

## E C O N O M I C

### FINANCE

#### Bonds

Quotations in Indo-Chinese bonds: 1922 issue, 74.50 piastres. 5% bonds, 1938 issue, 103.50 piastres for a 100 piastre bond; 1035 piastres for a 1000 piastre bond.

Saigon Fr. 7/9/43

Indo-China Bonds for 1922: 75 piastres. 5% Inco-China bonds of 1938: 104 piastres for a 100 piastre bond; 1040 piastres for a 1000 piastre bond.

Saigon Fr. 7/29/43

Indo-China of 1922: 76 piastres; Indo-China of 1936: 104 for a 100 piastre bond, 1,040 for 1,000 piastre bond.

Saigon Fr. 8/9/43

Indo-China bonds of 1922: 75 piastres; Indo-China Bonds of 1936-104 piastres for 100 piastre bond, 1040 piastres for a 1000 piastre bond.

Saigon Fr. 8/17/43

1922 issue--75 piastres; 1938 issue bearing 5%, 104 piastres for 100 piastre bond and 1040 for 1,000 piastre bond.

Saigon Fr. 8/26/43

Quotations on Indo-China Bonds: 1922--75 piastres. 1936-104 piastres for 100 piastre coupons and 1040 for piastre coupons worth 1,000.

Saigon Fr. 8/28/43

Indo-China bonds issue 1922: 74 piastres; 1936-104 piastres for 100 piastre coupons; 1040 piastres for 1000 piastre coupons.

Saigon Fr. 8/29/43

Indo-Chinese bonds of the 1922 issue--81 piastres; Indo-Chinese bonds of the 1944 issue--133 piastres!

Fr. Saigon Fr. 1/19/45

The 87th redemption of bonds of the 1922 Indo-Chinese government loan occurred this morning. Bonds bearing serial number 101,611 are redeemed for 2,000 piastres. Bonds bearing serial number 13,424 are redeemed for 1,000 piastres. Bonds bearing the following serial numbers are redeemed for 500 piastres: 11,184; 66,709; 18,892; 91,856; 24,278; 70,641; 120,832; 61,621, 120,695.

Saigon Fr. 12/1/43

Vichy, May 11. The French government on May 11 granted the Government General of French Indo-China the authority to issue bonds totalling fifty million piastres. The new bonds will be issued to provide funds for the redemption of the bonds issued in 1938. The French government has guaranteed the redemption and payment of interests of the new bonds.

Tok. JO 5/12/44

On the other hand, Indo-China currency has shown some inflationary tendencies since the beginning of the year. It appears that the present amount of currency in circulation reaches an undisclosed 100,000,000 piastres. Out of this, however, approximately 20% has been called in, alleviating the fear of collapse; and since the actual amount in circulation is about an undisclosed 100,000,000 piastres, it can be



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said that there is no tendency toward an inflation of serious proportions. The issuance of government lottery tickets and securities have been about the only measure for the absorption of currency in the past, and it was decided to issue new bonds from this year to absorb the floating capital. The issuance of new bonds was the first in six years since 1938, and a smooth absorption has been anticipated. The amount issued was 50,000,000 piastres at 4% interest. The public has been called on to convert their 1938 bonds at 5% interest to the new bonds and it is said too, that the drive is progressing satisfactorily.

Tok. JO 6/1/44

The Governor General of Indo-China has decided to fix the annual rate of interest on Indo-Chinese treasury bonds at 2½%. The new rate will apply to all bonds which are bought and registered from July 1, 1944, on. (Note: the new rate is given as 2% by Saigon in French at 8:00 a.m.-trans)

Fr. Saigon Fr. 6/26/44

Bond absorption shows people are economically strong. For the first time since 1936, the public completely subscribed to the 5,000 piastre bonds issued within a two week period. This was very gratifying. On the whole, the people of Annam show but little inclination to save money and are more or less satisfied with a hand-to-mouth existence. However, the fact that the number of Annamese who purchased bonds is gradually increasing shows what results may be obtained through government direction. Another noteworthy fact is the plan for the absorption of idle funds which was carried out by the Finance Ministry when it boosted this year's bond flotation to 110,000,000 piastres compared with 65,000,000 piastres floated last year. The new issue was more than three times as great as the 35,000,000 piastre loan floated in 1941. More than 80% of the treasury securities of last year, totalling 5,000,000 piastres were bought up, while the sale of lottery tickets was excellent. Thus measures to absorb idle capital have been satisfactory.

Tok. JO 7/10/44

Saigon: The Government General of French Indo-China has increased the Finance Department's bond flotation of 11,000,000 piastres to 140,000,000 piastres and clarified its plan to intensify means for absorbing idle funds. The lottery-bond issue limitation also was increased recently to 9,600,000 piastres, which is 3,600,000 piastres above the limit imposed last year, and 16 times that set in 1940 when lottery-bonds were first issued.

Tok. JO 1/11/45

French radio Saigon in Cantonese at 5:20 a. m. to French Indo-China and East Asia. The French Indo-China Council held a meeting in Saigon on March 7. The meeting was held for discussion of the different procedures of the issuance of bonds.

Fr. Saigon Cant. 3/9/45

Notice to the public: Payment of interest on various kinds of bonds which are due to be paid from the general budget of Indo-China will be made as formerly to bond-holders living within the boundaries of Indo-China. The public is reminded that the drawing of the IC lottery, originally set for April, has been postponed until May 4.

Saigon Fr. 4/26/45



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##### Redemption

The 1938 5% Indo-Chinese government bonds have been called for redemption on a basis of \$102.40 (Indo-Chinese dollar-piastre) per hundred dollar bond and \$1,024 per \$1,000 bond. In addition to the above, article states that the interest coupon of these bonds which falls due on 1 June 1944, will be paid. A new loan of the Indo-Chinese general government will be floated beginning 16 May 1944. The redemption date is 16 May 1944, and it will bear 4% interest. The price of the Indo-Chinese bonds will be 990 Indo-Chinese dollars for each 1,000 piastre Indo-Chinese bond.

IDC 6804 5/17/44

##### Interest

By the decree of October 16, the Governor General had decided to fix the annual interest rate of the Indo-Chinese Treasury Bonds at 1.70%. The new interest rate is applying to all the newly purchased or renewed bonds, beginning November 1.

Fr.Saigon Fr. 10/27/44

##### Remittance

###### To France

Lifting the ban hitherto placed on the remittance of money from French Indo-China to the French homeland, the people in French Indo-China have been allowed to send money to France through the branch office of the Indo-China Bank.

Tokyo E. 1/25/43

Following recent remittances of money to France which have been reported in the press, the Secretary of State for the Colonies has sent Admiral Jean DeCoux another telegram:... The total of the last collections made by the Legion in Cochin-China, Tonkin and Cambodia were paid to the Director General of the Legion who disposed of the amounts as he saw fit...Marshall Petain personally takes a deep interest in all of the ... whose aim is to help the victims of air bombings as the people from Lorraine... an idea of the importance and the variety of misfortunes would induce the French and Indo-Chinese to make new generous efforts.

Saigon Fr. 3/18/43

###### To China

Saigon Domei: The remittance of money to their native country by Chinese merchants residing in FIC was prohibited since the outbreak of the GEA War. Through the good offices of our ... in FIC, this ban was lifted and beginning today remittance by exchange will be allowed to the Chinese merchants in Indo-China to peace areas in China. The amount of remittance is limited to 50 piastres at one time and the Chinese people will be employed to handle such remittances.

Tokyo J. 1/19/43

Beginning today prohibition on sending money home to China has been lifted for Chinese in French Indo-China.

Tokyo J. 1/19/43



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#### Remittance

##### To China

It has become possible to send money from Chinese living in FIC to Canton through the aid of our embassy in FIC and our consulate-general at Canton. Recently 17,400 yen in reserve bank notes valuation arrived through the Japanese Yokohama Specie Bank as the first remittance of money directed to families living in Canton and suburbs. With the aid of the consulate-general this amount of money will be forwarded from the bank to all Chinese families throughout the area.

Tokyo via: Harbin 3/9/43

As for the sending of money to the homes by Chinese Merchants who are living in FIC, it was decided, as a result of a negotiation between the Japanese Embassy and FIC and the FIC authority, that (Shu Nan Pon) of FIC who is now living in China would be the arbitrator. It was also decided that the Yokohama Bank should be allowed to send transaction and each individual should be allowed to send his money only within the limitation of fifty piastres. As the first shipment, an amount of 17,400 yuan in the Central Reserve Bank note arrived at Canton in the early part of March. This amount of 300,000 piastres in the Federal Reserve Bank of China. Then recently the amount was again changed into the military notes amounting to 23,126.50 yen by the Yokohama Specie Bank so that they can be sent to the various areas in Central China.

Tokyo J. 4/11/43

Saigon Domei: The remittance of Chinese merchants in FIC is increasing and previously 50 piastres was allowed but since then from Dec. to May already 200,000 piastres exceeding.

Tok. J. 6/24/43

A message from Canton says that remittances between French Indo-China and Kwangtung, which were put into practice in April last year, due to the cooperation of the Japanese Government, have shown steady increase. Figures released by the authorities concerned reveal that in June this year a total of 134,000,000 dollars was sent to Canton by overseas Chinese, and the figure was increased in July this year to 286,000,000 dollars. These remittances have important bearing on the reconstruction activities of Kwangtung Province.

Shanghai E. 8/11/44

#### Taxes

In FIC the governor ordered that owners of cars must pay their license fee and report the condition of the rubber tires. The deadline is extended to May 31. Any violator will be punished by a fine of not more than 120,000 francs and 2 years imprisonment.

Saigon C. 5/22/43

The Direct Taxes reminds to all the taxpayers of their duty. All the employers must declare the wages and salaries paid out to their employees. This rule is absolute. The infraction of this rule is fined up to 100 piastres; however, the rule applies in the case of salaries exceeding 1200 piastres per year. It is also reminded that it is not necessary to file income tax declaration on incomes under 3600 piastres per annum for the Europeans and 2400 piastres for the Indo-Chinese.

Saigon Fr. 1/10/44



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#### Taxes

In this connection, the tax levied on salt has added greatly towards meeting the French Indo-China budget expenditures. Before the outbreak of the war, the levy on salt amounted to eight per cent of the total yearly revenue. Further, the tax on salt amounted to 11% of the total customs duties revenue. In 1943 the huge sum of 7,700,00 piastres in salt revenue was realized which represented from 4% to 5% of the total 1943 revenue of 170,000,000 piastres. With the revision of the tax system, salt revenue for the 1944-45 fiscal year is expected to reach 10,000,000 piastres.

Tok. JO 6/2/44

With regard to excise, the administration disposes throughout the country of a number of organizations for the collection of indirect taxes and from sales monopolies. They exert a control over 16 (national banks), 6,000 (farm) producers, 250,000 tobacco growers. They ... the struggle against black marketeering. There is no exaggeration in asserting that the customs and excise administrations are today fully participating in the country's outer and inner defense. To carry out the overwhelming task encumbered upon them, these administrations dispose of 700 European commissioners and of some 3,000 Indo-Chinese (sides) scattered throughout the Federation's territory and all along the Indo-Chinese borders. It is not a very important ... in quantity of the extent of the coastal, ... and hinterland area. In spite of these limited contingents, the administration owing to the strategical situation of their offices and control posts, manage to get through the work encumbered upon them. The main offices are established in large centers, while the secondary offices and control posts are set up at those (junctions) where the traffic is likely to be particularly intense. The customs inspection is placed in the hands of mercantile marine officers who dispose of some 100 naval craft of various kinds according to duties which they have to carry out. They include such units as patrollers, ... motor-boats and barges, which are fitted out according to sea-faring regulations. Thus the Indo-Chinese customs and excise officials on sea, as well as on land, protect Indo-Chinese economy.

Fr.SaigonFr. 8/2/44

Aiming at the killing of two birds with one stone--that is, the restriction of passenger travel and shipment of commodities of non-urgent nature and the increasing of revenue--the government of French Indo-China recently increased on a wide scale the surtax on travel and commodity shipping fees, in addition to adding a new tax to the existing transportation tax.

Tok. JO 8/3/44

Saigon: The French Indo-China Government General, having met its budget requirements almost entirely by revenues, did not have to float any bonds. However, to meet mounting expenditures, the Government-General on December 9 promulgated a Tax Reform Law which will be in force since. . . According to unofficial estimates released by the authorities of the Finance Department, state revenues from incomes and profits have increased but revenues from incomes and duties have fallen. Revenues from taxes on business profits and private incomes last year amounted to 29,800,000. 80% of this amount came



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from business profit taxes, representing an increase of 7,000,000 piastres over the 1942 figure. Revenues from income taxes for the past fiscal year were triple the 1942 total.

Tok. JO 8/9/44

Saigon: In order to cope with the decreased national revenue, the Government General of French Indo-China, early this year, carried out large-scale revisions on direct taxes, centering mainly on personal and business income taxes. Since the government raised excise tax and earnestly strived to balance the national finance. Let us examine some of the recent taxation measures. The purchase price of opium has been fixed at 500 piastres per kilogram. It is estimated that the revenue increase from opium tax will amount to 5,000,000 piastres, while the total annual revenue from opium tax is seen as ten to twenty million piastres. Next in importance is tax on alcoholics. The annual revenue from alcohol tax is about 10,000,000 piastres. Since tax on high grade alcohol was raised 60%, sizable increase in revenue from this source is now anticipated. For instance, alcohol production has shown a great increase, and consequently it is seen that it will easily surpass a certain number of estimated tonnage. In the early part of October, postal rates were also increased. Domestic telegraph service was raised 50% at the outset to carry out 100% increase. Together with the telephone rate, which was being raised every month, the revenue from postal service will be 22 to 23 million piastres, an increase of 5,000,000 piastres. Besides these there are the newly created sugar excise tax and navigation tax on junks below 160 tons.

Tok. JO 11/10/44

#### Tariff

As French Indo-China has been granted freedom of settlement in her trade policies by her motherland France, she is carrying out a tariff policy which will not in any way serve as hindrance in the trade between Nippon and herself. FIC has two types of tariff, that is general tariff and a very low rate tariff. In her policy towards Nippon she is applying a general tariff which is approximately 1/3 of the rate of the very low rate tariff. A special exemption of tariff which is made on provisions, commodities of daily necessity of life and others numbering 47 items to be imported from Tokyo. As for the tariff on cotton goods and miscellaneous goods of low-rate it has been further lowered. Also, exemption on tariff is placed on exports of Indian corn, coal, zinc and the like to Nippon... Commerce and Industry Minister Iamaguchi explained.

Tok. J. 2/13/43

#### Insurance

A talk, Saigon, Today: Insurance for school children has been introduced, which is intended to cover all accidents which may happen to children during their school life. The payment of a supplementary premium is made to cover all risks arising on the way to and from school. The rate obtained from Chasseloup Laubat is 3 piastres per pupil per year. Another 3.25 piastres covers risks outside of school hours.

Saigon Fr. 11/15/43



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Lotteries

The 87th drawing of the Indo-Chinese National Lottery will be held on December 1, 1943 at 9 hours at the building of the Finance Administration in Hanoi.

Saigon Fr. 11/17/43

Here are the results in the drawing in the Indo-Chinese Lottery. The tickets terminating in 34,42,25,58 win ten piastres. The tickets 5,546; 5,293; 9,562; 8,421; 2,148; 131 win 50 piastres. The tickets 1,879; 1,066; 5,558; 273 win 100 piastres.

Saigon Fr. 12/6/43

The drawing for the ("D" or second) series of the third issue of the Indo-China Lottery will take place on Feb. 4 at Hanoi.

Saigon Fr. 1/22/44

War Financing

... It is understood that wholesale adjustment of enterprises carried on by Japanese companies in French Indo-China will be made by the Saigon branch of the Japanese Ambassadorial Office in order to boost the production of various war materials by facilitating the interchange of technique, material and labor among companies. ...

Tok. E. 5/30/44

Contributions for the War

See under War Measures.



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Committee for Fostering Japanese Relations

On the initiative of the Committee for Fostering Relations between Japan and French Indo-China, a meeting was held in Hanoi on November 5, attended by representatives of both governments.

Tok.Span. 11/6/42

Japanese Culture Halls

In order to promote cultural relations between Japan and French Indo-China, Japanese Culture Halls similar to those in Bangkok will be established in Hanoi and Saigon, it has been decided. Preparations are being rushed for the opening of these culture halls by next summer.

Tok. Eng. 2/19/43

Ambassador Yoshizawa stated: "... The Japan-French Indo-China cultural hall which is part of the Japan-French Indo-China cultural pact will soon have its work and contents decided upon with the appointment of a director of the hall. It is expected that the hall will be opened within the next month..."

Tok. Jap. 3/9/43

Masayoshi Yokoyama, formerly advisor to the Japanese Embassy in Hanoi, has been appointed Director of the Japanese Cultural Hall in French Indo-China. The cooperation of France is expected and work will be begun in August at the latest.

Tok. Jap. 4/15/43

Hanoi: The inaugural ceremony of the Japanese Cultural Hall here will be held on October 3 on the auspicious occasion of Meiji Setsu, Emperor Meiji's birthday. Under the chairmanship of Mr. Masayuki Yokoyama, Japanese Minister to French Indo-China, the new Japanese hall in collaboration with local French Indo-China cultural organs will undertake extensive cultural research work.

Tok. Eng. 11/1/43

Hanoi: The inauguration ceremony for the Nippon Cultural Hall was held in a grand manner yesterday, November 3 at Hanoi.

Tok. Jap. 11/3/43

In an article entitled "The mission of the cultural halls in French Indo-China" contributed to the June number of (wd), published by the Japanese language educational promotion association, (Kaneo) Tsuchida, Chief of the Tokyo Office of the Japanese Cultural Halls in French Indo-China, outlines the various projects conceived by these halls. Stressing the necessity of closer spiritual ties between Japan and French Indo-China to implement the existing close economic and political cooperation between the two countries, Tsuchida says that in order to achieve this objective it is necessary to enable French Indo-China inhabitants to have their proper places, to attain self-sufficiency in foodstuffs and other commodities, stabilize their livelihood and develop resources such that they shall be able to contribute to bolstering fighting strength and construction of the Greater East Asia co-prosperity sphere. To this end, Tsuchida declares, Japan should supply scientific knowledge and technology, and also furnish necessary materials and equipment. According to the writer, the Japanese cultural halls in French Indo-China are now projecting various plans to add stimulus in fostering production and improvement of the livelihood of French Indo-China's inhabitants... establishment of an Industrial Hall at Saigon is being projected, the writer says. It is hoped, he says, to dispatch technologists from Japan who will sponsor various industrial exhibitions and aid



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Japanese Culture Halls

in obtaining equipment and scientific knowledge through this organ. Tsuchida further expresses hope to create a research organ to prosecute to a higher degree investigations which have been hitherto conducted by the Japanese Ambassadorial office with a view to collecting basic data for a farsighted national policy in regard to Japanese cultural activities in French Indo-China. Another plan under way is the establishment of a scientific hall in Hanoi to supplement the work of L'Ecole Francaise... (Engineer reports station left air for no apparent reason--ed.) Tok. Eng. 6/14/44

Japanese Cultural Institute

The French Indo-China authorities have officially notified the Japanese Ambassadorial Office that they will fully support the establishment of the Japan Cultural Institutes in Hanoi and Saigon for strengthening cultural relations between the two countries. Cultural, publicity and research facilities will be provided by these institutes, whereby Japanese culture can be introduced to French Indo-China through lectures, motion pictures, libraries and other means. On the other hand, the institute will enable French Indo-China to introduce their culture to the Japanese.

Tok. Eng. 2/20/43

To aid other authorities (in speeding economic and political relations), Minister Yokoyama has been appointed Director of the Japanese Cultural Hall and cultural institutes will be established both at Hanoi and Saigon, and an effort will be exerted to propagate both the cultures of Nippon and French Indo-China.

