helping provide non-combat air transport, aircraft maintenance and training of Vietnamese pilots. (Arrived September 1964)

Goods and Materials :

Provided — 100 tons of cement, 10,000 sheets of zinc roofing. (Arrived October 1964)

United Kingdom

Personnel in Vietnam : 7

Provided — Six civilians in BRIAM (British Advisory Mission).

Provided — Four lecturers in English : three at Saigon University one at Hue University.

Agreed — One advisory expert in establishment of modern tea factory.

Vietnamese in the UK : 8 provided, 12 more agreed, total : 20

Provided — Eight student for training.

Agreed — Four more students by April, eight additional by September.

Goods and Materials :

Provided — Three sets of mobile anesthetic equipments. (Arrived early 1965)

Agreed — Additional 17 sets of mobile anesthetic equipment.

Provided — In 1963-64 : Laboratory equipment for Saigon University ; typesetting machine for the Government Printing Office ; a cobalt deep-ray therapy unit for the National Cancer Institute ; varied equipment for the Faculties of Medicine, Science and Pharmacy at Saigon University, the Meteorological Service and the Agricultural and Silvicultural School at Saigon ; books for the Agriculture and Forestry College at Saigon, the Atomic Research Establishment at Dalat and the Faculty of Education at Hue.

Agreed — 50,000 British pounds worth of road-building equipment, to operate in three groups, including tipper trucks and concrete mixers attached to landrovers.

Agreed — 6,000 British pounds worth of diesel fishing boat engines.

Provided — 7,900 blankets for relief. (November 1964) 6,500 blankets for flood relief, 30 rolls of cloth relief. (January 1965)

NATIONS HAVING AGREED OR PROMISED TO PROVIDED AID

Argentina

The Government of Argentina would like to provide assistance to Vietnam in the social and cultural domains, according to the members of the Argentine Government's two-man mission which recently visited Vietnam to study the possibilities of assistance.

Austria

The Government of Austria has informed the Vietnamese Government of its desire to provide assistance by intermediary of the Austrian Red Cross.

Brazil

The President of Brazil has expressed to the President of Vietnam the decision of the Brazilian Government to provide assistance to Vietnam in the social field through the Brazilian National Red Cross. A shipment of 55 tons of powdered coffee and about one ton of medical supplies is reported en route.

Tunisia

The Government of Tunisia has expressed its intent to send surgical instruments and pharmaceutical products to the Vietnamese Red Cross.

Turkey

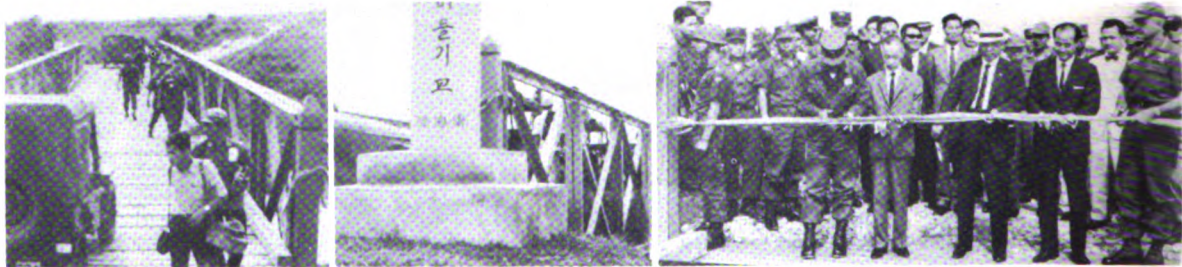
The Government of Turkey has announced its decision to assist Vietnam with a grant of 1,500 tons of cement. Transport difficulties may modify the nature of the assistance.

Turkey also has indicated its intent to provide surgical instruments and pharmaceutical products via the Turkish Red Cross.