Tok. Jap. 4/19/43

Hanoi: As a preparatory measure throughout the establishment of the Japan Institute at Hanoi, the Japan-French Indo-China cultural relations committee has been set up in order to draw up concrete plans regarding future cultural cooperation between the two countries. The committee is headed by Mr. (Masaoiki Yokiyama), the Japanese Minister, and Mr. (Albert Southland), Inspector General of Education for the French Indo-China government.

It is understood that following the establishment of the Japan Institute, the committee expanded will be turned into the Japan-French Indo-China Cultural Relations Council, in which leading government and civilian authorities of both countries will be appointed as members.

Tok. Eng. 5/9/43

Masayuki Yokoyama, the Minister to French Indo-China, who is the first director of the Japan-French Indo-China Cultural Institute in French Indo-China, attended a round-table conference which was held today at 4:30 p.m. at the Japan-French Indo-China Cultural Institute at Surugadai in Tokyo under the auspices of the Japan-French Indo-China Institute. Yokoyama stated: "... We deeply feel that the extent of the understanding of Japan by the people of French Indo-China in general is still insufficient with the exception of understanding by part of the people in some respects. The Japan-French Indo-China Cultural Institute, by beginning cultural undertakings more positively hereafter, will make the French Indo-Chinese and the Annamese understand the true Japanese culture and at the same time afford them the facilities of Japanese research associations in the fields of history, economy and culture.

Tok. Jap. 7/3/43



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##### Japanese Cultural Institutes

Masayuku Yokoyama, president of the Japanese Cultural Institute in French Indo-China, arrived today in Saigon. After consulting with Ambassador Yoshizawa in Saigon concerning concrete problems for the establishment of the cultural institute, Yokoyama will leave for Hanoi next week. Hsinking Jap. 7/30/43

Saigon: Mamayuki Yokoyama, adviser to the Japanese Embassy and Chief of the Japanese Cultural Institute in French Indo-China, who arrived in Saigon yesterday, interviewed news reporters concerning the importance of the cultural institute and other matters, stating: "As a result of various negotiations concerning the importance of the cultural institute, Junzo Takano, former minister to Colombia, accepted appointment of vice-president (i.e., cultural institute) .... We expect to have the staff organized and begin activities by September. We expect to continue in the introducing of things Japanese through films and exchanging of students and scholars. It is necessary for the cultural institute to promote all-out cooperation of French Indo-China for the establishment of the GEA through the cultural center. Especially, we fully realize that all-out cooperation cannot be attained by political means."

Tok. Jap. 8/1/43

Saigon: Since arriving at Saigon, Director Yokoyama of the cultural institute has been making business contacts with various offices in regard to the establishment of an office for the institute. The cultural institute is scheduled to open its doors on February 11 on the occasion of the observance of "Kigansetsu", Empire Day.

Tok. Jap. 1/6/44

Keeping pace with the steady and sound progress of the construction of the GEA co-prosperity sphere, cultural interchange among the Asiatic countries is constantly intensifying. Last year, a Japanese Cultural Institute was founded in Hanoi; and now a similar institute will be established in Saigon. Just as there is a Science Department in the Hanoi Institute, there will be an Industrial Department in the new institute at Saigon.

Tok. Span. 5/7/44

His Excellence Mr. Yokoyama, President of the Japanese Cultural Institute, left Hanoi for Saigon, where he will direct the activities of the institute for a period of about two months.

Saigon Fr. 7/14/44

Through Japan's cultural policy towards French Indo-China, centering around the Japan Cultural Society, Japanese culture, although conservative, is gradually permeating the lives of the people. Japanese movies are shown in the first-class theaters to the plaudits of the Annamese audiences. At the gay spots, Japanese melodies fill the air. In a metropolis, where there has been a fusion of the French with the Annamese culture, Japanese culture has been harmoniously blended, and a new GEA culture is about to be born.

Tok. Jap. 9/28/44

##### Japanese Cultural Houses

It is learned that Minister Masayuki Yokoyama, recently named director of the Japan-French Indo-China cultural houses to be opened in Hanoi and Saigon, who has been here since the first of the month conferring with interested authorities, will leave shortly for French Indo-China in order to undertake measures preparatory to the founding of the houses. The new houses will be built in Japanese style with Japanese gardens and will include a library and an exposition room, according to Yokoyama.

Tok. Fr. 6/26/43



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##### Japanese Cultural Houses

Mr. Yokoyama said that northern and southern Indo-China will have their respective cultural houses which will be very different for the simple reason that the conditions in these two regions are entirely different. As far as the land and the buildings of the institute ... Mr. Yokoyama revealed that the land would be given by the authorities of Indo-China. For the buildings of the institute itself, they intend to use Japanese architects and they will be specialists. It is expected that the buildings will be of Japanese style and that a garden will be adjacent. Saigon Fr. 6/30/43

##### Exchange Professorships

The second exchange professor between Japan and French Indo-China, Dr. Shoji Mehara of Kyoto Imperial University, arrived at Hanoi and related his aspirations as follows: "What kind of school the Annamites will follow has not yet been proven in the archaeological field, so with the assistance of Dr. (Borvett), a professor of the (Entei) School in French Indo-China, I hope to be shown some of the evacuated matters. I have brought various materials and I would like to give corroborative evidence that Japan is superior in the field of archaeology." Tok. Jap. 12/13/42

##### Exhibition

The French Indo-China Governor General is to open an exhibition December 20 for one month at Saigon city park. Japan has been requested to participate and will do so. The exposition will cover 100,000 square meters and there will be 32 buildings for display of exhibits. In the central part Japan will construct a Japan Hall covering 3,000 square meters. In it there will be displayed an exhibit of models of airplanes, ships, trains, streetcars; art and industrial objects; pictures of the fruit of progressive Japan's heavy industry and culture. The actual appearance of sturdy Japan under the GEA war will be presented through these exhibits. Tok. Jap. & Eng. 9/24/42

For Annamites, see under Annamites

See also under LANGUAGE

#### ACADEMIE, SCIENCES MORALES ET POLITIQUES

The Academy of "Sciences Morales et Politiques" has learned of the creation of ... in Indo-China and has accorded it their patronage. The ... of Indo-China will be composed of thirty members all appointed by the Governor General. Saigon Fr. 9/20/43

#### JAPANESE SCIENTIFIC INSTITUTE

There is a Japanese Scientific Institute set up at Hanoi under the auspices of the Maison Japonaise to spread Japanese culture among the Annamese people. It is true that there already exists the famous Institute D'Extreme Orient and the Pasteur Institute, which are maintained at Hanoi by the French, and one of these institutions conducts research work on history, archaeology and anthropology, while the other conducts researches on tropical medicines, but the work of these institutions, broad and deep as it is, has no direct bearing on the general uplift of the Annamese people. Therefore,



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#### JAPANESE SCIENTIFIC INSTITUTE

the Japanese Scientific Institute is devoting its attention to the general uplift of the Annamese people by conducting researches on the Ankor-Vat culture, developing Annamese music and dancing, preserving all the Annamese music, as well as synchronizing the four theatrical troupes which have survived. Tok. Eng. 12/13/44

#### L'ECOLE FRANCAISE D'EXTREME ORIENT

Yesterday at Hanoi Admiral de Coux visited the new library of L'Ecole Francaise D'Extreme Orient, which had organized on this occasion an interesting exhibit of Oriental manuscripts and ancient books on Asia. Saigon Fr. 2/9/45

#### COUNCIL FOR HISTORICAL, LEGAL AND SOCIAL RESEARCH STUDIES

During its last meeting, the Council for Historical, Legal and Social Research Studies heard, first -- a speech by Mr. (Valrais) on the (Coyon Caves) in lower Cochinchina where objects going back to the third century were discovered; second -- a communication from Mr. (Leon Carnuyon) relative to an injunction imposed upon the Rain God (Hatpu) by 16 Imperial Delegates in 1789 to make the rain fall under pain of having himself deprived of the benefits of ... Saigon Fr. 7/5/44

### THE ARTS

#### IN GENERAL

The School of Beaux Arts of Hanoi was founded in 1924 and until 1938 followed a purely academic program. At this time it was completely transformed by the addition of applied arts -- lacquer, ebony carving, silversmithing and ceramics and has functioned since with great success.

The School of Art of Bien-hoa was opened in 1907. It has about 40 or 50 students. They make enameled pottery in the Chinese style, storewares of all kinds, copper articles and wax figures. The work shows an interesting adaptation of the modern trend to the medium in which it is expressed.

In 1918, when Cambodian art was at the height of its decadence, Groslier and Silice founded the School of Art of Phnom-penh in order to instruct the Khmers in the traditions of their ancestors, and these students now turn out chests, jewelry, dishes, etc. of unbelievable finesse.

The School of Decorative Art, Printing and Lithography in Giadinh was founded in 1913 to complete the professional teaching courses given at Bien-hoa. From 15 scholars originally, there is now a student body of 160. These students will become teachers in the primary schools of Indo-China or printers and lithographers in industry.

In 1901 the School of Applied Arts of Thudaumot was founded with the primary aim of developing the regional artist, particularly the workers in ebony, and sculptors, and workers in inlay. The school had about 40 students. In 1916 Bien-hoa, Giadinh and Thudaumot coordinated their three establishments. In 1936 a new impulse was given when the school started to work in art furniture and wood sculpture, and turned out master artisans in lacquer and ebony. An artisan's cooperative has been developed in order to unit the efforts



## S O C I A L

### THE ARTS

#### IN GENERAL

of all former students. The furniture executed by the young students in lacquer and in the style of Louis XVI is most unusual.

The school at Giadinh also turns out paintings in oil, gouaches, woodblocks and etchings and paintings on silk.

The French School of the Far East was founded in 1898 in Saigon by Paul Doumer and was moved to Hanoi in 1901. It is an institute of historical research, archaeology and linguistics and specializes in the study of the Indo-Chinese peninsula and oriental Asia. It has a library of 77,900 volumes, and 20,000 prints of all the regions. The function of this school is the maintenance of all historical monuments, except Angkor-Vat, which is handled separately.

IDC 2465 1/21/43

#### IMPERIAL MUSEUM SENDS EXHIBITION

For the first time in Japan's history, the Ancient Fine Arts will be exchanged between Japan and French Indo-China during the next month, the Imperial Household Department announced Thursday. Through the Society for International Cultural Relations, the Imperial Museum of Japan will send 31 fine arts of the National Treasures class, including 3 paintings, 5 Noh masks, as well as ancient swords, scripture, and others. In the meantime, French Indo-China will send to Japan 71 valuable fine arts belonging to the ancient (Komma) art, including 33 sculptures, 25 urn wares and 13 cutler wares.

Tok. Eng. 7/24/42

Saigon: With the Japanese Ambassador, the Governor of Cochin-China and other high officials taking part, the ceremony of handing over Japanese objects of art which had recently arrived for the exchange of objects of art arranged by the authorities of Japan and Indo-China for the purpose of strengthening cultural relations, took place this afternoon in the museum of Saigon. Screens, helmets, puppets and other objects representing ancient Japanese rites were deposited separately at the museum of Saigon and at the college of the Far East in Hanoi. Meanwhile, a collection of Indo-Chinese objects of art, comprising chinaware, crockery, and engraved objects from Angkor-Vat totaling eight tons will be dispatched soon to Japan.

Tok. Span. 9/9/43

#### ARCHAEOLOGY AT CAMBODIA

Japanese Buddhists will make a thorough investigation of the historic ruins of Ankor-Vat situated in the Thai-French Indo-China border region this fall, ... of Tokyo announced Tuesday. A party of investigators including artists, (geologists), and photographers, as well as Buddhists, are going to make a complete survey of the ruins of ancient Buddhas in parts of the country.

Tok. Eng. 8/27/42

Saigon: The Angkor-Vat art investigation party dispatched by the Higashi Hongwanji temple in November last year finished their investigation of art at Cambodia, Angkor-Vat. Taniguchi, the assistant head of the party, and seven men; and Matsumoto, party head, and five men, will leave for Japan at the end of this month and early next month respectively. They will bring back 600 pictures and 300 objects discovered as gifts of their investigation.

Tok. Jap. 2/11/43



## S O C I A L

### THE ARTS

#### ARCHAEOLOGY AT CAMBODIA

Japan's leading archaeologist, Professor Sueharu Umeharu, has returned to Japan after an extensive tour of Annam, Tonkin, Cambodia and other parts of French Indo-China. Professor Umehara said that in his eight lectures he was most impressed at the capitals of Cambodia and Annam when ... attended his lectures. The archaeologist said that the northern part of French Indo-China is rich in old ruins of Chinese culture and has not yet been explored. He further plans to show a party of explorers this autumn for a grand scale two or three years tour of French Indo-China.

Tok. Eng. 2/13/43

Hanoi: Efforts are being made by the French Indo-China authorities to preserve (the remains) of (Angkor-Vat) in Cambodia. This year, with more funds for reconstruction work and with more labor, works are under way to repair, excavate and/or to prevent crumbling of the (Angkor-Vat), under the direction of (Kookohatto -- possibly some bureau or person - trans.) The following are the main repairs now being conducted: (a) repairs to the four huge images standing high at (Baiyon), capital of (Kameilsaki), by demounting the four large heads for a refit, and to restore same to the original state; (b) excavation of soil 400 square meters and three meters deep to restore the (wd) vestiges of (wd) period, and, (c) restoration of the north and south gates of (Angkor-Vat) and the tower of fountains at (Rikwinsoo), all of which is to restore those objects which give reminiscences to the magnificence of the ancient times.

Tok. Eng. 8/11/44

#### MUSIC

Broadcast from Saigon will begin. Please lower the cutter. /Music follows/ Girls and good horses can be seen, reminding us of scenes in Japan. From now on we will send you old songs of natives of North French Indo-China which are sung as they work. The meaning is as follows -- "I have left my coat behind. Will you fix my coat as it is worn out. If you will become my bride I will furnish you food and wine." /Song follows/ August 15 is a holiday. The children go out to the city. The lion dance is danced. The traveler's song is sung. The following is the song about the full moon. /Song follows/ The song just sung was the full moon song. The next is a song most loved by the people. /Song follows/ This will end the broadcast for today. Saigon 8/4/42

One of the series of "trips to occupied lands", this gives description of Indo-China and includes native lullabies and Chinese melodies.

Tok. Eng. 5/3/43

#### PAINTING AND PAINTERS

The Hongwanji has been hastening organization of an investigation party to make studies in Indo-China as a contribution to Japanese cultural policy in southern regions. Thirteen artists and painters, headed by Tetsuo Sugimoto, after making studies at Ajanta and ... (another cave) in Ceylon, will leave Japan soon to investigate historical records of Hindu religion, Buddhism, and (Bintsu) for six months at Angkor-Vat in French Indo-China, and to study the temple wall carvings and the statues. Results will be offered for the educational and artistic fields for public consumption.

Tok. Jap. 10/26/42



## S O C I A L

### THE ARTS

#### PAINTING AND PAINTERS

Saigon: Two French Indo-Chinese artists left Saigon on July 11 for Japan as representatives to make an artists' goodwill tour. They are members of Tokyo Fine Arts University. Tok. Jap. 7/11/43

Saigon: A noted Annamese painter, Mr. (Gaudon Jai) left here by air to study Japanese fine art at the invitation of the Japanese authorities. It is recalled that two other Annamese painters also left for Tokyo on July 11. Hsinking Eng. 7/19/43

In response to the invitation of the Society for the Development of International Cultural Relations, three Indo-Chinese painters, the Messrs. (Luong Swan Wi), (Gwen Nam Song), and (Gwen Van Mi) arrived in Tokyo July 21. During their stay in Japan they will paint the different aspects and forms of Japanese life. In addition they will talk with Japanese painters in order to contribute in this way to a closer artistic interchange between Japan and French Indo-China. In this connection it should be recalled that when they arrived in Kobe, July 18, the modern French Indo-Chinese beaux arts exposition was opened in that city. The exposition, which contains some paintings of these three painters, had previously been in Tokyo and other principal cities of Japan. Tok. Fr. 7/21/43

I've said a lot about the recent creation of an official salon for painting and culture in general, in northern Indo-China. This action was regarded as necessary, and it is hoped that the (wd) will translation that is more or less orthodox (wds) to the detriment of art. (wds) for the conscientious artist, a long period of preparation, very hard work, a search for mastery, and this will in the future result in his securing a great following. Thus it safeguards art itself (wds) fantasy if we ignore it. Saigon Fr. 11/22/43

Hanoi: It is learned that Nguten Vanty, foremost Annamese painter in French Indo-China, will shortly present a lacquer screen to HIH Prince Takamatsu, through the courtesy of the Society for International Cultural Relations. This work is an exact replica of a painting which greatly interested His Imperial Highness during his visit to the Modern French Indo-China Art Exhibit held in Tokyo in June of last year. It may be recalled that Nguten Vanty came to Japan in June last year through an invitation of the society. Although only 26 years old, he already has distinguished himself as one of the greatest artists in French Indo-China.

Tok. Eng. 1/18/44

Prince Takamatsu receives a gift from an Annamese artist. Gan Bunki, an Annamese artist 26 years old, has presented a lacquer screen to the prince through the society for international relations.

Tok. Jap. 1/18/44

#### DRAMA

Ancient Annamese dramas are being translated by Mr. Kokio Ishikawa in Saigon, who has contributed to the elevation of the standard of the art of (sculpture) and (molding) to the present level during his 40 years residence in French Indo-China. Mr. Ishikawa was president of the Tokyo Fine Arts School. Tok. Eng. 2/1/43

The dramatic company of Claude Burat gave last Saturday a play called (La Bas) in French. The play previously was presented in Annamite. The proceeds of the play were contributed toward the victims of air bombardment in Tonkin. Claude Burat is doing a great



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#### DRAMA

job; what a great actor he is. His company of amateurs achieved the high level of professional dramatics. Burat was called on the stage three times. Bravo, Burat! The play performed in Annamite caused very favorable comments in local Annamite press. The play will be played again three times. Saigon Fr. 12/6/43

The Commissioner General for Public Education, Sport and Youth, at 10 a.m. on July 16 paid a visit to the New Theater School, where young people are trained in the profession of acting and work toward the renovation of the Cambodian Theater.

Saigon Fr. 7/18/44

The local paper, L'Impartial, writes that it is generally believed that a new theatrical season will be given this winter in Saigon. Monsieur Claude Bouret, the excellent promoter, is soon to come back from Tonkin, and plans to give a series of theatrical shows of quality. Saigon Fr. 10/14/44

#### POETRY

Yesterday the Governor of Cochin-China, at Bak Lieu, (Bainbri) Province, presided over the ceremonies held in honor of the Annamite poet, (Miyeng Bing Chew), author of the famous poem (Loek Jai Chem). After the very solemn rituals, addresses were given in Annamite by a provincial primary inspector, and by M. (Autel), who emphasized the interest evidenced by the national revolution in the restoration of the moral and literary values. Saigon Fr. 6/28/43

#### LABORATORY FOR ARTS AND CRAFTS

It was decided that two technicians, authorities of (Annam) ..., would also be dispatched to Saigon. Moreover, the Asia Development ... Cultural Federation (Koo-a ... gunka renmei--ed.) will, in the near future, dispatch Professor Gotaro Yamasaki of the Tokyo Fine Arts School to Hanoi, in order to establish a ... research laboratory for Hanoi's arts (and crafts). Tok. Jap. 11/27/44

#### LANGUAGE

#### JAPANESE

#### Japanese Language Propagation Association in Northern French Indo-China

Hanoi: The Japanese language propagation association in northern French Indo-China at this time opened a new special course for girls in order to have the Annamese high school girls learn tea ceremony and flower arrangement of ancient Japan. Already a discussion meeting was held and is actively continuing the lessons. Here also the Japanese women and the Annamese women are diligently making efforts for better relationship through tea ceremony and flower arrangement. Further, the Japanese language propagation association in the near future is planning to give higher education for the Annamese boy students. It is already over one year since these Annamese students began their study of the Japanese language. They have made progress to the extent that they can converse in ordinary Japanese, of course, and even sing Japanese songs well.