◆ *New Zealand*

The Republic of Korea ◆



Malaysia ▶



The Republic of China



AID COUNTRY	AID PERSONNEL IN VIETNAM			VIETNAMESE IN AID COUNTRY Under Governmental Programs
	Total	Civilian	Military	
Australia	171	10	161	100
Canada	1	1	X	130
Republic of China	125	109	16	X
France	482	482	X	168
Germany	12	12	X	40
Italy	9	9	X	9
Japan	80	80	X	50
Korea	2,100	X	2,100	X
Malaysia	X	X	X	40 (average)
New Zealand	32	7	25	62
Philippines	32	6	26	X
Thailand	16	X	16	X
United Kingdom	7	7	X	8
	3,067	723	2,344	607



▲ Australia

Great Britain



◀ Switzerland

◀ Japan

▼ France



INTERNATIONAL AID

MORNING JUNE 21, 1965

**MAJ. GEN. NGUYEN VAN THIEU CHAIRMAN OF THE DIRECTORY
AND AIR VICE MARSHAL NGUYEN CAO KY PRIME MINISTER
OF THE NEWLY FORMED WAR CABINET TOOK OVER
THE POWER TO LEAD THE NATION**



*The signing of the change-over document
(Left: Maj. Gen. Nguyen Van Thieu. Right: The outgoing Chief of State)
took place at 12:05 p.m. at Gia Long Palace.*



*The turn-over ceremony between Air Vice Marshal Nguyen Cao Ky (right) and the
out-going Prime Minister (left) at 11:00 a.m. at the Prime Minister's office
Thong Nhut Boulevard.*

THE DIRECTORY SET UP

The General Officers and Chiefs of the Armed Services of the Armed Forces of the Republic of Viet Nam on June 14, signed a decision setting up a committee of leadership of the Armed Forces called « The Directory ».

The Directory represents the Armed Forces to direct the nation. To that end it is entrusted with the task of establishing national institutions and organizations along with a war cabinet.

The Directory includes a Chairman, a Secretary General, a Commissioner in Charge of the Executive, the Defense Secretary, the Chief of the General Joint Staff, the Commanders of the Corps Areas and the Commander of the Capital Special Sector.

The decision named Maj. Gen. Nguyen van Thieu as Chairman, Maj. Gen. Pham xuan Chieu as Secretary General, and Air Vice Marshal Nguyen cao Ky as Commissioner in Charge of the Executive of the Directory.

The decision added that the generals holding the functions of Defense Minister, Chief of the General Joint Staff, Commanders of Corps Areas and Commander of the Capital Special Sector are Commissioners of the Committee.



*Maj. Gen. Pham Xuan Chieu
Secretary General of the Directory.*



*Maj. Gen. Nguyen Van Thieu, Chairman
of the Directory.*



*Air Vice Marshal Nguyen Cao Ky
Commissioner in charge of the Executive
of the Directory.*



*At Gia Long Palace after the turn-over
ceremony June 21, 1965.*

Left: P.M. Nguyen Cao Ky.

Middle: Ex. P.M. Phan Huy Quat.

*Right: Ex. Chief of State Phan Khắc Sửu.
All they have firm confidence in the unity
of the Armed Forces and the solidarity
among people of all walks of life that will
successfully carry out the national recons-
truction and the salvation task.*

**WITH THE SUPPORT OF
LOYAL COMRADES
COMING FROM FREE
WORLD COUNTRIES, WE
FIRMLY BELIEVE THAT
INHUMAN COMMUNISM
WILL NOT SURVIVE.**

JUNE 19, 1965 AT DIEN HONG CONFERENCE HALL



THE DIRECTORY AND THE CONGRESS OF THE ARMED FORCES

First row, from left to right: Brigadier General Linh Quang Vien, Joint Chief of Staff. — Major General Ton That Dinh. — Brigadier General Nguyen Huu Co General Commissioner for Defense and Warfare. — Major General Pham Xuan Chieu Secretary General of the National Leadership Council. — Major General Nguyen Van Thieu Chairman of the National Leadership Council. — Brigadier General Nguyen Chanh Thi I Corps Commander. — Air Vice Marshal Nguyen Cao Ky, President of the Executive Committee. — Major General Tran Ngoc Tam, Chief of Thu Duc Military Academy. — Brigadier General Cao Van Vien III Corps Commander. — Brigadier General Dang Van Quang IV Corps Commander. — Sub. Brigadier General Vinh Loc II Corps Commander.



JUNE 19, 1965

AT DIEN HONG CONFERENCE HALL, P.M. NGUYEN CAO KY PRESENTED HIS 16-MEMBERS EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE BEFORE THE DIRECTORY AND THE CONGRESS OF THE ARMED FORCES, REPRESENTATIVES OF CIVILIAN ORGANIZATIONS AND THE DIPLOMATIC CORPS.

Photo shows P.M. Nguyen Cao Ky presenting his new Government and his program of action to the Directory

First row, from left to right: Sub-Brigadier General Vinh Loc II Corps Commander. — Major General Pham Xuan Chieu Secretary General of the National Leadership Council. — Brigadier General Dang Van Quang IV Corps Commander. — Brigadier General Cao Van Vien III Corps Commander. — Brigadier General Nguyen Chanh Thi I Corps Commander. — Brigadier General Nguyen Huu Co General Commissioner for Defense and Warfare. — Major General Nguyen Van Thieu Chairman of the National Leadership Council.

THE WAR CABINET NEWLY FORMED AND PRESENTED

BY PRIME MINISTER NGUYEN CAO KY

on June 19, 1965

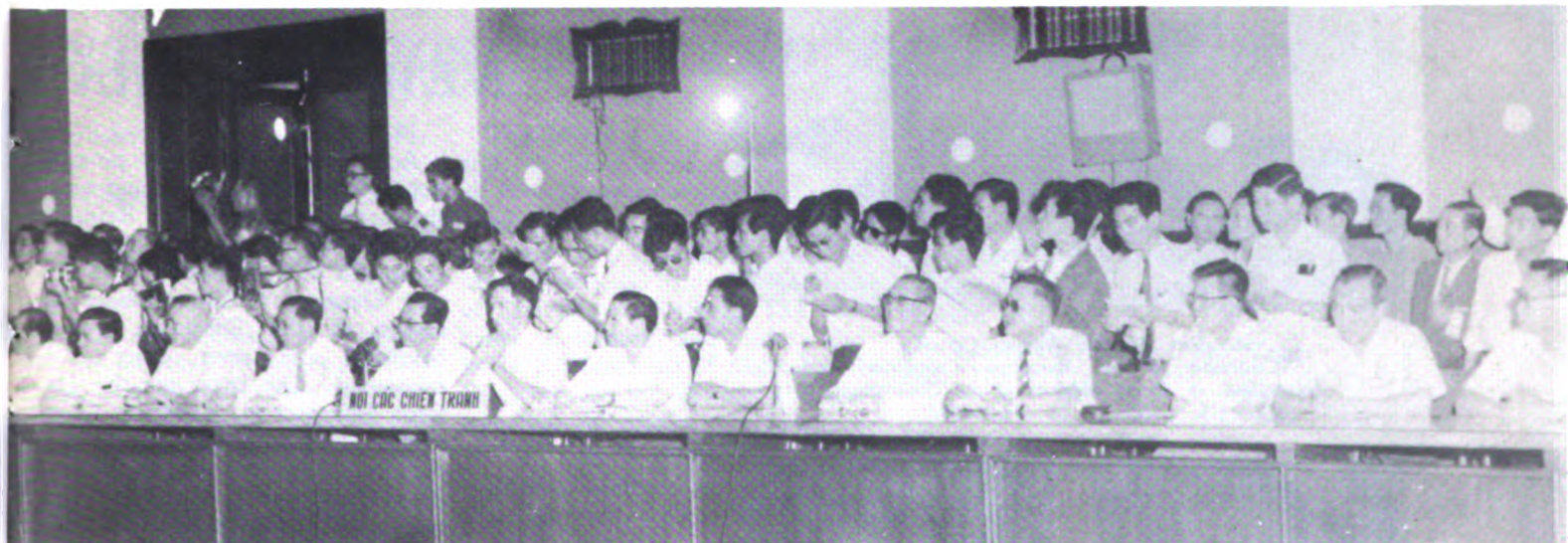
The War Cabinet includes 16 members the eldest of whom is Dr. Tran van Do, 61, Minister of Foreign Affairs. The youngest is Mr. Nguyen xuan Phong, 29, Secretary of Labor. The average age of the new Cabinet members is 40.