Tok. Jap. 2/13/44



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Japanese Language Propagation Association in Northern French Indo-China

Hanoi: The Japanese language propagation association in Northern French Indo-China commenced its third Japanese language course on January 15 with 531 students attending, and is engaged in popularizing the correct Japan language using the Japanese language textbook compiled by the Education Ministry especially for the southern regions as teaching material. Enthusiasm for learning of the Annamese students is very great and results are also very favorable. Therefore the Japanese language propagation association at this time organized a boys' training group and a girls' training group as special courses in response to the earnest spirit of the Annamese. In short, as extra sources for the boys' training group, basic grammar of the Japanese language is being taught, also the students are writing compositions on impressions with news from Japan as material in order to teach them clearly the Japanese culture and lead them, based upon the true situation of the GEA. Also they memorize (wd) chosen by the Education Ministry. They are also holding discussion meetings with the Japanese residing in French Indo-China. Education in the (women's arts) is being emphasized for the girls' training groups. Everyday girls' conversation, etiquette, practical family life, Japanese music, flower arrangement, and tea ceremony are being taught to foster interest in things Japanese...

Tok. Jap. 3/2/44

"As for the spreading of the Japanese language, I (Mameyuki Yokoyama) intend to take direct measures in freely spreading Japanese culture throughout French Indo-China, and I also intend to take positive steps to introduce Japanese culture to the Chinese class."

Tok. Jap. 8/1/43

Japanese Libraries

Hanoi: With the object of introducing free Japanese to the Chinese and Annamese youth in French Indo-China, it has recently been decided to set up Japanese libraries in several principal towns in northern French Indo-China. These libraries are (wds) simultaneously by March this year.

Tok. Eng. 1/17/44

Japanese Language School

Hanoi: Meeting the ever-increasing demand for knowledge of the Japanese language among the people of French Indo-China, educational authorities have decided to open another Japanese language school at Hue ... already four Japanese and Annam teachers have been appointed by the Japanese ...

Tok. 2/20/43

Hanoi: Although education in the Japanese language was heretofore given only in the evening, the office of the special envoy to French Indo-China has decided to devote main efforts in the daytime, and 180 persons will be accommodated in the Japanese language schools of Hanoi. Consequently 1,000 students will be enrolled including the evening students.

Tok. Jap. 4/12/43

The French Indo-Chinese government issued an order last March and made the Japanese language a required course in the schools ... According to the regulation, the Japanese language will be taught two years in the elementary school, while it will be taught one year in the intermediate school. In the first year it will be limited in ... and conversational language and (hira-gana /the second simplest



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Japanese Language School

form of writing/) will be taught. The kata-kana (the simplest form of writing) will be taught at the end of the first school term along with Chinese characters ... hira-gana was adopted because it is more applicable. Tok. Jap. 4/5/43

Saigon: At present there are about 1,000 Japanese living in Saigon. Hence the Japanese Association in Saigon has been hastening the establishment of the Japanese language school which will be opened the first of next month. Tok. Jap. 5/19/43

Saigon: A newly established Japanese language school for the exclusive instruction of Japanese children living in this city was opened. It corresponds to a primary school in Japan. Tok. Fr. 6/1/43

Hanoi: Mounting interest of Indo-Chinese to study at the Japanese language center to be opened in Saigon and Hanoi ... Two French primary schools in Hanoi teaching Japanese while others ... Tok. Eng. 6/14/43

Hanoi: Hanoi Japanese Language School had its first graduation ceremony for 61 students who completed one-year course. They extended gratitude in fluent Japanese language. Tok. Eng. 7/27/43

Japanese language school instructors will be called for to be dispatched to French Indo-China. The Japan Cultural Institute was established in Hanoi in order to carry out a smooth cultural relationship between Japan and French Indo-China, and as its first undertaking, in response to the people's enthusiasm, the best Japanese language instructors will be dispatched to various areas of French Indo-China. The Tokyo Office of the French Indo-China Cultural Institute will call for those who are graduates of schools of the level of colleges and have knowledge of French to be leaders who desire to contribute toward the establishment of the GEA. The number to be employed are four for Hanoi, one for Haiphong, and one for Hue, totaling six instructors. Tok. Jap. 7/28/43

A Japanese language course will open at the University of Hanoi on October 8 next. Saigon Fr. 10/2/43

With the arrival of the vice president, Junzo Sakane, in Hanoi, the Japanese Cultural Institute of French Indo-China, which was opened on 3 November, will commence full scale activities soon.

The proposed program of the Institute includes a symposium on Japanese topics with participation by Dr. Henri Galliard as well as three Annamese painters and others who visited Japan.

The cultural institute is also scheduled to start at an early date the selection of candidates to be sent as exchange students to Japan. According to the plan, about ten French Indo-Chinese students of excellent scholastic standing will be taught Japanese in Hanoi and sent to Japan next spring.

It is understood that, for popular enlightenment, the cultural institute will sponsor various exhibitions including works by the Annamese painters who visited Japan and historical pictures of Japanese architectural art.



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The works of Shungo Sekiguchi, who is doing research in art in Hanoi, and photographs of Japanese children and some recent war pictures are also scheduled for display.

The cultural institute will furthermore publish some pamphlets explaining the war situation of East Asia and its related subjects.

IDC R3318 11/14/43

Hanoi: The tendency for the increase of Japanese language schools in French Indo-China having made remarkable progress since the first school was established in Saigon in the summer of last year under the auspices of the Japanese military authorities, there is now a total of 12 schools established in the main cities, including five in Saigon, one in Phnom-penh, one in Phan-Rang, one in Hue, three in Hanoi, and one in Haiphong. The number of graduates is 2,000. The society for the propagation of the Japanese language publishes a newspaper in Japanese syllables for Indo-Chinese readers.

Tok. Fr. 12/27/43

The third class of Japanese language, opened here on January 15 with 531 enrollees, has proved to be extremely popular among the Indo-Chinese students. The students are making remarkable progress in studying the Japanese literary and spoken language. Classical books, specially compiled by the Japanese Educational Ministry for the students of southern regions, constitute the basic material of studies, but other appropriate measures are taken in order to teach the Japanese language to Indo-Chinese. These measures include: Japanese newsreels, talks with the Japanese residents as well as lessons in Japanese art and culture, such as tea ceremony, flower arrangement, Japanese music. In step with the propagation of the Japanese language, the Japanese culture is rapidly absorbed by the Indo-Chinese population.

Tok. Fr. 3/3/44

Hanoi: The Governor General today officially announced the names of the successful candidates in the advanced Japanese language examination recently held to test those persons proficient in the Japanese language. First place, with a monetary prize of 100 piastres, went to a local Annamese, while second, third and fourth places were taken by Frenchmen.

Tok. Eng. 3/13/44

Saigon: The Education Promotion Association, an association of teachers of the various Chinese merchant schools in Southern French Indo-China, has decided to teach the Japanese language as a required subject at the Chinese merchant boys and girls middle schools at this time in response to enthusiasm for study of Japanese in the various parts of French Indo-China. As soon as instructors and textbooks are available, instruction will begin from the new semester.

Tok. Jap. 3/14/44

Saigon: A report from Fenh received here states that in view of the fact that Annamese applicants' clamoring for facilities to learn the Japanese language is so great in Cambodia, numbering ten times the accommodation possible, the Japanese consul there has decided to open another school shortly. He stated the faculty for the new school will include a few Annamese who are already proficient enough to teach the Japanese language. Hanoi: A total of 226 local students were given certificates of accomplishment when their Japanese language class, which has been in session here for the third time, was



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#### JAPANESE

##### Japanese Language School

brought to a close with the passing out ceremony yesterday. Of this number, 32 students finished the second, and 49 the third course, and 149 the fourth course.

The French Indo-Chinese authorities also have effected various measures to propagate the Japanese language throughout the country. A special ordinance issued in March stipulated that the Japanese language be taught in schools throughout French Indo-China. Primary, intermediate and senior classes in the Japanese language also have been started to teach the native inhabitants, especially the Annamese people. Meanwhile, Chinese residents in Cholo are studying the Japanese language from blackboards which have been put up at various places in the streets of the city.

Tok. Eng. 4/8/44

The Japanese language school in Pnom-penh is giving three lessons a day, reflecting the ardent desire of the native people to learn our language.

Tok. Eng. 4/11/45

#### FRENCH

A talk on the five provinces of Indo-China which may now be considered as five brothers living in the same house, with emphasis on the cementing features of a common language. China with Mandarin, and India with Hindustani were quoted in this connection. "We look at the French language, which is the most sweet and popular language in the world after English." The speaker explained the dialectical differences in the various provinces of Indo-China which make for language difficulties.

Saigon Ann. 12/13/43

##### French Literateurs

In celebration of the forthcoming convention of men of letters in East Asia to be held in Tokyo November 3, a gathering of literary men of French Indo-China was held in Hanoi Tuesday evening. The meeting was attended by many French and Annamese men of letters and the government dignataries of French Indo-China, including Mr. Chartin, Director of Public Instruction. Mr. Nogoru Ogawa, Chief of the Information Section of the Japanese Embassy in French Indo-China, and other Japanese were also present.

Tok. Eng. 10/20/42

#### ROMANIZATION OF NATIVE LANGUAGES

Furthermore, the French school of the Far East has collaborated in the reform which has made obligatory the romanization of the Cambodian language in administrative correspondence, a reform which Mr. Gautier (the resident-superior of Cambodia - trans.) himself has discussed on Radio Saigon.

Saigon Fr. 10 29/43

The teaching of the romanized primer has just been introduced into the primary schools of Cambodia. This reform will permit, because of its simplification, easier and faster writing of the Cambodian language, and will permit its use on typewriters.

Saigon Fr. 11/23/43

The Alexander de Rhodes Society, which bears the name of one of the first French missionaries in Indo-China who also founded the system for transcribing the Annamese language in Latin lettering, each year



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#### ROMANIZATION OF NATIVE LANGUAGES

distributes literary prizes to the best translators of French works. In 1943 prizes were given for a translation of La Fontaine's fables and to a translation of "Meditations of Napoleon."

Saigon Fr. 12/31/43

Radio Saigon a few months ago broadcast an interview with Mr. (George Gauthier), Resident Superior of Cambodia, on an initiative of highest interest recently introduced in Cambodia, to wit: the romanization of the Khmer language -- in other words, introduction of a system of writing words by means of the Latin alphabet. A similar step will be taken in the future in Laos, where the matter is being discussed. This does not imply the closing down of local traditional (literature) schools, for the latter form an integral part of the country's patrimony. Such schools must remain for continuation and preservation of native culture for rural masses. The whole problem is simply to introduce a parallel system of writing in the Latin alphabet, a system which will enable full and efficient use of printing facilities for local dialect. Saigon Fr. 6/1/44

### ANNAMESE

Annamese has played a role previously inferior to Latin ... In the second degree education, a section for the Far East has been opened. In this section Latin is replaced by the Far East humanities, particularly the study of characters which will certainly be very important in the future ...

Saigon Fr. 8/26/43

### EDUCATION

#### POLICIES AND CONTROL

Today I should like to talk to you on the declaration made by the head of the education department in French Indo-China. The head of the education department in French Indo-China, recently interviewed by a correspondent of the periodical "Indochine", declared: "The improvement we have carried out in the course of the last five years can be defined in three sentences: we have held and upheld; we have fitted ourselves to circumstances, or perhaps should I say that we have turned to the best possible account a new and difficult situation; we have more or less kept on making headway -- planning, building, meeting the country's expectations regarding the future... Our schoolhouses are crowded: the number of college students or mere school children now exceeds 800,000; it has increased by 150,000 in the last four years. The Indo-Chinese youths are gleefully finding their way toward French culture and toward the diplomas which are its paramount (indication)..."

Saigon Fr. 8/8/44

Mr. (Charteron), head of the Public Education Department, has been charged with a special mission at the Governor General's Office to investigate all urgent matters relative to various education problems. Mr. (Caboulet), head of the Public Education Service in Cochinchina, has been directed to assume the post of head of the Public Education Department ad interim. Saigon Fr. 8/17/44

### SCHOOLS

See also under YOUTH MOVEMENTS



## S O C I A L

### EDUCATION

#### SCHOOLS

##### Primary and Secondary Schools

Pere Alexandre de Rhodes was the creator, four centuries ago, of the only practical romanization of a language formerly written in characters. School buildings range from the open pagoda of Cambodia and rural schools with grass roofs to stone buildings.

Part-time schools with one teacher and two classes are attended by 17,400 students. 300 students attend itinerant schools. The official normal schools have 400,000 students.

Six classes assure the first degree. Then there is the upper primary and secondary group from which certain of the best students are sent on to the University. There are also available two degrees in technical education. IDC 2465 1/21/43

The Governor of Cochin-China issued a decree on October 30, 1944 to appoint native inspectors of primary schools in each province and each district. The Mytho Association to encourage education met in the Agriculture Office at Mytho. Many lectures were given by learned personalities. M. Pham Thanh Duy is the first Annamite to pass the examination of Doctorate of Laws at the University of Hanoi. In the first part he got 31 points and the others got 20. Saigon Ann. 11/20/44

##### High Schools

The (practical training courses in the ... High School and in the high school for Annamite young girls will start respectively on June 5 and July 11. Saigon Fr. 5/3/44

At the higher school for youth corps ("Cadres de Jeunesse") at Phan-tiet, the 17th class was baptized on Thursday, November 30, and took the name of "Strasbourg" Class. Saigon Fr. 12/3/44

##### New Schools

Public instruction too is far from being neglected. Besides the private schools, existing elsewhere, the French administration alone has erected seven schools which grant instruction free of charge, divided in the five following branches: French, elementary France-Annamite, Indo-Chinese and Chinese. /Sic/ Saigon Fr. 6/23/43

##### For Racial or National Groups

An organization has recently been founded in Cochin-China by Governor Hoeffle to look after and educate children of mixed French and Indo-Chinese parentage. Saigon Ann. 3/6/44

Every week in Hue, the Annamese capital, one can behold a troop of 12 to 14 year old boys proudly marching along the city's thoroughfares, a hand (two wds) adorning the color of their military-fashioned khakis. They are neat, faultlessly garbed, healthy looking. These diminutive soldiers are only schoolboys, the boarders of a special school where the Indo-Chinese children are educated at the government's expense. The education system is based on a three-year term cycle. During this period, the pupils are taught all about rice-growing and other local activities, as well as the usual public school program and ... particularly conversant with both French and Indo-Chinese history. Under sergeants and



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##### For Racial or National Groups

corporals of the guard they are submitted to a steady physical training and are taught to handle a rifle, and receive the first notions of what a soldier should know. They also receive a good musical education, and the school boasts of a very good high standing. In their idle hours, the children are provided with various entertainment, and they are often taken to the pictures, have long walks in the beautiful surroundings of Hue, go bathing at (Twa Nan), a nice beach not far distant from the capital. Their frequent visits to the citadel within the walls of which stand the imperial palace, at the emperor's (wd) give rise to their sense of duty and of ancestral worship. These boys, brought up from childhood in the best traditions of the Guard, will in years to come form the specialized staff of the Indo-Chinese accountants, mechanics, radio-telegraphists and so on. Saigon Fr. 8/23/44

On the occasion of the reopening of classes, various ceremonies were held in the French Indo-Chinese (schools) of Pakho, in Fort Bayard, and in the municipal school of Pakhai. During the ceremony held at Fort Bayard, the following were present: Resident Superior, local chamber of commerce, municipal council, and various notables of the city. In a speech made during the ceremony, the ... expressed the confidence of the Chinese population in the local authorities. The local Chinese population expressed its gratitude for the material assistance and protection brought to the Chinese population by the French authorities. The speaker concluded by praising the great work done by France in the territory, and assured that success will be achieved in the future by all concerned, the students and teachers, who will work in discipline and with interest to the task undertaken. Saigon Fr. 9/20/44

##### Mobile Schools

A survey revealed that in (Quan-ting) alone, newly founded schools during the 1941-42 school year numbered 2,271 ... Noteworthy are mobile schools which have been started experimentally by the French Indo-China authorities to bring schooling common to all indigenous people in remote parts of the country where regular school buildings are unavailable. In these schools priests act as teachers and temples provide classrooms. At present more than 10,000 enrollment of the students are reported to be in such non-regular schools. Tok. Eng. 4/5/43

#### UNIVERSITIES

French Indo-China possesses the necessary elements for a university of a type suitable to the mother country. It has two advanced schools -- the school of law and the school of medicine. Since 1941 there has been an advanced school of sciences. It has a school of fine arts, and preparatory schools for the great schools of France. One Indo-Chinese university is located at Hanoi, and has 1,000 students, among whom young Frenchmen of the country form a nucleus working side by side with the Indo-Chinese from all parts of the federation, Cochin-China, Cambodia, Annam, Laos, and (wd) Tonkin. The school of medicine has had its training hospital since 1934. It has since then been training doctors who have established themselves in all provinces of Indo-China. It also trains pharmacists, and will soon hold its first commencement for dental surgeons. The school of law resembles exactly a French law school. Its pro-



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fessors rank with the professors of France. The director, M. Cameron, figures among the professors of the University of Strasbourg. They are 300 law students, about 38 of whom are given certificates every year. The law schools trains jurists and government officials, and also familiarizes young people with the study of questions of local law and economy. The advanced school of sciences is the latest to be added to the Indo-Chinese universities. It prepares students for certificates in physics, chemistry, botany, geology, and biology. It orients its students toward the acquisition of scientific culture, a necessary condition for the filling of the ranks of men needed for the numerous technical and scientific services which the development of Indo-China cannot help but increase in number every year. In the school of fine arts, there are two sections which recent events have forced to separate. The section for architecture has been installed at Dalat; it has recently been reorganized on the exact plan of architectural instruction in the mother country. This section has already trained Indo-Chinese architects who have revealed their capacity and (wds) brought about a ... of Indo-Chinese architecture (wd). The school of painting, similar to the architecture school ... (several wds) is at Son-tai. (Completing) the role of the Indo-Chinese University, a ... in letters preparatory to the advanced normal school is being trained for attendance of the great schools in France. Saigon Fr. 5/16/44

Hanoi

No doubt in the future, due to the development of higher educational institutions in Indo-China, there will be less and less need for the young Indo-Chinese to go to France for university education. We have referred on many occasions here to the recent development of local high schools and particularly of the University of Hanoi, which counts 1,325 registered students. At the same time it is notable that the University of Hanoi is situated in most modern and up-to-date surroundings, and is well equipped. The University site is built with view of further enlargement of its facilities, and at present the program calls for further extension of its facilities for about 350 new students. It is known by now that the need for Indo-Chinese students to go to France for further education will not be as urgent as it was before, but this does not mean that in certain cases and particularly in cases of specially gifted students and in cases of need for special and specific scientific training, Indo-China will refrain from sending her students for education in the fine academic institutions of France. No doubt in the future these young men will represent the elite of youth material, and upon their return from France they will constitute a most precious element for preparing for the administrative and other positions under the guidance and advice of the Government General of the Federation. Saigon Fr. 11/8/44

Albert Sarraut Lycee, Hanoi

Despite the rupture of communications with the metropole (i.e., France - trans.) and the impossibility of Indo-Chinese youth to frequent the great schools in France, efforts are being made among University youth to enable them to continue their studies. (wd) in preparation for the (wds) school will shortly be opened at the Albert Sarraut Lycee at Hanoi. Saigon Fr. 11/27/43

Hiersien Lycee, Dalat

The Hiersien Lycee in Dalat reopened its doors in September with an increased enrollment of some 100 pupils. Important improvements have been achieved, both in the teaching program and in the physical equipment of the establishment. Saigon Fr. 12/11/43



## S O C I A L

### EDUCATION

#### TEACHERS

On Wednesday, September 8, scholastic day bringing together all teachers in the kingdom was inaugurated at Pnom-Penh. On this occasion Mr. Gautier, the Resident Superior, made a speech in which he underlined the important role being played by the instructors of youth and stressed the profit they would reap from these meetings.  
Saigon Fr. 9/10/43

#### EXAMINATIONS

The coming examinations for the "certificat de license" will be postponed to the end of October. The opening of school at the ... school in Hanoi is scheduled for the 12th of September for the boarding pupils and the following morning for the day pupils.  
Saigon Fr. 9/9/43