Of diverse professional backgrounds, the members of the Cabinet include three service men — Air Vice Marshal Nguyen Cao Ky, Prime Minister ; Brig. Gen. Nguyen Huu Co, Minister of War and Secretary of National Defense and

Army, Doctor Lt. Col. Nguyen tan Hong, Secretary of Youth — ; three Medical Doctor — Dr. Tran van Do, Minister of Foreign Affairs ; Dr. Tran ngoc Ninh, Minister of Social and Cultural Affairs and Secretary of Education, and Dr. Nguyen ba Kha, Secretary of Health — ; three engineers — Eng. Truong thai Ton, Minister of Economy and Finance and Secretary of Economy, Eng. Lam van Tri, Secretary of Agriculture, and Eng. Ngo Trong Anh, Secretary of Public Works and Communications -;

three Lawyers — Mr. Lu van Vi, Minister of Justice, Mr. Dinh trinh Chinh, Secretary of Psychological Warfare, and Mr. Tran ngoc Lieng, Secretary of Social Welfare.

The other members of the Cabinet include a judge, Mr Tran minh Tiet, Secretary of Interior ; An economics professor, Mr. Tran van Kien, Secretary of Finance ; a bank executive, Mr. Nguyen tat Ung, Secretary of Rural Affairs ; and a Labor expert, Mr. Nguyen xuan Phong, Secretary of Labor.



THE WAR CABINET

First row, from left to right. Mr. Ngo Trong Anh, Commissioner for Public Works and Communications. — Mr. Bui Huu Tuan, Deputy Commissioner for Public Works. — Mr. Lam Van Tri, Agriculture Commissioner. — Mr. Tran Ngoc Lieng, Commissioner for Social Affairs. — Mr. Nguyen Tat Ung, Commissioner for Rural Affairs. — Lt. Col. Nguyen Tan Hong, Commissioner for Youth. — Mr. Nguyen Ba Kha, Health Commissioner. — Mr. Nguyen Xuan Phong, Labor Commissioner. — Mr. Lu Van Vi, Justice General Commissioner. — Mr. Tran Minh Tiet, Interior Commissioner. — Mr. Tran Van Kien, Commissioner for Finance. — Mr. Truong Thai Ton General Commissioner for Economy and Finance. — Mr. Dinh Trinh Chinh, Psywar Commissioner.



First press conference by the Directory and the War Cabinet on June 24, 1965 about the state of war and the severance of political relations with France.

From left to right : Sub-Brig. Gen. Du Quoc Dong, Airbone Commander; Colonel Tran Van Phan, Navy Commander; Brig. Gen. Le Nguyen Khang, Marine Corps Commander; Brig. Gen. Linh Quang Vien, (inter-arms) Chief of Staff; Air Vice Marshal Nguyen Cao Ky, President of the Central Executive Committee; Maj. Gen. Nguyen Van Thieu, Chairman of the National Leadership Council; Maj. Gen. Pham Xuan Chieu Secretary General of the NLC; Dr. Tran Van Do, Foreign General Commissioner; Mr. Truong Thai Ton, General Commissioner for Economy and Finance; Mr. Tran Minh Tiet, Interior Commissioner; Mr. Dinh Trinh Chinh, Psywar Commissioner.



*Air Vice Marshal Nguyen Cao Ky,
Chairman of the Executive Committee
(equivalent to Prime Minister of the Government)*



*Dr. Tran Van Do
Minister of Foreign Affairs*



*Lawyer Lu Van Vi
Minister of Justice*

THE NEW GOVERNMENT

According to the newly promulgated Convention, the Congress of the Armed Forces of the Republic of Viet Nam has set up a Directory composed of a Chairman, a Secretary General, a Commissioner in charge of the Executive (Prime Minister) and seven other commissioners. The latter are the Defense Secretary in Executive Committee, the Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces, the four Corps Area Commanders, and the Commander of the Capital Special Sector.

The Commissioner-in-Charge of the Executive acts as the Prime Minister to implement the policies and plans elaborated by the Directory.

The Executive Committee (i.e. the Government) is headed by a Chairman (equivalent to the Prime Minister), and includes five Ministers :

Minister of War



*Brig. Gen. Nguyen Huu Co
Minister of War and Secretary
of Defense*



*Lawyer Dinh Trinh Chinh
Secretary of Psychological
Warfare*



*Mr. Nguyen Tat Ung
Secretary of Rural Affairs*



*Mr. Tran Minh Tiet
Secretary of Interior*



*Lt. Col. Dr. Nguyen Tan Hong
Secretary of Youth*



*Engineer Truong Thai Ton
Minister of Economy and Finance
and Secretary of Economy*