On the evening of January 13, the Governor of French Indo-China presided over the ceremony of presentation of certificates to the qualified candidates on the 1945 examination, after which he had a long chat with these qualified official candidates. That night he also had a reception for those who came out with the highest marks in the examination from the area of central and southern French Indo-China. The reception also included the officials who supervised the examination and other officials of the Governor's Office.  
Saigon Cantonese  
1/15/45

#### SCHOOLS AND AIR RAIDS

In order to afford protection to the children against the air raids, the primary schools, junior colleges and high schools will not be reopened in the cities of Hanoi and Haiphong January next when the schools are due to open.  
Saigon Fr. 12/25/43

The students of the secondary schools of Hanoi have been sent questionnaires asking them whether they desire to continue their studies in view of the current air raids on the city.  
Saigon Fr. 1/1/44

#### EDUCATION OF WOMEN

Hoeffel received the women journalists of Saigon and discussed education of the women of Cochin-China.  
Saigon Ann. 11/17/43

#### SPECIAL SCHOOLS

##### Military Schools

To strengthen its wartime structure, the government of French Indo-China on Monday issued a decree for the (establishment) of a military academy of equal standing with those in France. The new military school will be opened to all unmarried men of French Indo-China, regardless of race, between the ages of 18 and 23. The requirement of a high school education is needed. The big entrance examinations will be held some time during this year.  
Tok. Eng. 5/10/43

To remedy the situation of the young residents in Indo-China who cannot go back to France to prepare for the entrance examinations to the military school of St. Cyr, a preparatory course for these examinations will be given in the (Hyacinth) High School in Dalat beginning the 1st of July.  
Saigon Fr. 6/19/43



S O C I A L

EDUCATION

SPECIAL SCHOOLS

Children of Armed Forces

Several years ago there was created in Indo-China special schools for the children of the armed forces. They were for the children of military men of both the natives and Eurasian races. At Hue, capital of Annam, there is notably in operation a school for the children of the members of the Indo-Chinese Guard and the domestic police. Resident Superior Grandjean, who yesterday presided over graduation ceremonies at this school, delivered an address in which he praised the Indo-Chinese Guard as being "the best instrument for Franco-Annamite collaboration".  
Saigon Fr. 7/1/43

Medical

The Secretary of State for Navy and Colonies, granting a request from Admiral Decoux, has given his agreement to the opening in Hanoi of an (annex) of the French ministry medical school.  
Saigon Eng. 8/19/43

The courses and the field work of L'Ecole Superieure des Sciences will begin on October 11, 1943. The second examination session for the class in pharmacy for the school year 1942-43 will begin on October 22, 1943 at 1730 o'clock at the Mixed Faculty of Medicine and Pharmacy at Hanoi. The session will meet each following day at the same hour.  
Saigon Fr. 10/10/43

Hanoi University's task is a particularly momentous one for in its capacity as the greatest center of learning in this part of the world, its aim is to (consolidate) the various Indo-Chinese cultural groups and peoples and customs in the Far East ... Our (wd) federal university's foundations can be set up (wds) when Mr. (name), then Governor General of Indo-China, (inaugurated) the first Indo-Chinese medical school which has recently been completed by an up-to-date remarkable and pharmaceutical (graduate school). This is a truly remarkable result highly favorable to (wd) of French medical science in this country, for the new organization means to those who (wds) ample opportunities to work at the (wd) for the (wd) in this country and the solution of the medical problems connected with the use of chemical (substitutes).  
Saigon Eng. 11/25/43

Nurses

A school for male and female nurses is created in Tongking province by a government decree. In addition to the foregoing, article states that the school is to recruit personnel for Indo-Chinese nurses in the Assistance Medicale (Medical Aid), of Tongking.

This school, placed under the authority of the local service director of the Public Health Department, will carry out its activities in one of the main hospitals of the Medical Aid, to be chosen by the Resident Superior of Tongking, upon the proposal of the local service director of public health.

Students will be subject to the same regulation as non-resident medical students and will receive a monthly allowance equal to 2/3 the gross pay of student nurses. They will be fed the regular nurses' meals on the days this service is available. The payment of these allowances will be charged to the local budget of Tongking.



## S O C I A L

### EDUCATION

#### SPECIAL SCHOOLS

##### Nurses

Student nurses not paying tuition fees will not receive allowances. They will, however, be fed nurses' meals on the days they are on duty.

Enrollment in the school for male and female nurses is to be by competition. No one is eligible who cannot show that he is a French citizen or subject of Indo-Chinese origin; in possession of a certificate of Indo-Chinese primary studies; of good morals and good behavior; at least 19 years old and not older than 21 years; physically able to serve in the Assistance Medicale.

Minors who have scholarships should, with the authority of their parents or guardians, engage themselves to serve the administration for five years at least, and in any medical aid post to which they may be assigned after they have been enrolled in the organization of male and female nurses of the Medical Aid of Tongking, or failing this, to be prepared to pay back all the expenses of their training.

Requests for admission to entrance competition are to be addressed to the local director of health one month before the date of the competition and should be accompanied by: a birth certificate, a certificate of good behavior and good morals not older than three years, a medical certificate of physical ability bearing a photograph of the candidate and signed by an administration doctor, and a copy of the certificate of Indo-Chinese primary studies.

The Resident Superior, upon the suggestion of the local director of public health, will decide in January of each year the number of students to be admitted. Free students wishing to obtain the nurse's diploma for service in private establishments, having met the entrance requirements, will be admitted and the administration will not be obliged to employ them.

The competitive examinations will take place during the first 15 days in September at Hanoi. The tests include: dictation in French; two simple problems, one dealing with the four operations, the other with weights and measures; the writing of a composition in the French language; a conversation in French. Each question will be marked from 0 to 20. If the marks fall below the level decided upon, the number of students accepted may fall below the number fixed by the Resident Superior.

The jury for admission will include: president - the local director of the Public Health Department or his delegates; members - a head clerk of the Resident Superior and an Indo-Chinese doctor in the Medical Aid.

The course is fixed at two years. The school year opens 15 September each year and lasts 10 months. Vacations will be given in shifts of two groups, so as to assure continuous student nurse service. Students will serve in the establishment where they are carrying out their studies. At the end of the first year the students will be examined by a technical commission, composed of three members of the teaching staff. The examination will include: a composition written on the subject of hygiene or prophylaxis (this question is worth from 0 to 20 points); an oral examination composed of questions on anatomy and physiology, minor surgery and pathology, pharmacy and (posology) (each question has a value of from 0 to 10



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##### Nurses

points); a practical problem (valued from 0 to 20 points). In order to continue into the second year, students should make at least 35 points.

Any student who does not make at least a sum total of 20 points on the total number of examination will be excluded from the school. This is the case with second year students also. However, students who were forced to interrupt their studies because of sickness or other justifiable reasons may repeat their studies even if they have not made at least 20 points on their examinations.

At the end of the second year there is an examination which is held in July. Those who pass it will receive a nurse's diploma delivered by the director of the local health service and approved by the Resident Superior, and will cease to receive the monthly compensation the following 15 September. An examination covering the two years work, similar to the former examinations, will be given with the same passing requirements.

The final examination is to be taken before a commission appointed by the Resident Superior composed of: president - the director of the local Public Health Service or his delegate; members - two doctors in the Medical Aid or in the military service; secretary member - a head clerk from the Resident Superior's Office.

The program of the course is as follows: theoretical course, including summary introduction of anatomy and physiology of the human body, general introduction of semiology and pathology (especially endemic diseases such as malaria, cholera, plague, small-pox), pulmonary tuberculosis, beri-beri, leprosy, minor surgery, antiseptics and asepsis, wounds, suppurations, hemorrhages, fractures, sprains, burns, instruments, general and local anaesthesias, introduction to hygiene and prophylaxis. Practical courses include technique of vaccination, hypodermic injection, first aid, dressing wounds, bandages, sterilization, summary introduction to pharmacy and posology.

In cases of misconduct the following sanctions will be carried out against students: (1) Additional days on duty; (2) written warning and reprimand; (3) expulsion.

The first two sanctions are taken by the directors of the school on the proposal of the doctor in charge of studies, and the last sanction by the local director of health on the proposal of the director of the school.

**Expenses:** The expenses relative to the running of the Nurses' School are entirely chargeable to the local budget of Tongking. In cases of illness, student nurses are cared for gratuitously in the Hanoi hospital; they will be classed in the fifth category in this respect.

**Temporary arrangements:** Voluntary nurses, paid or unpaid, day nurses in service for more than two years in the hospitals, having passed the entrance examinations, may take a special examination including both the first year and the second year tests. Those who pass at the established average will enter their second year of studies. They will receive their daily compensation until their



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Nurses

admission as nurses under instruction. No candidate having taken only this examination may be kept or recruited in the different sanitary organizations of Tongking as a voluntary nurse.

Candidates of the minority races, such as Thai, Tho, Muong, Man and Meo, may enter the school upon being presented by one of the doctors of the province, without a certificate of primary Indo-Chinese studies. A minimum of (institution) will be required, however, which will be decided upon by the instructors. Those who do not show satisfactory results in their studies will be sent home. The number of these candidates will be decided upon each year. In principle they will practice their profession in regions inhabited by their race of origin.

The provinces and municipalities are free to use the day student nurses, or rural Annamite nurses, or those belonging to the minority races who were educated in those provinces and municipalities and recruited with the assent of the local director of public health.

The Resident Superior of Tongking is responsible for the execution of the present decree.

IDC R3200 6/11/43

Today's discussion is on the state school for nurses in Saigon. The blue and white uniforms of the student nurses of the Saigon State School for Nurses are becoming a familiar sight in the streets of Saigon. The school opened its doors only last year, and already has proved its worth in the bombing of Saigon when the nurses showed themselves not only good students but competent nurses. The Government Inspector General of Public Works made a statement of appreciation for their services to the Directress of the school, complimenting her on the high moral character of the students and the high standards of studies. This year there are nine French and 15 Annamite students. In spite of the difficulties of finding suitable housing for the school and establishing its program, it is expected that there will be an increase in enrollment for the year 1945. Graduates are engaged in private nursing as well as in the Red Cross Nursing Corps, and social service work. There is a great opportunity for the graduates of this school. Plans are being made for the establishment of a similar school at Vientiano in Laos.

Saigon Fr. 8/29/44

The Governor General yesterday morning visited the offices of the local government of Cochin-China, which were recently installed following an extremely modern design, as well as the sub-offices of the Indo-Chinese postal, telegraph and telephone services. Later on, he inaugurated the school for French Red Cross hospital nurses. Let us point out in this connection that the new location where the school will function is equipped with classrooms and technical demonstration laboratories, a library, sitting room, offices, a dressing room with sanitary facilities, and dormitories. Forty-five students, divided into two classes, are taking the school's course this year, which will make it possible for them to obtain the diploma in hospital nursing authorized by the Government General of Indo-China by the decree of February 3, 1943. The aim of the school is to train nurses who will be equipped with a strong theoretical and practical background of instruction. The requirements of the school are the same as those in France, leading to the state diploma. The practical stages of the training are carried out in the hospitals of Saigon-Cholon.

Saigon Fr. 10/13/44



## S O C I A L

### EDUCATION

#### SPECIAL SCHOOLS

##### Physical Training

At Phan-tiet, the student instructors ("eleves moniteurs") who a few days ago began their period of training at the higher school of physical education, were presented to the Commissioner General of Physical Education for sports and youth activities of Indo-China on the morning of October 12. They form the 9th class, and number 1925. Saigon Fr. 10/13/44

See also under YOUTH MOVEMENTS AND ATHLETICS

##### Agriculture

The Annamese School of Rice Culture is situated in the midst of a rice production area at Can-Tho in western Cochin-China, in the fertile plains of the Mekong and its tributaries, and particularly the Bassac River ... The first year concerns work on the land as such, care of the land, use of the (wd) and selected seeding. The second year is dedicated to the study of the rational management of a rice field. And how is the school organized? The instructors are agricultural engineers, agricultural experts, and veterinarians. Theory is given in classes held in the afternoon, and the morning is reserved for practice. The course is two years in length. The first year offers general agriculture, French, arithmetic, geometry, economy, rural (wd) geotechnology, and horticulture. The second year comprises general agriculture, rice culture, the culture of secondary crops, (wd), agricultural bookkeeping, culture of fruit trees, and veterinary hygiene. Saigon Fr. 11/11/43

The Board of Public Instruction has announced that the colleges and schools of Hanoi will extend their courses in the (spring) to compensate for the delay in opening in January. Saigon Fr. 1/19/44

A farming school has opened up in ... to train young natives for better and more efficient truck gardening and farming. No doubt this school will be met with great public favor. Saigon Fr. 1/24/44

On July 17 the Commissioner General presided at (place-name) training camp of (rural) leaders, over the baptismal ceremony on occasion of the (ninth) graduation named in honor of Commander (De Corroix). Saigon Fr. 7/18/44

The next examination for admission to the advanced school of agriculture in Hanoi will be opened in June-July 1945 in that town, to French and Indo-Chinese students who have fulfilled the preliminary requirements. Saigon Fr. 8/11/44

##### Forestry and Water Service

We talked to you recently on roles played by the native rangers of Forestry and Water Service. Last month in (place-name) near Saigon a training school for formation of these functionaires was opened. Here are a few details on this school. The school is an innovation in Indo-China. Its aim is to prepare and train native rangers for forestry and water services. Courses last four months. Candidates for school are selected by competition. Candidates must have middle school education. Candidates are divided into four groups according to their abilities. After graduating, they become trainees and then go on to postgraduate courses. The candidates of the fourth group,



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#### SPECIAL SCHOOLS

##### Forestry and Water Service

with low marks, are rejected. Students, while learning, are working too, and are paid fifty cents a day. Their uniforms are furnished. They live in temporary barracks, go to work daily early in the morning, singing and full of pep. Saigon Fr. 10/11/44

Last month a school for training and forming the body of rangers was opened in (Ben Cat), a locality not far from Saigon. Here are a few words of information on this school: "It is known that the newly opened courses, by the virtue of their originality, constitute an innovation in Indo-China. The purpose of the new courses is to teach the future Indo-Chinese rangers the principles of their profession, to inspire them with the team spirit and to judge them on the knowledge of the matter before they are admitted into active service. The courses last four months. The candidates are selected by competition, which comprises physical suitability and French composition. After graduating from the school, the students, who range between 18 and 25 years of age, are divided into four groups, in accordance with their merits. The best are taken into the position of the trainee forest ranger, within the limit of vacancies available. The following group of candidates is admitted to the position of the daily guards, and if they prove satisfactory, they may become members of the regular body of rangers. The third group of candidates, providing they have obtained the (primary) certificates, may be hired as daily keepers, but cannot become regular Indo-Chinese forest rangers unless they take a new series of courses at the (Ben Cat) school. The fourth group, the one which got an average mark below 6 out of 20, is sent away. The courses are given in the boarding type school, the students are lodged and fed at the expense of the administration and also receive a daily pay of fifty cents (half a piastre -- ed.) The students are given two sets of uniforms, and during their time of studies they are under a regime of very strict discipline. Temporary barracks were built to house the students. There are about 50 young men in a formation and all of them work hard, which is the basis of bringing up the new generation. One can see them, at dawn each morning, on their way to work, naked down to the waist and bared feet, singing a marching song. Saigon Fr. 10/11/44

##### Architectural Schools

In spite of the war, Indo-China is continuing to train her youth. It can't be long before schools will be opened for young men anxious to study in the art schools in order to become architects or painters. As a matter of fact, great efforts are now being made in Indo-China to construct new buildings. Saigon Eng. 5/13/43

Yesterday at Dalat, Admiral Decoux, accompanied by the Secretary General of Indo-China, visited at the Lycee Byacinte, the temporary installations for schools of architecture, which is a section of the School of Fine Arts at Hanoi, transferred by the .... of Indo-China following the bombardments which ravaged the capital of Tonkin last December. Saigon Fr. 5/25/44

At the opening meeting of the preparatory study section for the School of Architecture, nine Frenchmen and 11 Indo-Chinese were admitted. As a result of the decision taken by the department to allow an equivalence between the School of Architecture and the schools in France, a certain number of young B.A.'s will thus be able to pursue their architectural studies. Saigon Fr. 11/5/44



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### EDUCATION

#### SPECIAL SCHOOLS

##### Mining

And now let us turn to Saigon: The Ministry of Minerology (wds) is scheduled to open in Saigon an (wd) of the French Indo-China Mining (College). Annamese, Chinese and other students will be taught in (wd) mining and (extracting of) minerals, as well as other subjects necessary for thorough knowledge of development of underground resources. Tok. Eng. 2/11/44

##### Fishing

At the same time, in order to help the natives improve their skill in fishing, French Indo-China authorities plan to establish two fishing schools this year. One will be established at Binhdinh in northern Indo-China and the other at (Kattohi) in southern Indo-China. Tok. Jap. 5/17/44

##### Civil Service

A competitive examination for the recruitment of 12 student administrators, second grade, for the Indo-Chinese civil service, will take place in Hanoi and Saigon next August. Saigon Fr. 6/23/43

##### For Future Rulers

A talk on the school for Mandarins and officials established by Decoux to teach them how to rule others. Some people, though well-educated, do not know how to rule others. A good ruler does not depend on education, but on experience. Decoux chooses men of talent and clever persons in government service. Saigon Ann. 10/22/43

##### Domestic Science

Next April 17 an advanced technical school for the girls of Indo-China will be opened in Dalat. In a five-months course (wds) a complete study program - sewing, (wds), cooking, (nursing), puericulture, etc. Saigon Fr. 2/17/44

A high technical school for young girls was inaugurated yesterday in Dalat. The school is destined to teach young girls how to be prompt, neat, and thrifty, qualities which, combined with good dispositions and good sense, will enable them to be good housewives. Saigon Fr. 4/18/44

The Bureau of Physical Culture of the French Indo-China Government General, as the first attempt of its kind in French Indo-China, has decided to inaugurate a (bloc) bride school in May 1944. In this bride school, household (principles), household economy, and the method of ... and (practical) education necessary for the mistress of a household are scheduled to be given. The authorities started recruiting women, French and Annam, from the ages of 18 to 20, recently. This bloc bride school is a ... of the same bloc high women's ... school, and the period of training covers from five to six months. Tok. Jap. 1944

##### Arts and Crafts

The province of Ben-Tre was visited on July 18 by the Governor of Cochinchina who, passing through the city of Ben-Tre, stopped at the new youth house where he took particular interest in the work



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#### SPECIAL SCHOOLS

##### Arts and Crafts

of weaving and extracting fibers, designed to direct the activities of groups of young men and women toward practical ends. The governor also went to the weaving school and workshop in Ba-Tri, which trains more than a hundred accomplished artisans every year, and which now holds daily demonstrations of jute spinning and jute fiber weaving for the purpose of spreading among the numerous local weavers techniques which will enable them to double the amount of cloth produced, while cutting down the cost of (living).

Saigon Fr. 7/19/44

In spite of the present difficulties of transportation, the absence of raw materials, air raids and so forth, the trade school students of Cochin-China have organized this year as in previous years an exposition of objects of their work. Though this exposition lasted only one day in the Saigon City Hall, 2,485 persons who paid the entrance fee were registered. Among various objects shown, most prominent were household goods, hardware items made by the students of several provincial schools, lingerie and embroidered articles manufactured by ... students in Saigon, samples of textile goods manufactured in SoeBei and Bon-Tree, tortoise shell articles from Ha Tien, some food items and so forth. The progress made by students, as shown by this exposition, is worthy of attention. The market value of articles shown amounted this year to 46,000 piastres, as compared with 33,000 last year, while the sale returns this year reached 35,000 as against 25,000 piastres of last year. It must be said that some rare articles were sold at auction, bringing several hundred piastres for the fund of national relief. Thus again the trade school students of Cochin-China have manifested their vitality and utility to the country. The exposition will benefit to a large degree the handicraft industry and research in our country, as well as demonstrate to the general public the beneficial results achieved by the trade school students in their work in school shops and classes. In conclusion it must be noted that many objects shown in the exposition were made of kapok fibers, ramie fibers, ... fiber, thus demonstrating the ability of students to use these fibers instead of cotton fiber. Saigon Fr. 9/11/44

##### Business Schools

Starting June 1, the Saigon Chamber of Commerce will open business course evening classes. Also practical business courses will be conducted too. The preparatory classes for high technical schools have been organized. The first section of preparatory classes will open in Industrial and Technical School in Hanoi. The program will correspond in general lines to the program of L'Ecole Nationale d'Arts at "Metiers" in France. Saigon Fr. 4/24/44

Japanese Language Schools - See under LANGUAGE

#### SCHOOLS IN SPECIAL REGIONS

##### Southern Institute

In the Southern Institute, which is participating in the training of youths who are to strive in the first line of the southern construction, the training of the first 30 students was completed today. Tok. Jap. 4/4/43



## S O C I A L

### EDUCATION

#### SCHOOLS IN SPECIAL REGIONS

##### Cambodia

On September 18, His Majesty, the King of Cambodia, and with the Resident Superior accompanied by the members of the Cambodian government and other civil and military personalities of the protectorate, inaugurated the college and school at ... On the same day, Indo-Chinese ... took place. Saigon Fr. 9/24/43

In Cambodia, the Commissioner General for Sports presided at (name) at the initiation of the fifth class of the local school of the Cambodian Corps, which will take the name of "Normandy". Saigon Fr. 7/16/44

##### Laos

Mr. Gauthier said: "In Laos the problem of public education is still unsolved. One is always facing the same obstacle: lack of native officials and complete ignorance shown by rural masses." Saigon Fr. 6/1/44

##### Cochin-China

Talk on the "School of Eastern Cochin-China" at Ben Cat, Cochin-China ... There are two sections of the school, a French section of 13 students and an Annamese section of 35 students. The teaching is done by qualified personnel. Offered in the first year are general agriculture, general (wd), rural engineering, silk culture, botany, horticulture, (prefix) culture, planting, French, and Annamese. In the second year we have Para-rubber culture, (prefix) technology, veterinary hygiene, technology, rural engineering, special agriculture, special botany, arboriculture, silk culture, scientific planning, and the French and Annamese language ... The school has a (rubber plantation) and (wds). Our students learn climatology and much about Para-rubber culture. They make comparative experiments in the workshops. They also (study) production (methods) daily, as well as experiments in renovation, (wd), indeed, anything and everything concerning the subject of rubber. Saigon Fr. 11/11/43

##### Ca Mau

The region of Ca Mau at the extreme south of Indo-China is a country of mangroves and mosquitoes... Two schools have just been opened in the Ca Mau region: the school of (Do Biang) and the school at (Ba Rin). Saigon Fr. 11/23/43

### PUBLICATIONS

The intellectuals, who before the war sought after French art and learning, are now turning their attention to Japanese culture, and as they earnestly seek to acquaint themselves, their demands grow. In response to this, novels, many types of literature, and science textbooks are being translated in a steady procession. Tok. Jap. 5/7/44

### HISTORY

The publication very shortly at Hanoi of a complete history of the (native) states of the Far East has been announced. The author of the work is Mr. Georges (Cheuvoque). Saigon Fr. 11/9/43



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### PUBLICATIONS

#### SCIENCE

Professor (Ian de Montagne), of the Joint College of Medicine and Pharmacy at Hanoi, has just published vol. I of "Surgical Pathology." Saigon Fr. 4/22/44

#### NOVELS

Hanoi: A new novel entitled "Reunion" by Kiyoshi Komatsu, noted Japanese author, is creating a sensation among Annamese readers. The novel by Komatsu, who is guest member of the Franco-Japanese Cultural Hall here, specially written for Annamese readers, is appearing in a series in the Trund Bat Thu Nhap, leading Annamese paper here, since June 25. Komatsu's work is about an Annamese youth who was educated in France and regains his self-consciousness as an East Asiatic upon his return to Annam from Paris.

Tok. Jap. 7/10/44

#### JAPANESE BOOKS TRANSLATED

In response to the demand of the native population in French Indo-China, publications of the "Survey of the Japanese Culture" in Annamese language will be made on the spot, and the plan is steadily progressing. The publication will be edited by the joint sponsorship of the Information Board, the Japanese Cultural Society in French Indo-China, and the GEA (Transportation) Company. Already two books, "The Buddhism of Japan" by Taisetsu Suzuki, and "Judo" by Jigoro Kano, have been published. Incidentally, it is already scheduled that the "Children of Japan" by Tamotsu Gando, and "The National (Traits) of the Japanese" by ... Hasegawa, will be published within this year, as the third and fourth publications.

Tok. Jap. 12/9/44

#### CONTESTS AND PRIZES

The literary prize of French Indo-China will be awarded for the second time at the end of this year. This prize goes to a French or Indo-Chinese writer for work published in the French language in Indo-China.

Saigon Fr. 9/24/44

Of 29 books entered in the literary contest, only three were awarded pass-marks: "Chien Dau" (Fighting) by Ngyuen Hu Phuoc, won first prize of 500 piastres; "Long Hao Nghia" (Generosity) by So Van Manh, won second prize of 200 piastres; (Friendship) by Quynh Van Tan was also awarded 200 piastres. Hoeffel will organize another contest in the future to encourage literature.

Saigon Ann. 10/3/43

#### RELIGION

Higher religions in French Indo-China are Buddhism and Christianity, and primitive religions are Animism and ancestor worship. As to Buddhism, the traditional beliefs of China in Annam and Annamite traditional Buddhism are mixed with Chinese Confucianism and Taoism. As to Animism, simple mountaineers and the farmers of delta areas believe in it in connection with ancestral worship to maintain the primitive family system. Kaotai religion is a mixture of Buddhism, Laoze religion, and Christianity in connection with racial movement. Christianity came into the land by the early pioneer missionaries from France in connection with the political ambition of France in Indo-China. However, they undertook social works such as hospitals and schools for public welfare.



## S O C I A L

### RELIGION

According to the annual report of Catholic missions in 1939, the Buddhists in Indo-China are now 23,780,000. 16,391,000 are in Annam and 7,103,000 in Laos and Cambodia.

Historically Buddhism came to Annam in the time of Annam subjugation. It is deeply rooted among Annamites with the extreme zeal of ancestor worship. The function of priests is to conduct the celebration of ancestral spirits. Preaching of profound beliefs is not the primary function, but to maintain the faith by worshipping the spirits of their ancestors is the way to prolong the life of posterity. Worshipping ancestors with solemn rites is the way to guarantee a fruitful harvest.

The form of ancestral worship in Annam is stronger in its belief under the influence of Confucianism and the undeveloped mountaineers' superstitions of animism. The public meeting place of Annamite villages, Dinh, is the center of school education for children, rituals of worship, and agricultural ceremonies. Belief in deity, the protector, is the substance of Buddhism, Confucianism, Taoism, and nature worship.

It was said that there were 2,000,000 believers in the Kaotai religion before French occupation of the land, but it decreased to 300,000 after the occupation.

In 1920, Ngo Van-Chien, who is said to have received new revelations from the deity, started a new formation of Kaotai religion. And in 1926, that famous leader of Cochin-China, Le Van-trung, established a new sect. Kaotai means "the Imperial Palace of the Most High". The first principle of the religion is that of Dai-Tam-ky-Pho-Do, that means of saving the souls of third beings. The first beings were the beings of Moses in the west, the second beings were of Gautama in the east, and the third beings were of Kaotai. The god Kaotai has revealed the way of salvation through his gracious signs of heavenly eyes.

This is the religion of mixture that can easily be heard by common ears. All kinds of teachings of superstitions of Annam were mixed with the ideas of family blessings, receiving many children, and fruitful harvest by diligent worship of ancestors.

Ever since the activities of Pierre Joseph George Pigneau, Catholic followers took hold with a firm foundation in Indo-China. There are 1,569,854 Catholics now in Indo-China, while only 8,975 Protestants were in the land in 1938. The social activities of Christianity in the colony include 2,002 schools with 96,041 students, 89 hospitals, 116 charity clinics, 11 leprosy clinics, 172 orphanages, and 27 old age institutes.

In addition, 40,000 Mohammedans and 30,000 Hindus are in Indo-China.

Those who believe in primitive religions are the undeveloped mountaineers and hill-land barbarians. They are about 1,000,000 in number -- Mois, Thais, Mans, Meos, and Lolos, including about 30,000 Malaysians. They are primitive farmers who hunt, fish, and labor. Their common belief is ancestor worship. Believing in two gods of good and evil, they pray to the good god that he may bless them with good fortunes, and to the evil god that he may prevent his evil deeds from harming the people. They also believe that the spirit of the dead can bring good fortunes upon the living.

IDC 1989 (1943)



S O C I A L

RELIGION

BUDDHISM

The Governor General of French Indo-China has decided to reorganize and expand the Buddhist Research Institute of Cambodia to foster the religion of the Cambodians. Singapore 10/13/43

Shundo Tachibana, who was sent to French Indo-China as a Buddhist envoy by the Nippon Buddhist Association, addressed (a group of priests) at Angkor-Vat on Japanese Buddhism through the good offices of the education authorities of Cambodia State. Further, he will wait until after the New Year's celebration, which will be held for a week beginning April 10, and return to (Kumonten) to give lectures on GEA Buddhism to the priests of Cambodia at the (Koritsu) Hall in Cambodia. Through Buddhism it is expected that an exchange of (ideas) will be carried out.

Tok. Jap. 4/11/44

Following his recent arrival in French Indo-China from Japan as representative of the Dai Nippon Buddhist Society, Reverend Shundo Tachibana, through the courtesy of the Cambodia Education Bureau, proceeded to Angkor-Vat on April 9, to lecture to a group of monks there on Japanese Buddhism. It is understood Rev. Tachibana will return here after conclusion of the Cambodia New Year celebration, being held for a period of one week from April 10, to continue his lectures on GEA Buddhism.

Tok. Eng. 4/12/44

CHRISTIANITY

The Museum for the Propagation of the Faith recently received one of the precious documents of the Catholic Church in Japan. On rolls of rice paper, it contains a copy in ancient Chinese characters of the deed given to St. Francis de Xavier in 1552, of the site of the Temple of (Deigal) at (Yanan). It is there that St. Francis de Xavier built his first chapel. The Reverend Father Dumont is the one who found this deed, later, the exact location of the first chapel of the saint, where there now stands a statue of ... Japan made by Father Dumont himself. Two copies of the deed have been made. One was given to the descendants of the family of St. Francis de Xavier, and another has just been given by the family of Father Dumont to the Museum for the Propagation of the Faith.

Saigon Fr. 6/9/43

Yesterday, after making courtesy calls on each other, the King of Cambodia and Admiral Decoux went to (Pansaria), seat of the old Catholic mission, where he inaugurated a sepulcher for the remains of the first French missionaries and bishops to come to Cambodia.

Saigon Fr. 8/15/43

The administrator of Travinh opened a new church in the village of Badong. A mass was celebrated by the Bishop, who gave an address on the Christian religion. It is reported that 300 Buddhists have been converted to Christianity in this village.

Saigon Ann. 11/15/43

At Saigon, the (members) of a French Catholic mission (several wds) (Monsieur Villon) himself presided over a stirring ceremony in the church, during which prayers were said for stricken France.

Saigon Fr. 7/19/44

A group of Annamite young people, members of the special training unit of Catholic Action of the Apostolic Vicariate of Saigon, has recently conducted a spontaneous collection for the benefit of



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victims of the Saigon bombardment on May five. The sum collected, of 2,658 piastres, had been forwarded for distribution to the Governor of Cochin-China.

Fr.Saigon Fr. 9/7/44

Talk by Jean Claude deMariot: The Catholics of Indo-China are happy at the choice of Saint Therese as the Secondary Patron of France, for she is the Patron of Saigon. Little is known of Saint Therese' trip to Saigon, even in our country. The trip was made in 1885 by the attractive Carmelite. Hundreds of our patriots go to pray at her statue.

Fr. Saigon Fr. 3/4/45

SCIENCE

INSTITUTIONS

Council of Scientific Research

The Council of Scientific Research held a meeting at Hanoi last December 10th.

Saigon Fr. 12/19/43

Scientific activities are considerably developing in FIC... A thesis written by Prof.(Chataigne) the director of (scientific) education in IC, with a view to introducing Dr. Noyer's latest book entitled "Analytic Bibliography of Scientific Works Achieved in IC from 1939 to 1941." inc. medical and (wd) researches, is most significant in this connection... Mr. (Chataigne) points out that all the IC scientific organizations, inc the Scientific Research Board, the Pasteur Institute, the Medical School of the Superior Scientific School, the Institute for the Study of Man, are featured in Dr. Noyer's book. In spite of the war, in spite of the almost complete intellectual blockade which makes us depend upon ourselves, in spite of the shortage of scientific materials, and in spite of the fact that our (scientists), engrossed by urgent technical programs, are overworked, it nevertheless remains that IC is in a position to rely upon herself, to solve her own problems, to use her intellectual resources in behalf of her needs, of her (science) of her daily activities.

Saigon E. 2/2/44

Indo-Chinese Institute for the Study of Man

On Nov. 9 at Hanoi, the Indo-Chinese Institute for human studies (L'Institut Indo-Chinese pour l'etude de l'homme) met under the presidency of M. George (Sedec). Some very interesting reports were given in the fields of (wd) instructions and on the (geological remains) recently discovered at (name) and another on the causes of the depopulation of certain areas of the upper (Dang-Mao) river reaches, and finally one on the disappearance of sih in the (Chan-Kao) and its tributaries.

Saigon Fr. 11/13/43

The Indo-Chinese Institute for the Study of Man in its meeting of Jan. 18 heard a number of interesting reports read on the following subjects: musical instruments of (wd) of the (same) region. The small-scale colonization of the unhealthy regions of southern Indo-China. The Thai and (nong) textiles in the (Nai-Lo) region. A cambodian custom consisting in having themselves (wd) on their skin with foreign (wd) for (wd) reasons...

Saigon Fr. 1/22/44



S O C I A L

SCIENCE

INSTITUTIONS

Indo-Chinese Institute for the Study of Man

At its last meeting, the Indo-Chinese Institute for the Study of Man received reports on the following subjects: First, some reports formerly practiced by the Thais, according to descriptions made in the 16 and 17 centuries. Two, descriptions of wooden houses of the twelfth century existing in Japan. Three, the thorax and spinal column of the annamese. Four, the problem of agricultural (wd) at Than-Hoa in Southern Annam. Five, some musical instruments (wd) that the delegation (,.,.).

Fr. Saigon Fr. 4/23/44

The Indo-Chinese Institution for the Study of Man, (French, Institut Indochinois pour l'etude de l'homme L.L.) held its meeting in Hanoi on October 3. Monsieur (Otray) the Chief Pharmacist read a paper entitled, The **Technical** Instructions on the Rational Diet of the Indo-Chinese Service Men, (French: Instructions technique sur l'alimentation rationnel de militaires Indochinois.L.L.) . The secretary of the Institute communicated to the meeting, the notes on the social situation of the inhabitants of (Moy) in the Upper (Songjiang), these notes will contribute considerably and add new light to the information and notes already compiled on the same subject in ... Dr. .,., read paper on 2 cases of Albinism among the Tonkin natives. Among the new books recently published, one is the work by Mr. ... on the Annamite Art, and the other on the subject of the Worship of Immortals in Annam. (French: Le culte des immortels on Annam.L.L. )

Fr. Saigon Fr. 10/8/44

Indo-Chinese Anatomical Institute

On Oct. 10 the Indo-Chinese Anatomical Institute met at Hanoi under the ch-manship of Mr. (Sedec) Mr. (Saurian) delivered a report on the scientific work achieved by Miss (Colanou) who has left a great number of remarkable works to the French Far Eastern School. The Biological Service has pub the most important of them. According to a report made by Mr. (Smulafout), the Indo-Chinese population is not at present increasing, as is generally supposed. However no precise idea of Indo-Chinese demography will be known until birth registers are kept in all districts and detailed and systematic investigations on the subject are made. The Sec'y then read the work of Mr. Eric (Kabbenshagen) on "The Dog as a (wd) Tribe." The author shows (wd) an interpretation and indicates a probable place of origin.

Saigon Fr. 10/17/43

Council of Chemical Research

The government of Indo China has just established a Council of Chemical Research. This organism will aid and foment studies relative to all types of research which can be applied to industry and medicine. A scarcity of chemical products that is sometimes very critical. The Council of Scientific Research will direct and centralize the results of scientific research and will insure profit from them. It will recommend all measures of financial and material aid and raw materials needed by manufactures and researchers. At the meeting of the council of scientific research which took place in Hanoi the 16th of June M.\* made a very interesting talk concerning their research in experimental \* and Biochemical properties of the \* ...

Saigon Fr. 6/23/43



## S O C I A L

### SCIENCE

#### EXPERIMENTS

In Indo-China various experiments are being made with a view to saving gasoline necessary for the (Dissolution) of rubber. Latex evidently may be used for (...) after having been run out in thin layers. The best results are obtained with Latex which (...) with ammonia.

Saigon Fr. 8/20/43

### YOUTH MOVEMENT AND ATHLETICS

#### PROGRAMS AND CONTROL

In Indo-China transformation of youth under revolution young men and women contact with reality, protected from that before. The youth commission has inaugurated a program. Children will come from various places. One camp described. In uniform enjoy fresh air. Teach the children to speak psychology leadership etc colonial affairs etc. In Cambodia to be held. France's responsibility to the country thus being fulfilled.

Saigon Fr. 6/9/43

The Indo-Chinese Commissioner of sports and youth met in the Colonial Council Room at Saigon on July 28 and 29, with the Commissioner General of Physical Education, Sports and Youth presiding. After a rapid survey of the work accomplished in the various countries of the Federation (i.e. Indo-China-trans) since the meeting of the proceeding committee in November, 1943, the numerous current problems were examined, of which the principal ones had to do with the development of sports and youth activities among students, with the creation and formation of corps ("cadres" in French-Trans), and with the requirement of technical diplomas for leaders. The schedule of championships of Indo-China was fixed, distributing Federal meets among the several countries, Tonkin being charged with organizing the "Marshall Petain Cup" for football. A volley-ball championship of Indo-China was decided upon, and furthermore, measures were adopted for the development of the Basque pelota game (Note: also known as "Jai-alai"-Trans), of cross-country running, and of sports to replace tennis, since tennis playing has been sharply curtailed by a shortage of balls. The sections of assembling ("les sections de rassemblements" in French, whatever that may mean-Trans), in full development, were the object of a very fruitful exchange of views, and all members of the committee agreed to promote the physical, athletic, and utilitarian activities of these sections. Before separating, the members of the committee in a telegram to the Governor General, insisted on reiterating their respectful and loyalty to Admiral DeCoux, assuring him of their constant devotion and of their absolute faith in the work undertaken in Indo-China by the Commissariat General of Education, Sports, and Youth.

Fr. Saigon Fr. 7/30/44

As regards sports properly speaking, it long ago captured the hearts of the Indo-Chinese people. Before the war the sports movement hardly penetrated further than a few large centers. The main aim now is to make sports penetrate further inland into the provinces and even to the smallest country villages. The centers were endowed with modern stadiums, and massive operations were organized throughout the federation which were welcomed with the utmost enthusiasms. Let us also mention the creation of a weekly paper called "Sports and Youth" and the news briefs of important local sports events in our local picture houses. The propaganda brought about excellent results. If of course demanded important



## S O C I A L

### YOUTH MOVEMENTS AND ATHLETICS

#### PROGRAMS AND CONTROL

organizational work not only for the designing of stadiums and gymnasiums, but also for the framing of strict technical regulations complying with the severe tropical conditions. It became necessary to instill the spirit of comradeship and discipline in the masses, and at the same time offer them interesting activities. It was here that the problem of staffing again arose. Staff schools were then created, thanks to which Indo-China three months ago had 220 graduates from the two federal schools, at least ... of which, young men from the local schools, are immediately employed on the staff of the provincial schools, groups, and ... In Cambodia alone, the attendance of such groups reaches over 50,000. And that again is only the first step. Inns and restaurants have been opened for the youth, also conference halls, libraries, holiday centers along the coasts of Indo-China.