*Lawyer Tran Ngoc Lieng
Secretary of Social Welfare*

*Dr. Tran Ngoc Ninh, Minister
of Social and Cultural affairs
and Secretary of Education*

*Dr. Nguyen Ba Kha
Secretary of Health*

*Mr. Nguyen Xuan Phong
Secretary of Labor*

WAR CABINET

ENT'S COMPOSITION AND ORGANIZATION

Minister of Economy and Finance

Minister of Social and Cultural Affairs

Minister of Foreign Affairs

Minister of Justice

Under the Minister of War are five Secretaries : Secretary of National Defense, Secretary of Psychological Warfare, Secretary of Rural Affairs, Secretary of Interior and Secretary of Youth.

The Minister for Economy and Finance heads four Secretaries : Secretary of Economy, Secretary of Finance, Secretary of Agriculture and Secretary of Public Works and Communications.

The Minister of Social and Cultural Affairs heads four Secretaries : Secretary of Education, Secretary of Health, Secretary of Social Welfare and Secretary of Labor.

The Minister of Foreign Affairs and the Minister of Justice direct all their branches of activities.

According to the organization of the Executive Committee, the Minister of war also holds the functions of Secretary of Defense. The Minister of Economy and Finance also holds the functions of Secretary of Economy, and the Minister of Social and Cultural Affairs the functions of Secretary of Education.

Prime Minister : Air Vice Marshal Nguyen cao Ky

Minister of Foreign Affairs : Dr. Tran van Do

Minister of Justice : Lawyer Lu van Vi

Minister of War and Secretary of Defense : Brig. Gen. Nguyen huu Co

Minister of Economy and Finance and Secretary of Economy : Engineer Truong thai Ton

Minister of Social and Cultural Affairs and Secretary of Education : Dr. Tran ngoc Ninh

Secretary of Psychological Warfare : Lawyer Dinh trinh Chinh

Secretary of Rural Affairs : Mr Nguyen tat Ung

Secretary of Interior : Mr. Tran minh Tiet

Secretary of Youth : Lt. Col. Dr. Nguyen tan Hong

Secretary of Finance : Prof. Tran van Kien

Secretary of Agriculture : Engineer Lam van Tri

Secretary of Public Works and Communications : Engineer Ngo-trong-Anh

Secretary of Health : Dr. Nguyen ba Kha

Secretary of Social Welfare : Lawyer Tran ngoc Lieng

Secretary of Labor : Mr. Nguyen xuan Phong.



*Prof. Tran Van Kien
Secretary of Finance*

*Engineer Lam Van Tri
Secretary of Agriculture*

*Engineer Ngo Trong Anh
Secretary of Public Works and
Communications*

*Mr. Buu Huu Tuan, Deputy
Secretary of Public Works and
communications*

The 20th of July 1954 — the day agreement on Viet Nam was signed at Geneva — was certainly the saddest day in the history of Vietnam. It was the day Vietnam was divided in two.

Eleven years have passed since, yet the Vietnamese people has neither forgotten the bitter memories nor ceased to suffer from the disastrous consequences caused by the country's partition. In the eventful history of Vietnam, July 20th 1954 is remembered with bitterness and rancour as the day Vietnam was divided, the day the part of Vietnam North of the 17th parallel had become a vast inferno for its 14 million inhabitants, a satellite province of Communist China and a base for Red imperialism to extend its grasp over the whole Southeast Asia.

During the last eleven years, each 20th of July brings sorrow and bitterness to all Vietnamese hearts. On this anniversary of the saddest day in Vietnamese history, the whole people of Vietnam, demands that Ho chi Minh and his Viet Cong (Vietnamese Communists) answer for the horrible crimes they have committed against the Nation and the people.

The first crime of the Vietcong is the signing of the Geneva Agreement which divides the country in two. They cannot claim that when signing

the Geneva Agreement they have planned the country's reunification by general election in 1956 because in the Geneva Agreement — the copy bearing the signatures of Brig. General Deitel, representing the command of the French Expeditionary Corps, and of Ta quang Buu, representing the General Command of the Vietcong Army — there was no article concerning the reunification of the country, moreover after the painful German and Korean experiences, nobody would think that one could accept the partition of the country in order to reunite the two parts two years later.

The Vietcong cannot accuse the Government of the Republic of Viet Nam of dividing the country or preventing its reunification because right during the Geneva Conference of 1954, the representative of the Government of the then state of Vietnam has voiced strong opposition to the partition of Vietnam and refused to sign the Geneva Agreement. During the past eleven years the Republic of Vietnam has taken no action detrimental to the Geneva agreement although it did not sign it, and presently its Government is endeavouring to create conditions favourable to the reunification of the country by building in South Vietnam a democratic regime.

The second crime of the Vietcong is to be henchmen of the Chinese Communists in the fratricidal war in South Vietnam today. They buried weapons, implanted disguised troops and guerrillas and left behind cadres in South Vietnam for sabotage activities when these weapons were supposed to be withdrawn and these men to be regrouped to the North. As the personnel and equipment left behind were not enough they clandestinely organized mass infiltration, bringing regular troops, weapons from the North to enlarge the war. They terrorize the rural population which does not support them, killing thousands of innocent persons, opening their abdomen, uprooting their eyes, looting and destroying hospitals, maternity-clinics and leprosy sanatoriums, slaughtering women and children, mining buses and trains, robbing passengers, extorting rice and money from the peasants. These actions that make civilized humanity shiver are daily routine work of the Viet cong cadres.

The third crime of the Vietcong is the maintenance of the dictatorial savage and bellicose regime in the North. They do not cease exploiting the labor force and the property of the people. They also drive tens of thousand of youths from the North to become target for bullets in the

A MAMMOTH RALLY TOOK PLACE MORNING JULY 20, 1965 AT THE CONG HOA STADIUM IN SAIGON ON THE OCCASION OF THE NATIONAL UNITY DAY FOR NORTH VIETNAM LIBERATION



THE NATIONAL UNITY DAY for North Vietnam liberation

Communist aggressive war in Laos. While the people in the North are poor and hungry, the Vietcong are giving away whole resources of the North to the Chinese Communist gangs. They bring in also a great number of Chinese - made weapons, ammunition, and cadres to kill and enslave the Vietnamese people.

Eleven years have passed and Vietcong crimes have piled up. The duplicity and treason of the Vietcong have been unmasked. The Vietnamese people is determined to stop these criminal activities of the traitors. This year, in commemorating the anniversary of the country's partition the whole people of Vietnam is resolved to demand :

1) that the Vietcong put an end to their aggressive and destructive war against South Vietnam by withdrawing all the cadres, weapons, troops, Communist Chinese advisors from South Vietnam,

2) that the Vietcong put an end to their propaganda campaign aiming at creating internal division within the country and international misunderstanding of the problem,

3) that the Vietcong stop driving Vietnam's youth to Laos as mercenaries to Chinese Communists and serving these bellicose new imperialists in their plot of annexing Southeast Asia,

4) that the Chinese Communists — masters of the Vietcong traitors — end their imperialistic ambition of annexing the whole Vietnam, with-



Before hundreds of thousands people at the rally, Maj. Gen. Thieu, the Directory Chairman said: «The 1954 Geneva Agreement has no more validity; the 17th parallel is no more a demarcation line partitioning the Viet Nam territory.»