Fr. Saigon Fr. 12/12/44

Annam: Greater East Asia Day at Saigon. The sports and youth movement, which the French authorities organized in 1941... to sustain imperialistic anti-Asiatic traditions, yesterday April 15, resumed its activities, which have been suspended since last March 9. Following the overthrow of French rule, the movement has taken on a new countenance, a countenance that is essentially national and essentially Asiatic. The first public function of the movement since it resumed its activities was held yesterday in Saigon, sports capital of Indo-China, as "Greater East Asia Day". The "day" began in the morning with a parade down the principal streets by youth groups from the Saigon-Cholon Gia Dinh area, who were joined by youth delegations from the provinces. It was fine to see these (5000) young Cochinese, members of various sports teams, parade under the national flag, for under the command of essentially Annamese leaders, the sports and youth movement, which the French authorities had used for their own ends, has rapidly taken on an Asiatic and above all an Annamese character. In front of the palace of the governor of Cochinese, the parade for the first time cried out this slogan: "Long live the new Anam, long live Japan, long live Greater East Asia." In the afternoon, at the (Debornot) Stadium in Cholon, in the presence of His Excellency Mr. Minoda, the governor of Cochinese, and other Japanese army and civil authorities, athletic contests were staged among the teams of the Saigon-Cholon-Gia Dinh area, and there was a demonstration of physical education by the Indo-Chinese method. The sports program, which was witnessed by a crowd of more than 20,000 concluded with a soccer football match between the Chinese team (nang wan) and the Annamese team "Star of (old Annam)", which lost by the score of (four) to (one).

Saigon Fr. 4/16/45

#### Commissariat General for Physical Education and Sports

From an interview, speaker un-named: I would not have the temerity to believe that it has only been during the last two years that the youth of Indo-China have engaged in sports. In July, 1941, Admiral Decoux created the Commissariat General for Physical Education and Sports. On December 15, 1941, this Commissariat General became the Commissariat General for Physical Education, Sports, and Youth. This organization, placed in charge of Captain (de Cauvois) of the Navy, comprised a federal organization, two consultative committees-one for sports, the other for youth; and in this connection there were created a Sports Association and a Youth Association each of which had the task of directing and organizing



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Commissariat General for Physical Education and Sports

all the Sports and Youth movements. A special bureau was created within the administration of each Association to insure liaison with the local organizations. Before their present organization all these youth groups and movements already existed; but now they have been integrated into the "Youth of the French Empire", comprising the "Youth Sports Groups", the "Specialized Youth Movements", the Youth Assembly Sections", and the "Youth \* Organization". The Specialized Youth Movements comprise various movements, such as the Buddhist and Scouting\*\* and the "Red Ribbon" youth movements, ... New Movements have been added, such as the "Young Singers of Cochin China", the "Flag School" of Cambodia, a "Yugn Buddhists" of Tonkin, the "Youth of Annam" in Annam. Thanks to the merger of these movements, the membership is jointly French and Indo-Chinese ... The various specialized movements have conserved their distinctive methods. The other movements in the Youth Assembly Sections engaged in physical and moral training, scouting, \* training \*\*\* uniting of all these movements. The commissariat general on Sept. 1, 1941 established an Ecole Suprieure of Physical Education; and on May 1, 1942, established an Ecole Superieure for training teaching groups. The task of these two schools is to train to the maximum the physical education teachers and to furnish youth leaders for the entire country: for Tonkin, Cochin, China, Cambodia, Annam, etc. who will aid in the establishment of local schools, and form teaching staffs for these various movements to train provincial leaders. ...

Saigon Fr. 6/27/43

Movements of Sports and Youth

The movement of Sports and Youth has accomplished (great things) in Indo-China. (Sentence) It has trained 2,000 tutors (wds). It has enrolled 600,000 members in its Division of School Youth and has created eight sports associations. Thus, after two years labor, the Movement of Sports and Youth has enrolled a total membership of approximately 800,000.

Saigon Fr. 11/8/43

Nine new provincial schools of the youth organizations have just been opened in Annam.

Saigon Fr. 12/11/43

Leaders in Cochin China

Viet Nam: The new leaders of the sports and youth movement of Cochin China. In order to insure (success) to the sports and youth movement in Indo-China, a new cadre of officials, capable of giving the movement a new (appreciation?) so that it may fulfill its task of making sports serve the new Indo-China, the commissariat-general of sports and youth recently made several appointments to high positions in the movement. In Cochin China, the post of head of the local bureau of sports and youth will be occupied henceforth by Mr. (Liet Nang Wan?), professor at the Lycee (Tekurci?); that of president of the sports association by Mr. (Lieng Jenh Van Huit?), surgeon; and that of president of the youth association, by Mr. (Chanh Van Linh?), lawyer.

Saigon Fr. 5/24/45



## S O C I A L

### YOUTH MOVEMENT AND ATHLETICS

#### ORGANIZATION

Tonkin .... The youth movement in (Dhagyan) province actually started in the month of April ... first attempts were lately given up and the youth movement in this province was generally unknown. Here are few general basic lines upon which the new youth organizations are working. A post of regional chief is established in every district, under whose orders come youth group leaders, who are charged with control of the group activities. The regional leader is usually chosen among well known and respected local leaders, mostly the regional leader is picked from school principals. The regional leader assumes responsibility in administrative and general policy matters, and his assistants are trained in personnel schools. The first Sunday of every month, the regional leaders hold a conference in the provincial center. During these conferences they discuss the work accomplished in their district, various difficulties encountered in their work and organization of (future) propaganda work among rural youth. On the other hand the Provincial leader issues main directives to them as well as some specific instruction in accordance with proper characteristics of each district. The main task of the Provincial leader is to create a friendly and favorable atmosphere among the young people toward the youth movement. Usually the first step is made by the provincial leader, who with assistance of local officials will create a model group of youth after which other groups will be modeled. On the other hand, the monitors of the youth movement will conduct courses and give proper instructions to the regional leaders. With aid of literatures and lectures the movement is propagated all over the province. The enthusiasm and vitality of well trained and properly guided youth groups resulted in excellent results achieved in youth movement in the province. Thus from eleven hundred people participating in youth movement in month of August, eighteen hundred had been reached by December. While at the beginning of the movement in month of April only thirty youth took part in the movement. Already forty young persons of the province were sent for training to the Provincial school after graduation are now engaged with great interest in recruiting and propaganda work among the villagers of their rural districts. Also besides the original one monitor in April, the province now has three more assistant monitors, all graduated from local school. The young people under the guidance of monitors, follow various courses in public welfare, social aid, first aid, fire prevention work, enforcement of public order and so forth. Since the beginning of the formation of district groups, many young people were trained in some manual work. The obstacles of sentimental nature, encountered at the inception of the movement, do not exist any longer. At the same time, the propaganda work carried out by young (group) leaders and assisted by local officials and provincial leaders, is bringing about good results. The young elements in rural and communal circles are by now fully realizing the beneficial effect of the youth movement.

Fr. Saigon Fr. 4/14/44

Excerpt from an interview given by Commander De Corroix, Commissioner General for Public Education, Sport and Youth in Indo-China. "And now let us speak of Youth. It was necessary to organize the young people, be it in athletic societies, or in special movement groups already in existence, or into newly created assembling sections, (or group sections). (French : soit dans les sociétés sportive, ou les mouvements spécialisés déjà existant; soit dans



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### YOUTH MOVEMENT AND ATHLETICS

#### ORGANIZATION

les sections de rassemblement nouvellement crees. L.L. ) in short to make young athletes useful to their country and their empire. Youth formation schools were established, and the training instructors who graduated from these schools immediately used in provincial centers to carry on the organization of the young. In the country of Cambodia alone, for instance, the number of young people belonging to assembling sections (or groups sections) reached sixty thousand three months ago. Considerable social assistance program was carried out for the young people. Restaurants, under the name of Sport-Youth; hospitality (more) centers, sport-youth club-houses were opened. Several vacation camps were established. Taking into consideration that Indo-China, in its major part, is an agricultural country, a special farming section was established in each youth organization, which assists them in agricultural work." In conclusion Commander DeCorroix said, that the young people of Indo-China progress along the path of its duty and gradually is adapting itself to the necessary discipline. (French: et se plie, peu a peu, aux (or-a) disciplines necessaries. L.L. ). "We must have confidence in our youth, and all must be faithful to its (emblem) which is its slogan: United and Strong, Ready to Serve", concluded the commander.

Fr. Saigon Fr. 8/1/44

#### DEVELOPMENT

The development of the sports activities in the IC union achieved by the Commissariat-General of Physical Education, Sports, and Youth is revealed by the following figures. In 1940 there were 200 stadiums, training grounds, and athletic fields. Today there are 1014. During the same period the number of swimming pools increased from 22 to 158. The number of sports and youth meeting centers rose from zero to 55. The number of local and provincial schools increased from zero to 25. The number of sports and youth community restaurants and provincial centers rose from zero to 13. In 1940 there was not one single accredited athletic instructor. Today there are 1103 attached to the provincial schools, 718 (wds) 87 at Dalat, and 51 woman instructors in athletics. There are also 10 doctors holding certificates of (aptitude) working with the medical staff of the sports department. From 1940-43 the number of sports societies has risen from 259 to 997 and the number of the members of these societies has risen from 11238 to 91,000 during the same period.

Saigon Fr. 11/9/43

#### SCHOOLS

Talk on the Sports of Youth: Since the advent of the Government of National Revolution in France, and the policy of renovation in Indo-China, our country has witnessed amazing development of sports and youth activities. The most known center of sports, a real educational center for the Indo-Chinese sport leaders, is situated in Phathiet in southern Annam. Two schools compose this center: one, an athletic school for physical education; the other a High School for youth cadres. Though being young in years, these schools have already formed their own traditions and already have several graduates serving all over the country as sport instructors in various schools; in the Army and Navy. The school buildings are well constructed, well ventilated and built atop a hill about 700 meters above sea-level. In the physical education school, the students get up daily at 5:30 in the morning.



## S O C I A L

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#### SCHOOLS

At 6 o'clock the flag-raising ceremony takes place, followed by daily lessons of physical education. The rest of the day is devoted to various routine tasks; anatomy lessons, spiritual lectures, (French: education morale) and last to the team sporting activities. The duration of the school is three months. The purpose of the High School, whose training period is only one month, is to improve an elite of young men destined to become leaders. While the physical education school forms the body, the High School is concerned mostly with forming men with character. The guiding and directing personnel of the two schools is the same and both are animated by the same spirit and pursue the same goal. There one sees the nucleus of leaders of new Indo-China, formed and brought up along the main principles of the Federation, to become future leaders in the Administration, Industry and Education. No where will one find an educational center better suited to form youth embodying courage, devotion, will and patriotism. There one finds young people representing all races and regions of Indo-China, side by side, Frenchmen, Tonkinese, Laotians, Cambodians, Cochinese, coming from various social and professional ranks, are all united in their work on equal basis. There the principal of our Federation appears, par excellence, as a living reality. These young men have, without exaggeration, already influenced and modified the social principles of Indo-Chinese life. All over the country in schools and athletic centers, the graduates of these schools have applied the principles of leadership and guidance in conformity with the new Indo-China.

- Fr. Saigon Fr. 6/23/44

The roll-call of the Eighth Class of the Physical Education School at Pan-Thiet was held on July 20. ... This class has taken the name of "The Class of Laos". This is the first class to number in its ranks a substantial number of Laotians. The four other States of the Federation wishes thus to demonstrate their pleasure they feel on welcoming their new comrades... The youth movement known as "THE YOUTH OF THE FRENCH EMPIRE" has thus taken one more step forward and has scored one more success.

Saigon Fr. 7/29/43

Here in FIC, the second crew of probationers at the (Simerak) school for ... youth organizations have sent a message to the resident superior in (Cambodia), assuring him of their loyalty. This crew will be named after (Ambion), one of the greatest kings (Cambodia) ever had.

Saigon E. 8/19/43

In conformity with the wishes of the Commisariat General for Physical Education and Sports of Youth, the residents Superior (Ewin?) founded four months ago the local school for the Youth Groups in Tonkin, which is now in full activity. The resident superior handed over the realization of the project to a team of three monitors... In a month the site was partially... and the training field laid out and equipped... These pagodas for... of the youth camps must always be animated. The pupils... but however these pagodas answer the climatic conditions, with high ceilings and well ventilated by large indows... On May 9, 25 youths of about 20 arrived from different parts of Tonkin for the first period of training. In a month of training, they succeeded in forming ... in which they would be able to live... but this month was enough to establish their qualities of leadership ... and orient



## S O C I A L

### YOUTH MOVEMENT AND ATHLETICS

#### SCHOOLS

their efforts and give them methods of application ... and to become real leaders of the other pupils and organizers...The instruction courses are regularly followed ... the need to know how to obey. Daily, long explorations in the region test their qualities of ... knowledge of nature, photography etc. ... Their moral formation is (as important) as their (physical development) ... Each morning before the flag ceremony, one of the ... comments on the works of the Marshal, or the speeches of their chiefs which show them ... for France, Annam and (in the whole) empire. Each evening they meet for two hours (to discuss) their religious and moral ideals ... In October ( it will be the turn of ) Cambodia, (then) Cochin-China, Laos and (Annam) and this under the director of the Youth Groups ...

Saigon Fr. 9/8/43

In Indo-China 150 young men among whom are several Chinese coming from all the countries of the Indo-Chinese Federation have arrived at the "Ecole Superieure" d'Education Physique de l'Indo Chine"at (Song Cau) to receive their military training... The broadcast in English from Saigon says that these students come to "follow courses in the high school for physical training."

Saigon Fr. 9/14/43

And before I read the news, I would like to say a few words on ... Indo-Chinese and of the sports and youth organization. The fact that two physical training academies were simultaneously opened in Sainte (Yvette) and Sainte ... is a significant illustration reached to bring forth Indo-Chinese renovation under the auspices of a national resolution. Although recently opened, these institutions have already formed a ... of probationers who are now serving as drill instructors throughout the federation; in schools as well as in the army and in the navy. There is first of all the Indo-Chinese Superior Physical Training Academy sitting in a large, well-aerated (plot) of land some 180 feet above sealevel. Getting up time is sounded every morning around 5:30; the flag hoisting ceremony taking place at 6:00 o'clock, immediately followed by the daily drill. The rest of the day is spent in the fitting up of the premises; in ... on moral education and on outdoor games. Probation terms are ... The (upper) institution is the hard training school to pass with (...) probation term. It only admits the elite-- that is to say young men whose qualifications (admits) their becoming chief and able to turn to the best possible account the youth whom they will assume the task of training both physical and morally. Both institutions are placed under the ... They are closely connected by the high spirit vitalizing their members whose common aim consists of forming their generation, who was called upon to be the backbone of New Indo-China.

Fr. Saigon E. 6/27/44

... Our action over the youth of the country during the past few years has been constantly extended. The creation in 1941 of a Commisariat-General for sports and youth was a big step forward. Recently we broadcast the parade of no less than 15,000 young people of the Pnom-Penh area reviewed by the king of Cambodia, himself of a youthful majesty. Thus it was necessary to train masses of men and women monitors who would then go and extend their teaching as far as the remotest parts of the country. To this end the Commissioner-General for sports in 1941 created subsidiary school for physical training. The teaching offered,



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adapted to the tropical climate, is ... to have been carefully selected not only from the viewpoint of their physical disposition but also from their moral standards and aptitudes (in camp). Some one hundred women monitors from Cambodia, Annam, Laos and Tonkin have already graduated from the ... training center. Nowadays the young Annamese Mandarins have to graduate from the ... physical training school, which is open to both sexes.

Fr. Saigon E. 12/12/44

#### Ecole Superieure des Cadres de Jeunesse.

French Indo-China politics and parties. Pictures showing their activities, among them several showing youths giving the Fascist salute: 1 September 1941, at Phan-thiet, the Ecole Superieure d'Education Physique (College of Physical Education) was opened thus marking the beginning of a campaign to encourage sports among the youth. 15 May 1942, a second education center, independent of the first, but making use of some of its administrative and sport equipment, was opened at Pan-thiet. This was the Ecole Superieure des Cadres de Jeunesse d'Indochina (College of Indo-Chinese Youth Movement). The first step was to take experienced youths (minimum age, 20 years) and train them, instilling in them the desire to build a new Indo-Chinese youth and to work for a strong French Empire; and this accomplished, to give to the most promising of these youths an opportunity to spread this spirit to their compatriots and to bring as many youths as possible into the movement. The Ecole Superieure des Cadres de Jeunesse d'Indochine went to work selecting youths from every walk of life in all the provinces and all the countries of the Union (of French Indo-China). In less than one year the first task had been accomplished and the second step was taken. In April, 1943 in each of the five countries a school resembling the E.S.C.J.I.C. was established for instructing youths less gifted and not as well equipped for leadership, but where the teaching is done by the best former students of the E.S.C.J.I.C. imparting the same spirit and obtaining the same results as at their own schools. These five schools are called Ecoles Locales des Cadres de Jeunesse (Local Youth Movement Schools). In one month in these schools young chiefs were made. At one of these schools, the E.S.C.J.I.C. of Phan-thiet, 40 students are allowed to stay one month for training. A typical day includes 45 minutes of physical exercise. A progressive program enables the students with the aid of textbooks to compose lessons for all ages, and to send for lessons in case the region has no adviser with a physical education diploma. In an amphitheatre named after Marshal Petain, the students gather while one of them in a fifteen-minute talk outlines the principles of the National Revolution. Thus each student has a chance to accustom himself to speaking to the youths directly and simply of the important things they should know in order to become good men and good citizens. Then follows the salute to the colors and the singing of the youth movement song. Each team returns to its barracks for inspection. Manual labor is encouraged. Some of the Indo-Chinese have an inherited tendency to look down upon such work as beneath them. So, for one hour each day they work with tools on wood, paper, metal or pottery. Sometimes they produce something, sometimes they do not, but at least they try. Students are allowed to choose some undertaking, such as beautifying the school by improving the decorations. Each graduating class leaves some mark by a common undertaking. This work is all the more valuable because not only are many countries represented in these schools, but many social classes - teachers, secretaries, merchants, workers and students, covering



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a large range of ages. Intellectual pursuits have their place also. Current problems of youth are studied and experiences shared. Students must learn the qualities that are demanded of a chief, how to acquire them and how to apply them. Talks are given by the various chiefs and discussions are held. Friendly conversations are conducted in the evening. In the study hall students read, study or write essays. A youth adviser must have a knowledge of countries and of men, he must have an acquaintance with youth problems and have a knowledge of some technical studies so as to be able to interest young people in them and to show them how to employ their leisure in constructive pursuits. Teaching and practicing technical subjects are important factors in the program. During the long afternoon, these "culottes blue at chemises blanches" (blue trousers and white shirts) go out to the highways and into the countryside surveying or carrying on nature studeis or questioning farmers, fisherman, woodcutters and enlarging their understanding of the country. After they have had sufficient physical training, they take longer trips spreading propaganda in distance towns. The first days in the school are hard on some of the young men if they are not used to discipline and communal living and physical exercise, but they adjust themselves rapidly and soon acquire a school spirit. This is the life that the young men lead during their month's stay in the youth movement schools at Quan-yen, Kien-an, Nam-binh, Vinh, Hue, Nhd-trang, Bentre, Tra-vinh, Thudac, Angkor and Vientiane. In the preceding number of this magazine there was an article on the Ecole Superieure des Cadres de Jeunesse Feminine (College for Girls in the Youth Movement). This school, associated with the Ecole des Monitries (College for Girl Guides), also at Dalat, was opened in February, 1943, but already the results are promising, and plans are being made for creating centers for girls which, like the boy's centers, will be local schools for the youth movement. At present the Ecole Superieure de Dalat is in its first phase training advisors (or guides) in order to spread the teachings of the central formations to the local formations.

IDC R2465 6/1/43

#### INSPECTION TOURS

Arriving in Tonkin, Captain (ducorvois), Commissioner General for Youth, Sports and Physical Education, stopped over in Hue on Mar. 15. He ... visited the new installations in the city, including a building situated in the center of the city for the youth of the city. He then went to the olympic stadium to inspect the renovations particularly the physical culture room.

Fr. Saigon Fr. 3/17/44

The Commissioner-General of sports and youth yesterday morning went to the stadium of the Saigon Sports Association to witness the last class of the Training School by the Sports Association of Cochin China. He saw what the pupils have accomplished for the cause of sports.

Saigon Fr. 11/20/43

Indo-China --Day before yesterday the Commissioner-General for sports visited in Phom-Penh several youth organizations. He was everywhere enthusiastically welcomed. He also visited a



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holiday camp in the province of (Tondal), and the provincial school where 38 young men are being taught in view of the **coming** spring session. The Commissioner-General declared **^** that he was very well satisfied with all he saw in the course of his inspection **tour**.

Saigon E. 7/31/43

Continuing his tour of inspection in Cambodia, the Commissioner General of sports and youth day before yesterday, July 30, went to Pursay Province to inspect the young people's (training) corps of the region, designed to incorporate the ... companies in the (youth) movement ... Yesterday morning, the Commissioner General inspected the Cambodia girls' training camp....

Saigon Fr. 8/1/43

The Commissioner of Physical Education yesterday morning visited the Youth Group of (Lalanne), the Youth Group here carried the name of HM Bao Dai. Yesterday afternoon a meeting took place of the (500) young (monitors) of the Youth groups assembled from all the countries of the federation, as well as the delegates of the 10,000 sporting clubs. During this ceremony, the Commissioner General distributed various prizes.

Saigon Fr. 12/19/43

The French Commissioner for Sports and Youth in Indo-China, Captain (Du Corroix) on Sunday morning inspected the Youth of (Vientiane) province, where he recently established his headquarters. Addressing the young people, Captain (DuCorroix), after issuing technical advice to them, urged them to work tenaciously in order to deserve the confidence that Marshal Petain had placed in the Youth of French Empire.

Fr. Saigon E. 6/12/44

The commissioner-general of sports and youth activities, on the morning of November 4, visited the provincial school for the youth groups at Thuan-An and Hue, at present attended by the 13th class. He then visited the grounds of the vacation colony for poor children at (Cape Marine), "Jean Decoux". The 300 poor children of central Annam benefited by two months of rest at the seaside. At 9:30 a.m., he inaugurated the (Hu-wan) stadium, situated 10 kilometers from Hue, and provided with a meetin place for young people and sports enthusiasts. After having been welcomed by notables, he passed in review the **sec-**tion of the village assembly, composed of some 100 young people in uniform, and joined by the school children of the vicinity. He then visited the third sports-youth restaurant of the city.

Fr. Saigon Fr. 11/5/44

YOUTH AND SPORT INNS, ETC.

Today at (wd) the Commissioner-General for Physical Education, Sports and Youth in IC inaugurated the third "Sports and Youth" restaurant in the Saigon-Cholon region, in the presence of many (wd) French and Annamesse notables. The restaurant is situated at (name) at the intersection of rue (La Bruyere) and rue (name) (wds), pres of the Friends of Sport (wds) achievements of a social nature at Saigon, Capt. of the Fleet ( Du Courois), the Commissioner-General, after thanking the men of sports of (this) Society, (predicted) the creation of community restaurants and (wd) in all the quarters of the city. Thus a (wd) of group purchases will be effected, and the youth will



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consume the products of (wd) which will be cultivated at (wds) and by these Saigon organizations.

Fr. Saigon Fr. 3/12/44

Hanoi (Domei) With the idea that cooperation between Japan and FIC begins with (the general masses) at this time the E Asia Travel Bureau of the E Asia Society has decided to est (wd) in various places inns (name of Locations) in northern FIC with central areas in the mountainous regions for (mountain climbing enthusiasts).

Tok. JO 1/17/44

In Indo-China. Yesterday, under the sponsorship of the Commissioner of Youth and Sports the inauguration of the fourth Youth and Sports Restaurant in the region of Saigon-Cholon took place. The success of this new restaurant can hardly be doubted when one notes that another Youth-Sports Restaurant in Saigon served in one single day seven hundred meals.

Fr. Saigon Fr. 6/7/44

Another manifestation of the Youth Movement, is the establishment along the roads of inns for young people. These inns are well equipped, including washing facilities and some repair-shop equipment for bicycles. The inns are placed at intervals of 50 kilometers approximately. The relay inns will enable the young sportsmen of Saigon to undertake pleasant and long bike trips in the vicinity of the city. Most of the personnel of these inns are well trained and equipped for their task and they are also being trained in the art of cooking, thus again proving the well and long established tradition of French cooking and hospitality.

Fr. Saigon Fr. 7/3/44

JOURNAL "SPORTS AND YOUTH"

In this new chronicle, which we will broadcast every tuesday, we will attempt to keep you posted on the movements of the youth of Indo-China, on its activities in the field of sports, of scholarship, and in the intellectual field, on its successes, ambitions, and accomplishments. Today, we will tell you of the journal published by the Commissariat of Sports and Youth. This journal is called "Sport and Youth" and sums up sport achievements and attempts of young people. Let us go through the pages of this journal. On the first page, there is an article on the fourth anniversary of Admiral De Coux's assumption of power. ... Indo-China, who used to have 200 stadius, now has 1,200 ... The number of young athletes organized in various youth sections has grown from 31,000 to 249,000, without counting the little ones, the 100,000 school children ... "Sport and Youth" also contains a long article on the third swimming and water-polo championship... The magazine point out in this connection that this was the first time that Laos participated in an official athletic meet, and also the first time that Annamite girls competed for the championship together with French girls ... Several articles in this same issue of "Sport and Youth" deals with recent sport events in Cambodia. In particular, there was a basket-ball match, in which the young King, his Majesty Norodom Sisanouk, took part ... To conclude, let's speak of the orchestra being created by young people, not without mishaps, however. But they'll get it done soon.

Fr. Saigon Fr. 8/8/44



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### YOUTH MOVEMENT AND ATHLETICS

#### CYCLING RACE

Saigon: The physical education bureau of the FIC government has requested through Mr. Kenkichi Yoshizawi, Japanese Ambassador to French Indo-China that Japanese athletes plan to participate in the cycling race around the FIC to be held from Dec. 29 to Feb. 2. The distance to be covered is estimated at 4,100 kilometers and the course will pass through Saigon, Takeo, Pnom-Penh, Thakhek, Vientiane, Hanoi, and back to Saigon, making a full round of ... The cycle race will be participated in by representatives of ... and by selected members of the army and navy of FIC.

Tokyo E. 11/26/42

#### OLYMPIC RACE

Finally an Olympic race, first one in FIC will be run on a track of 1500 miles. Every country of the Federation will participate in the race, each (group) accepted being represented by 100 runners. Including the 100 man strong milit team, and the total number of runners will reach 500.

Saigon E. 12/5/43

Ducrois announced a marathon race will be held on the 29 of December and a bicycle race on the 2nd of January by Annamite officials. Ducroix reported on a program of sporting events which will be organized by the Cambodian King. In the evening Decoux, Ducroix, Hoeffler and the Saigon mayor attended a sports film. Ducous was satisfied to see a bicycle race and various types of physical training in schools, organized by Ducroix.

Saigon Ann 12/15/43

#### ANNAM YOUTH SPORT SERVICE

Dear Listeners: Here is our usual Tuesday Indo-Chinese Youth Chronicle. Just recently, the Annam Youth Sport Service had organized a trip awarded to some 20 young Annamite people, who have distinguished themselves in the Sport-Youth activities. Here are a few words describing their journey: "On July 15 at 10 a.m., all the young persons, members of various Annam sport groups, who were selected to take part in this journey assembled at the Offices of Annam Sport Youth movement. There, they were formed into several teams, and after receiving some pocket-expenses, they were taken for a tour of the Imperial Palace. After an hour visit to the Palace our youngsters took their lunch in the local Sport-Youth Inn, in the city of Hue, and at 5 p.m. took the train to the south. They arrived at (Phan-Khiet) their first stop, where they were taken care of by the Youth School Group, (French: L'Ecole de cadres.) and where most warm reception was accorded to them. The next morning, after assisting at a lecture on the preparation of (yuhn-mahn-phonet L.L. a well known local ...) our young men were taken to visit the local salmon cannery. On August 2nd, they paid a visit to the High School of Physical Education. After staying for four days in (Phan-Kiet) our youngsters reached NA TRANG ... and after leaving the railway station, were taken for a visit of the local places of interest, a visit of the French Far Eastern School, where they spent their afternoon in the Institute of (Oceanography). There again the young visitors had the opportunity to witness the great work and activity carried out by the French Science in the Far East.

Fr. Saigon Fr. 9/12/44



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### YOUTH MOVEMENT AND ATHLETICS

#### COURSE IN SELF DEFENSE

At Hanoi. Naval post Captain Duperois, the head of the Sports and Youth Department in Indo-China has inaugurated a course in self-defense (Note: the announcer says "self-defense" in Eng.-trans) organized by one of the Annamese Sports Societies.

Saigon Fr. 10/30/43

#### FEMALE ATHLETIC TEACHERS

The Commissioner-General for Sport and Youth inspected at Dalat the School of Female Gymnastic Instructors, the School of Female Youth Corps, and the Technical Higher School ... While we are on the subject of schools, let us point out that arrangements are already being made for the coming competitive examination for admission to the Higher School of Agriculture of Indo-China. This examination will be open to French and Indo-Chinese students.

Fr. Saigon Fr. 8/12/44

### PUBLIC HEALTH AND WELFARE

#### GENERAL ACCOMPLISHMENTS IN MEDICINE, ETC.

Let us review in succession what has been accomplished in the line of medicine, hygiene, sanitary service. In the line of medicines, there are some drugs which are of vital importance, namely(dagenant), insuline, certain serums, and there we had to be satisfied with the available stocks. For this, strict and up to date inventories have been carried out and (more) their sales has been put on the basis of strict daily control. There is still enough drugs if needed in case of acute dysentery, or contagious, or meningitis. Meanwhile, the local pharmacists, industrialists, chemists, all have pooled their abilities and efforts to produce drugs from local sources. Thus we have succeeded in manufacturing locally, such items as; ether, chloroform, ammonium, sulphates of soda and magnesium, (word) of (word) and so forth. Let us also name, as example, the local production (word) needed for X-Ray tests, in the case of digestive tract, plaster for fracture cases, and in the field of vitamin production, the preparation of (two words) had began from the pulp of certain fruits in Tonkin. The juice thus obtained, is rich in certain pigments which have the ability of transforming in the body into Vitamin "A". Unfortunately, so far, we have not succeeded in manufacturing other minerals, in particular the Vitamin "B" and Vitamin "C", though an ersatz of the latter has been obtained in Tonkin from (leaves) of (two words). In the (field) of therapy, various organic extracts have appeared on the market. Thanks to the efforts of the Saigon pharmists, one may find some (word) extracts of useful qualify, injection ampullas of (word) acid. Also in Saigon at present, the adrenalin is being made. As to the insulin, the specific drug for diabetis of vital significance to the patient, the professor (cousins) of the pharmaceutic faculty of the University of Hanoi, succeeded in extracting (three words) with aid of serums and vaccines. The Pasteur Institute insures their distribution in Indo-China. Before the war all the therapeutic serums were imported from France. But we have succeeded here to manufacture an anti-venomous serum as good as the serums from France, as well as an anti-tetanic serum. The manufacture of an anti-diphtheria serum is under way. The solution of these two problems eliminated the most dramatic dangers., resulting from the blockade, and honors the Pasteur Institute of Indo-China.



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### PUBLIC HEALTH AND WELFARE

#### GENERAL ACCOMPLISHMENTS IN MEDICINE, ETC.

In the field of commercial items, the ingenuity of the Indo-Chinese pharmacists resulted in production of more than 400 various specialities, all very carefully inspected. Let us mention various medical preparations on the basis of calcium for injections, preparations for (hyphatic-phonetical L.L.) uses, ampullas for injections and so forth. Besides all the drugs mentioned above, there is certain class of medicines which can be manufactured in case of complete exhaustion of present stocks, for instance the alkaloids, the process of extraction of which had been perfected by professor (Bonnet) of Hanoi, such as (strichnine-phonetical L.L.), coffeein morphine and so forth. In the field of hospital equipment, many special articles, made of rubber or have been made locally since the war began. As to the general sanitary conditions, Indo-China had achieved a high degree of standard, in its hospital facilities. Considering the fact, that most of great centers have been well provided, the administrative concentrated its effort in providing and improving hospital facilities in provincial centers. Recently two hospitals have been built in areas particularly suffering from malaria. The construction of these medical institutions constitutes a part of the vast program aimed at the propagation of medicine into far away native areas. In 1941, a special training school had been established in Saigon, which trains and graduates in the course of its four-year studies, medical assistants who are placed all over the nation. Their role is to promote essential and basic ideas and practices of hygiene among the natives. Give aid in case of epidemics, carry on vaccinations, and give immediate help to sick and wounded in the course of their regular inspection tours of the areas where they are stationed. It is to be noted that their education and background enables them to supply the methods of cure and preventive medicine. The vast campaign of hygiene and sanitation carried out in Indo-China enabled the country to wage a successful struggle against evils of epidemics. The menace of plague, cholera and spinal meningitis are swiftly eliminated by preventive measures, mostly by vaccination. The struggle against malaria, consists in destruction of germ carrying mosquitoes and the protection of (infected cases) by preventive drugs. The first part of the program had been pursued, but the second part, of preventive drugs, slowed down to the exhaustion of the stocks of (pinatine L.L.). Fortunately, about 20 years ago, quinine trees were planted by scientist (name) on Annam plateau, and their bark has been processed by a plant, equipped with whatever means available, and in 1943 more than two tons of quinine has been produced for Indo-China's needs. The leprosy represents in Indo-China, a wide spread and treacherous epidemic, against which we claim to fight by a very unpopular measure of segregations. A remarkable made prophylactic, which really came into its own about four years ago, is very much used in Saigon in a clinic where the patients came freely for treatment. Those who are regular in their visits, benefit by treatment, but those who neglect their sickness, are put into internate. Excellent results in treatment of cases of leprosy have been also obtained by treatment on the basis of oil of (krauwth phonetical L.) and clinics using this treatment have been opened in (Pnom-Penh) and in Kuinon. Clinical centers for treatment against opium have been created in Cambodia, particularly along the Thai border. The patients are treated by injections of salt of bismuth, and come in great numbers even from far away regions.



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PUBLIC HEALTH AND WELFARE

GENERAL ACCOMPLISHMENTS IN MEDICINE, ETC.

In the field of research, the French doctors in Indo-China, continue their efforts, and one can realize easily the results achieved, by glancing through the medical periodicals, such as the Medical Review of the Far East, the Annals of Pasteur Institute in Indo-China, Les Annals of the Medical and Pharmaceutic Faculties, and many other publications. Such is a very incomplete review at a glance of the present work of the French Medecine in Indo-China.

Fr. Saigon Fr. 11/14/44

DOCTORS, ETC.

Extract from the Journal Official of Aug. 21 a decree establishes an order for doctors and surgeons on the territory of the Indo-Chinese Federation. This organization will be set up on the same principle as that which obtains in metropolitan France; however, the particular conditions in the colony will be taken into account. The order of doctors is intended to assure the honor of ethics of the medical profession and to support the defense of the corporative interests.

Saigon Fr. 9/24/43

Examinations for the employment of eight (associate) doctors to work for the Department of Free Public Medical Aid will be given at 7:30 January 6, 1944. The examinations will be held at Hanoi, Hue, Saigon and (wd)

Saigon Fr. 11/9/43

It is learned that the Governor General requested the formation of a position of assistant pharmacists. At present the pharmaceutical service is assured by pharmacists of the colonial (consular) corps, a volunteer service, and by Indo-Chinese pharmacists supported by a few (...). The opening of this new rank will permit the administration to grant a certificate to graduates of the (...) Faculty of Medicine and Pharmacy of Hanoi and pharmacists trained in the universities of metropolitan France.

Fr. Saigon Fr. 5/22/44

Medical Corps

A competitive examination will be opened in Hanoi on April 18, 1944 for French and IC doctors and pharmacists desiring to be admitted to the (wd) ranks of the Medical Corps of the Colonial troops. For all information, the applicants should address the headquarters of the Medical Service of the troops, 3 Blvd., Gambetta, Hanoi.

Fr. Saigon Fr. 3/2/44

By (ministerial) decision, dated July 4, after the last competitive examination which was held in Hanoi, three doctors of medicine were admitted to the active group of the medical corps of the colonial troops with the rank of Medical Officer, 2nd Class (in French: "medecin de deuxieme classe"-Trans.) These newly commissioned officers took all their studies in Indo-China, having prepared for the doctorate in medicine for the next competitive examination, which has been scheduled for the end of the year.

Fr. Saigon Fr. 7/6/44



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PUBLIC HEALTH AND WELFARE

DOCTORS, ETC.

Medical Corps

In Indo-China --a conference will be opened at Hanoi in Dec. 1944 for the purpose of recruiting French and Indo-Chinese doctors and pharmists desirous of being admitted to the active units of the Medical Corps of the colonial troops.

Fr. Saigon Fr. 8/23/44

Quacks

A talk warning the people against being deceived by medical quacks, who in the absence of proper drugs for the manufacture of medicine, the importation of which is impossible in war-time, use cheap substitutes, harmful to patients. Listeners are advised to always consult properly qualified doctors with Annamite or European degrees, whose training and integrity were guaranteed against fraud.

Saigon Ann. 6/1/44

HOSPITALS, DISPENSARIES, CLINICS

Saigon Domei: In FIC's Saigon a hospital for wounded soldiers was constructed with capital from Japan transfers in enterprises with Japanese doctors and is to be opened tomorrow ... convalescence home for those despatched from the Taiwan Government General since last September. Staff is complete and medical supplies have arrived from the mainland. Will be under the FIC Embassy.

Tok. J. 2/11/43

The Administrator at Nytho opened a new dispensary, the most modern in Cochin-China. It has separate men's and women's departments. He (the Administrator) thanked the merchants of the city for collecting money for its construction.

Saigon Ann. 10/22/43

I had recently an opportunity of (visiting) this hospital and there I peeped down onto the most important of (visiting) this hospital and there I peeped down onto one of the most important provinces of western Cochin-China ... The total population of the province reaches about 400,000. There deaths according to information gathered in the court (wd) average does not exceed 2% while the birthrate averages at least 20%. The hospital can accomodate 235 persons. It includes an up to date laboratory, an anti-venereal dispensary and anti-hydrophobian installation, a well-appointed operation hall and anti (contam...) organization, a Buddhist pagoda, a Roman Catholic chapel and other installations. There are moreover in other localities four sick wards and four maternity wards. Over 370 persons are daily attended to while some 300,000 young children are yearly looked after by qualified midwives. Medical attendance is being regularly extended to children during their school days. In the (wds) 700 persons were admitted to the hospital for malaria and 125 for amoebain (sic) dysentery. There were no cases of plague or cholera and only 30 cases of typhoid fever. 172 people were submitted to the anti-hydrophobian cure, while 142 cases of consumption were attended. Leprosy is extremely scarce. The patients are transferred to leper camps in the (Song) delta. During the same period, 475 surgical operations were undertaken.