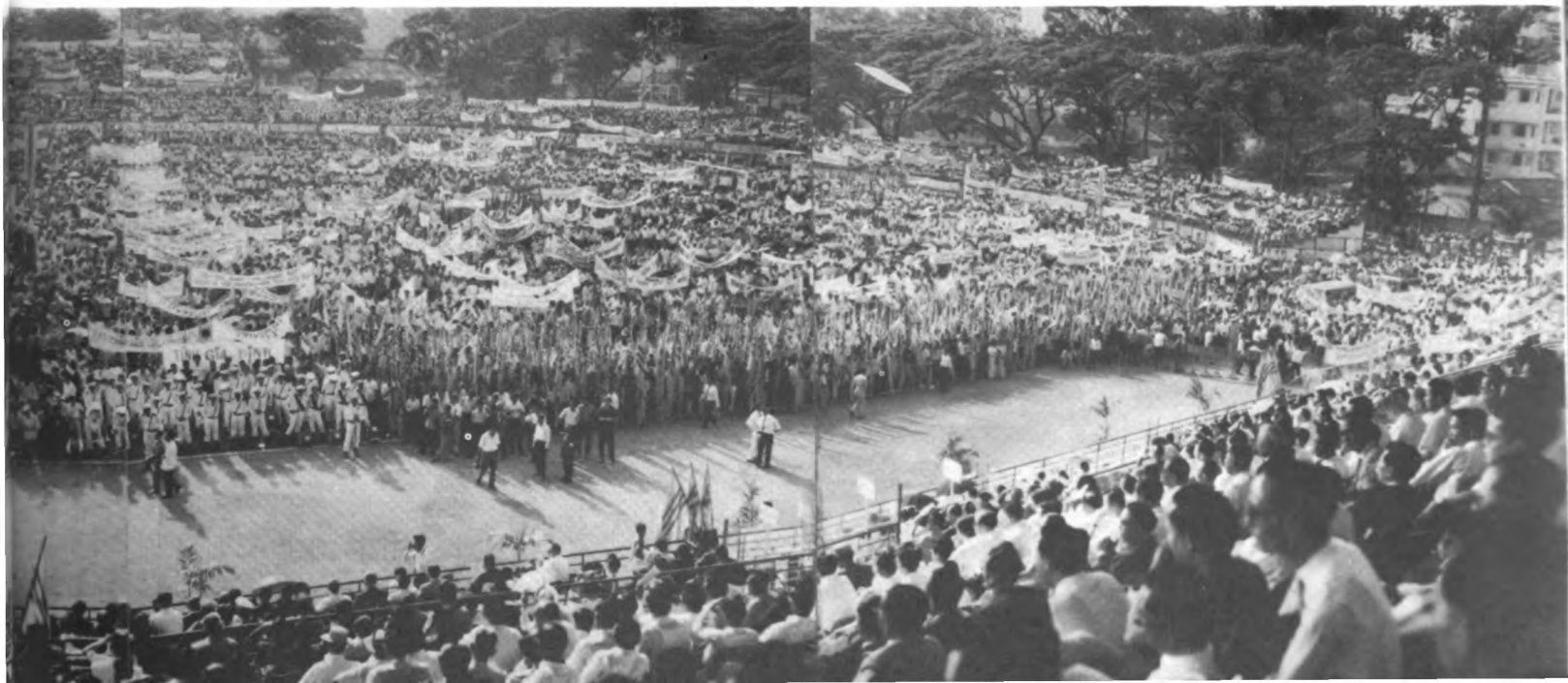
Photo shows him speaking to the rally. Present at the rally were Maj. Gen. Pham Xuan Chieu, the Directory Secretary General, Brig. Gen. Nguyen Huu Co, war Minister, other Cabinet Members, high ranking officials representatives of civic organisations and religious communities and representatives of the diplomatic corps.

draw their troops disguised as advisors and end all forms of domination of the North.

5) With all its strength, energy and will, the strength, energy and will of a people which had triumphed over the strongest aggressive armies from Northern Asia and from western Europe, of a people thirsty of liberty, democracy and justice, who has crossed mountains and seas to flee dictatorship, and who had overthrown despotic regimes, this people is patiently but resolutely determined to demand that

the Chinese Communists and their henchmen, the Vietcong, quickly carry out the above conditions.

The Vietnamese people wholeheartedly and wilfully supports the Government in its determination to implement the principles of liberty, democracy, justice, happiness, independence, reunification of the country set forth by the November 1 Revolution, and unanimsly demands that the Communists stop at once the aggressive war they have been waging in the South.



JULY 20, 1965 THE NATIONAL UNITY DAY FOR NORTH VIETNAM LIBERATION

« We must extirpate the Communists right in their stronghold in the North to save our people to wash out the shame for our Fatherland and to build a lasting peace for the entire population », Psywar Secretary Dinh Trinh Chinh told two armed propaganda platoons of former returnees on the occasion of the National Unity Day for Liberation of North Vietnam July 20, 1965. « The entire population, he stressed, is now inflamed with the obsession to liberate North Vietnam. »



*Lawyer Dinh Trinh Chinh.
Secretary of Psychological
Warfare*

**THE NATIONAL FLAG WILL FLUTTER SOON
ON THE TERRITORY OF NORTH VIETNAM**



During the meeting, a Viet Cong military cadre effigy was knocked down and trampled underfoot by the Youths.

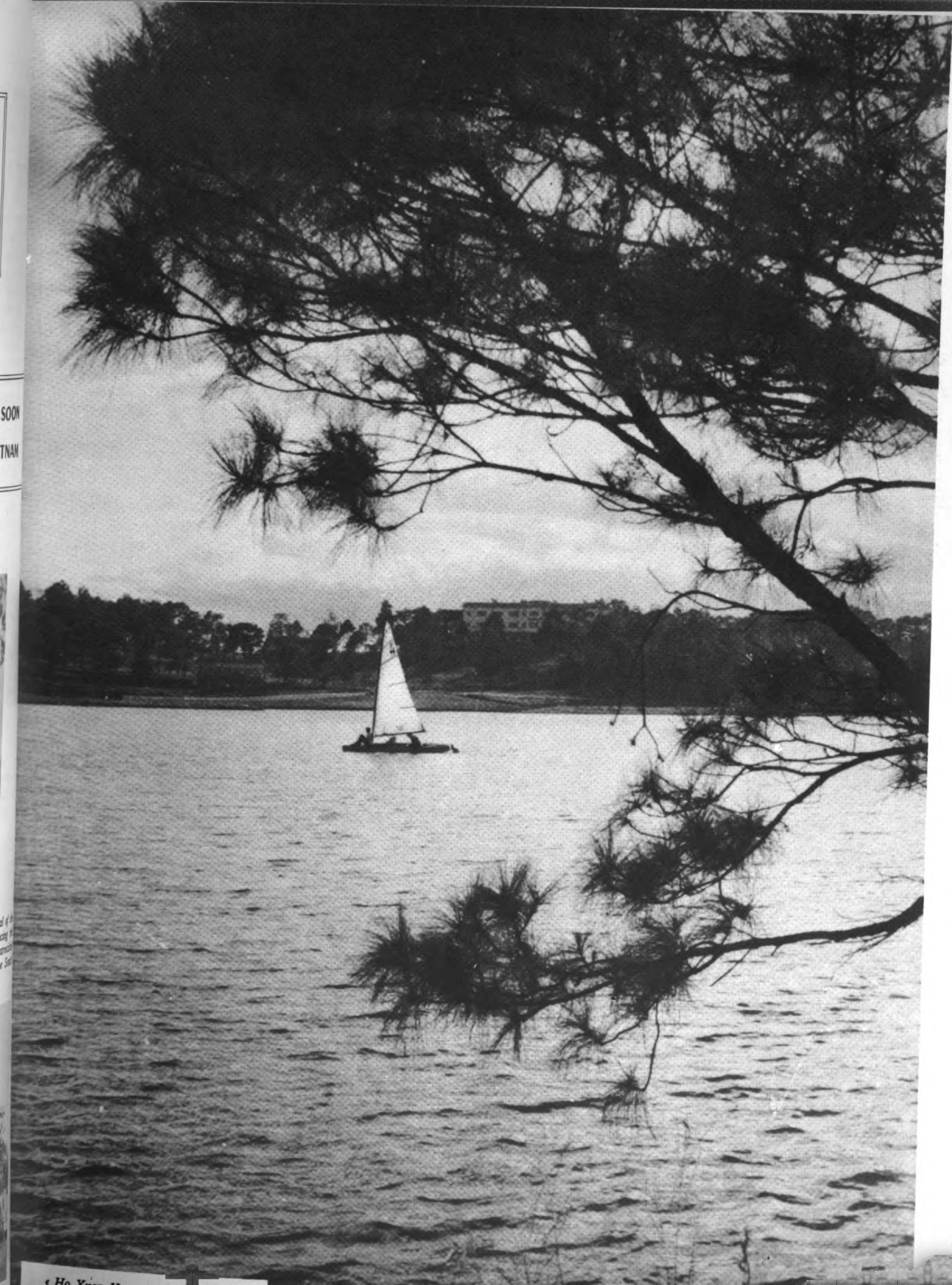


Photo shows Dr. Pham Huu Chuong Secretary General of the Asian People Anticommunist League (APACL) denouncing the Viet Cong aggression in South Viet Nam and their atrocities committed on innocent people and Armed Forces of the South to liberate the North.



The mammoth rally wound up with a parade through the main streets of the Capital.

SOON
TNAM



ed of the
ing in
mance
e. See

Ho Yim H