Fr. Saigon Fr. 2/25/44



## S O C I A L

### PUBLIC HEALTH AND WELFARE

#### HOSPITALS, DISPENSARIES, CLINICS

One of the most popular among the French institutions in Tonkin undoubtedly is the surgical clinic known in Hanoi as (Yetsin) hospital. This organization which was first conceived in 1904 and was ever since directed by French surgeons has in its course of the last forty years been the training ground where scores of proficient Annamese medical men and surgeons have been formed. The staff presently includes, besides the French head surgeon, and his first assistant, an Annamese doctor recently appointed to the post, four other clinicians and a number of house surgeons and students supported by an army of medical attendants of both sexes. Installations have been completed so as to accommodate 450 patients, the number of operations monthly carried out reaching an average of about 300. ... Tremendous work has been carried on at the (Yetsin) hospital regarding a good many (facets) particularly dependent upon tropical pathology, such as liver abscesses, filariasis, spastic (perspirations) and ...

Fr. Saigon E. 3/21/44

Let us also point out the measures taken for the purpose of combatting epidemics and watching over the health of the peasants, measures which have been advanced in particular by the installation of a clinic ("dispensaire-trans") at Tai-ping and another one at Patao, and by more than one hundred and fifty thousand vaccinations in the rural areas.

Fr. Saigon Fr. 4/8/44

I should like to say a few words about one of the largest hospitals in Indo-China. (Gral) is a general hospital with accommodations for six hundred patients. The infectious diseases department, the medical and surgical ladies department, and a few others are housed in various wings, and the men's department occupy the main building. Odd wings are moreover occupied by the hospital's administrative services, by the operation rooms, by radio therapy and radio-scopic installation, as well as by the personnel's apartment. Most of these wings are connected with the main building by a colored gallery. Amongst the latest improvements realized, let me mention the transformation of the former (word) rooms into a large, up-to-date gynecological and surgical department of female patients and the rebuilding of the wing where general medical services for ladies and children are accommodated. The wing reserved for infectious diseases has also been re-built, every patient in these wings has his or her private bedroom and bathroom. Let me further mention the new operation rooms which should be considered as one of the finest surgical installations in the Far East. These rooms have been fitted out in an entirely new wing, especially built for the purpose, and includes a well-aerated basement, the ground floor, (five story), and appointed attic. When you enter the basement rooms, you have the impression of visiting some well-appointed industrial (word). A net work of pipes painted in different colors, so as to be easily recognizable, are lining the ceiling-sterilized water supply and evacuation pipes, air conditioning pipes and so on. The ground floor has been appointed for (septic) operations and wound dressing. It includes two operation rooms, the preparation and sterilization rooms, the ward rooms, and X-ray installations, the surgeons office, ten consultation rooms, and a large waiting room.



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### PUBLIC HEALTH AND WELFARE

#### HOSPITALS, DISPENSARIES, CLINICS

The first floor has been appointed in a most rational way, with a view to sparing the surgeons physical exertion, and provides for the best possible hygienic conditions. It includes a (couple\* of twin operation rooms, allowing of simultaneous (intervention), each having their own preparation and anaesthetizing box, (secluded) by lavatories, a stock room for (word), and a sterilization room.

Saigon Eng. 6/28/44

#### MEDICAL SCHOOLS

The école de médecine of Hanoi was founded in 1902. During recent years it has been under the directorship of Dr. (Biermann). It is a good example of the spread of French culture in Indo-China. Complete with modern laboratories and operating rooms, research is being constantly carried out in bacteriology, pharmacology, etc ... The suspension of communications with the outside world made it necessary for the school to seek and use substitute materials, such as the native plants of Indo-China. The school's laboratories have been used for production of vitamins, medicine, etc. to aid the sick. During the air raids on Hanoi, both professors and students cared for the wounded. Every effort is being made to make the Ecole de Médecine at Hanoi an advanced medical institute worthy of representing France in Indo-China.

Fr. Saigon Fr. 12/28/44

... from Hanoi University: (3 words). in the Far East: I should like to give you a few particulars regarding the medical and chemical schools, the activities of which have considerably increased in the course of the past ten years. The medical school was opened in 1902 under Governor General Paul (Dumere's) auspices. The system of teaching, which had at first to be somewhat simplified, owing to the necessity of providing public health organization throughout the country, with a competent personnel on the shortest possible notice, was in due time reorganized and improved to keep on a level with educational and cultural development in Indo-China. From 1933 Indo-China students were enabled to reach their doctor's degree without leaving their country. A big step forward was taken in 1941 when the school was by government decree turned into an academy organized on the same principles as the Paris University. The dental surgery as well as a station for the training of the students. Teaching activities were in no way hampered by war in Europe or in the Pacific. At the opening of the Academy year in (1943) (311) medical students entered the school (word) doctor's degrees were delivered in the course of the past four years, as well as 17 chemistry degrees. Scientific researches were steadily pursued in laboratories and in chemical departments, particularly in connection with cerebral and spinal meningitis, typhoid fever, pneumonia, thyphus, and (word). Anatomy, anthropology and biology departments were created. The shortage of communications with other European countries furthering the research of local substitutes and (word) to the examination of (ministrations) derived from Indo-Chinese ... On the other hand to make up for the shortage of usual ... from the Sorbonne, the the Biological Chemistry and Oermatorlogy laboratories were induced into experimenting new methods for the preparation of (wd), insulin and other alkaloids, generally used for medical purposes.



## S O C I A L

### PUBLIC HEALTH AND WELFARE

#### MEDICAL SCHOOLS

When Hanoi was bombed the nun students and their professors vied with one another at the bedside of the wounded. A number of earnest students gave themselves up to provide (the material for laboratory medical) (wd). During the last holidays (wd) of individual and general hygiene in (wd) were organized in Hanoi outskirts. On the whole the Hanoi Medical Academy from the diversity of the services it rendered fully justified (wd) expenses. Besides turning out medical men it has now become a center for scientific research. It is now an institution of which both France and Indo-China may be proud. Saigon Eng. 1/9/45

See also under Education and Nurses

#### NURSES

Hanoi: The enrollment of candidates for women members in the assistance services, which were recently est, has begun. These assistance services comprise a section of the social assistance composed of French women and an auxiliary section composed of Anamite women, to collaborate with the army in the work of undertaking the well being of the army and in looking after the health of the members of the soldiers' families. Their working hours as well as their day off will be the same as the regular employees of the army in the FIC territory. Women employed as social workers and nurses are qualified to enroll as well as married women who can equally present themselves as candidates. It will be remembered that the army in the FIC territory renewed its aspect (sic) for the est-ment of a military school and decision for the recruiting of milit doctors there to meet the present war development.

Tok. Fr. 2/22/44

Girls and women in French Indo-China as everywhere else have now felt the need for taking part in the world reorientation and of adjusting themselves to present conditions. It was the decisive reason which commanded the opening in Saigon of a school for the training of hospital nurses and of social assistants. The recruiting started in October of 1943 and from that time on, the courses were attended by 28 probationers, 19 Annamese, one Eurasian and 9 French girls. The age limit is from 19 to 45. All trainees are either B.A.'s or have satisfied to a fairly stiff examination before being admitted into the school. The duration of the courses is of three years for hospital nurses and of two for social assistants. The probationers are trained by doctors and trained nurses according to programs and to the methods in use in similar organizations in the metropolis. This, during the first year of the school's opening, no accommodations have so far been provided for boarders. Premises are however in process of building, and from October next, 25 boarders will be accommodated. According to plan, boarding will become compulsory as soon as the organization is completed, that is to say within two or three years from now. During the first term, the courses include general notions of anatomy, and of physiology, as well as the main principles of hygiene, both at home and in hospital. The future nurses receive notions on infection, on attendance on the sick, on mutual usual therapeutics, on chemistry, on professional morals on administrative services in the hospital on chronic and contagious diseases, on the struggle against death rate of young children and so on. From the first



## S O C I A L

### PUBLIC HEALTH AND WELFARE

#### NURSES

they are given hospital experience. At the conclusion of the term, today's trainees will be in a position to apply for interesting and well remunerative jobs either in hospitals or in public schools, or in private concerns or again by the side of a surgeon. The profession requires a high spirit of enterprise and courage. The girls and the young women who have engaged in this profession have now proved that they are able and willing to overcome all difficulties for the sake of social restoration, towards which in their garments of white linen and blue gingham they have bent their minds.

Fr. Saigon E. 4/26/44

#### RESEARCH AND RESEARCH INSTITUTES

The IC Institute for the Study of Man (L'Institut Indo-chinois pour l'etude de l'homme) met at the Anatomical Institute of Hanoi last October 5 under the chairmanship of M. Georges (sedec). Among other reports made, we note that Dr. (Heribeau) the Doctor in Chief of the Saigon Cholon regions.

Saigon Fr. 10/10/43

The biological institute of Cambodia which is at Pnom Penh ... Under (wds) the number of examinations increased from 12,000 in 1933 to 50,000 in 1942. The remarkable activity of the doctors and of all those (wds) of the laboratory had thus brought the number of studies from 500 to 50,000. But the building, the material and the personnel remained the same and it was no longer possible to make progress. A re-organization was necessary, all the more urgent because the laboratory was asked to do (microscopic) identification (wds) on the making of several thousand cultures. Hitherto the laboratory has been (able to cope with) the growing number of tests by restricting itself to the microscopic and Roentgen examinations. The buildings the material and the personnel did not permit making cultures in series. In spite of the unfavorable circumstances the change to the building was (undertaken) in 1943. The works begun on April 10 were finished a short time ago. The buildings of the institute are composed of one large two storied building with two pavilions annexed. As for the large building, there is on the first floor the laboratory for rabies which includes a (cage) for rabbits inoculated for erysipelas a room for (study of marrow tissue) a room for (emulsion of marrow)...

Saigon Fr. 11/16/43

(Intercepted while in Progress) ... Fortunately, there are many Annamese doctors who have studied in the French homeland and many French doctors at present in Saigon. However, regrettably there is not much medicine at (word). Therefore, whenever giving a prescription, it can not be written without considerable thought on the part of the doctor. Aside from this, in Saigon, there is the well-known Pasteur Laboratory, here preventive solutions and medical products are manufactured. Also food and drink purifications are made. I believe that all of you know, that Pasteur Laboratories are found throughout the world, all of these are attached to the home office in Paris. Although those who obtain the medical products have resided here many years, that which is note worthy is that the health of the general French population is not particularly bad.

Saigon J. 6/26/44



## S O C I A L

### PUBLIC HEALTH AND WELFARE

#### RESEARCH AND RESEARCH INSTITUTIONS

At the beginning of this year, in the vicinity of Saigon, French Indo-China, a large laboratory for pharmaceutical products especially devoted to the development of vitamins, was established. The present production is large enough to supply the demand of 1,000,000 people. ... of rice are used as the basic material.

Tok. Spanish 10/6/44

Hanoi: Early yesterday morning Admiral Jean Decoux, accompanied by the Resident Superior and the Director of the Cabinet, visited the Institute of Ophthalmology now under construction. The Institute will include a hospital building with a capacity of 30 patients, but the foundation will support another story and a permanent semi-underground shelter for 120 persons, to be built later. The estimated cost of the project is 220,000 piastres. Work was begun last January 6, and will probably be completed by next April 15. Before taking leave of the notables present, Admiral Decoux congratulated the architect, the contractor, and the (workers) in general, who despite present difficulties, are carrying forward the work in record time. Admiral Decoux also asked His Excellency ... to express to the members of the Council his hearty congratulations. ...

Fr. Saigon Fr. 2/6/45

#### "SOCIAL MEDICINE"

An interview of Inspector General of Medicine, Dr. (Gautson) by a native Social Medicine Aid (Assistant). During our last radio-report on the life of a large medical center in (place name) we pointed out the fact of existence of a student center in the hospital, similar to same institution organized in French hospitals. The center trains the natives for the position of the native aid (assistant) in Social Medicine. This student center is equipped according to latest technique and plays important role in preparing the native aids. The body of native aids of social medicine is legally reorganized by the Governor and is administered by a council composed of prominent personalities in the field of medicine, business and social activities ... The Social Medicine Aid is not an M.D. He is not a fully pledged doctor, but however he is a specialist in his field, having received long and strict training and education. He is particularly trained in curing tropical (colonial) sickness, such as malaria and other sicknesses.

Saigon Fr. 2/3/44

A new body of functionaries has just been created in Indo-China. The new measure is part of the general plan of reforms relative to the old European and local bodies of public servants, which has been carried out in the course of recent years by the Government-General. The new measure concerns the local body (French: Cadre local L.L.) of Public Welfare Doctors. The seniority rules and basic pay of the personnel will be the same as in the old body of Public Welfare Doctors, in which the Resident Doctors of Indo-Chinese origin have been already incorporated. When the relations with home country, (France) are reestablished, this body of functionaries will be dissolved. The recruiting of new functionaries will take place by competitive examinations system.

Fr. Saigon Fr. 6/27/44



## S O C I A L

### PUBLIC HEALTH AND WELFARE

#### MEDICINES AND DRUGS

Radio Saigon recently made a direct appeal for (asilie), which was indispensable for certain patients in danger of dying. The appeal was heard, and the Red Cross received many gifts.

Fr. Saigon Fr. 2/8/45

#### Quinine

From Hanoi it is learned that the general CIC of Jap troops in Indo-China has just sent to vice-admiral of the fleet, Jean de Coux, High Commissioner of the Pacific, and Gov. Gen. of Indo-China, a ton of quinine in order to aid in replenishing the stocks of the (millions) of Indo-China.

Saigon Fr. 6/16/43

In the course of the year of 1942, the problem of quinine was becoming more and more disquieting, and the inventories being low, the medicine was distributed very sparingly. Yet, there was a vital problem, it was imperative to plan ahead and act quickly, as not to allow ... the danger of malaria (sickness) spread all over, because the authorities were forced to stop the distribution of quinine for preventive use since the end of 1942, the available quantities being reserved only for patients in treatment. Several measures have been undertaken right away, but due to lack of well trained personnel, results were not achieved as quickly as it was desired. ... in case of light fever, the results achieved were encouraging. Another ... year passed, and at beginning of 1944 ... number of cases fell by ... per cent, and the quantity of quinine for preventive use, available for distribution amounted to ... 15 grammes per month, instead of 1 kilogram ... These results demonstrated conclusively, the benefit of the intensification of anti-malarian campaign in an unhealthy region.

Fr. Saigon Fr. 7/4/44

#### Insulin

Four sick persons at Saigon, four daibetics, are at present in danger of death because of lack of insulin. We ask that those of our listeners who may possess any insulin immediately notify the president of the Red Cross at Saigon, or the office of radio Saigon.

Fr. Saigon 12/8/44

#### SANITATION AND HYGIENE

On November 16 Decoux issued a decree warning all sellers of fish soups about preparing food in an unhygienic manner. Some dealers, instead of selling the pure article, mix inferior ingredients and sell at a cheap price. Those eating it fall sick. The decree provides that all dealers must submit the product to official examination before the sale, and each pot of fish soup must contain at least 25 grammes of fish vitamins.

Saigon Ann. 1/12/44



## S O C I A L

### PUBLIC HEALTH AND WELFARE

#### SANITATION AND HYGIENE

... for the last twenty years a special analysis laboratory in Saigon for the control of drinking water ... under the eminent technician, Dr. Menard, director of the Institute Pasteur and Dr. Delbose of the (Health Service) ... In order to serve the greatest number, plans must be made to serve the various units, villages, small towns, suburbs and to conserve a sufficient supply in artificial lakes, water courses and rivers ... In Cochin-China, subterranean waters may be used at will, is it not so? Yes, but ... useful from time to time to analyse because of possible contamination. This is done ... by a system of filters ... This is moreover practiced by a large part of the Cochin Chinese population ... collective sterilization has replaced individual. In France it was already the duty of the authorities to furnish drinking water for the community and in Cochin-China the installations have also become communal. In principle it is the general idea in the whole federation, Cambodia, Annam, Tonkin, Laos, but Cochin-China which has been able to experiment, has been particularly well endowed. In the extent of Cochin Chinese territory the distribution of drinking water amounts to more than (wd) cubic meters an hour or 120,000 meters per day... The installation of distribution number nearly 80. The water (is Taken) from wells, ... rivers... All the water is made potable either by filtering (2 wds). Finally the general health situation has been greatly improved since the inauguration of the policy regarding drinking water in 1926. (two wds) total disappearance of epidemic (wd) of cholera such as ravaged western Cochin China twenty years ago is certainly due to these measures, financial, technical and administrative.

Fr. Saigon Fr. 3/23/44

#### Health Survey

Hanoi dispatch, Domei: The Philanthropic Association (wd) Hanoi has been conducting a health survey of all natives being employed by Japanese (firms) since May of last year, and as a result of this survey, various essential data has been accumulated for the health problems of these natives. Basing its actions upon the foregoing data, the warm hand of Japanese medical treatment will be henceforth extended to the general native population.

Tok. JO 3/6/44

#### Facilities for Childrens Health.

Schools in Cochin-China strive to improve the physical and social aspects of children's lives, as well as the mental. Medical supervision is provided in the schools in the region of Saigon-Cholon, as well as in all important centers. Health files of students are carefully kept up to date. Deficiencies are noted and reported to the families concerned. Advice on dental care and general hygiene is given. Doctors make monthly visits to the schools to prevent and stamp out contagious diseases. Their attempts have been very successful. However, a few recurrence of malaria in various places have broken out, because of the lack of sufficient quinine. Only a few provinces have been able to continue distributing quinine. On the other hand, the normal number of vaccinations have been given in all of Cochin China. During the 1941-1942 school year, 113,000 students were vaccinated against smallpox;



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### PUBLIC HEALTH AND WELFARE

#### SANITATION AND HYGIENE

##### Facilities for Children's Health

56,000, against cholera; 26,000, against miscellaneous diseases. Undernourished and weak children who are incapable of continuing their studies are sent to the "Preventorium" in Phu-lam. It was requisitioned in 1941 and was not used as a health center again until 1943. The "Preventorium" accepts children from 8 to 12 years of age, whose psychological development is retarded, but who have no contagious diseases. Here, the children are given food, plenty of fresh air, physical exercises, appropriate games and a reduced schedule of instruction. Generally, after a stay of one year (including a three-month stay at the seashore) the children are healthy and strong and are returned to their parents. Since the foundation in 1938, up 1941, 300 children have been treated in Phu-lam. The "Preventorium" is financed by the local budget and a subsidy from the A.M.A.S. The children are admitted free of charge. The expenses of some children are paid by charitable persons. In the poorest rural sections, there is real general undernourishment, due chiefly to a lack of fats and meats. Children have been accustomed to bringing to school lunches which consisted of a bowl of cold rice and some dry fish. For some time now, schools have been setting up canteens for the children. At noon, underprivileged children and those who live far from school are served hot meals for an average price of 10 French centimes. The meal consists of a bowl of soup, 260 grams of rice, 150 grams of vegetables, 100 grams of meat or fish, and desert. According to their means, some children are served free, some at half-price, and some at full-price. At present, approximately there are 141 canteens in Cochin China. These canteens served at least 700,000 meals in 1942, a daily average of 4,600 rations. The total yearly maintenance of the canteens amounts to 50,000 piasters per year. The canteens are financed by school funds and philanthropic persons. Each province in Cochin China possesses its own school funds, accumulated from various sources; contributions from members of the province, subsidies, gifts, receipts from the canteens and apprenticeship workshops, profits from sports events, theatricals, the kermis, etc. The school funds are used to maintain canteens, subsidize the apprenticeship workers, sponsor vacation groups, sports associations, and student libraries, give material aid to needy children, etc. In 1941, there were 306,000 piasters in the total budget of school funds for Indo-China. Expenditures amounted to 255,000 piasters. In 1942, seven groups of underprivileged children were sent away on vacation, two groups of European children were sent to the mountains at Dalat and Bona. Five groups of Indo-Chinese children were sent to the seashore at Cap Saint-Jacques, Benday (Travinti), Hatien (Miu-nai), Camau and Nhatrang. The seven vacation groups consisted of 1,600 children; 60 were French and 1,540 were Indo-Chinese. (In 1941, only 1,025 children were sent away on vacation). All the provinces of Cochin China, without exception, send children away on vacation. The vacation movement is steadily increasing. The camp at Nhatrang is being enlarged, to accommodate 1,000 persons at the same time. Two other camps are to be built--one at Benday; the other, at Hatien. The schools also foster Student Mutual Aid Associations. Their aim is to develop initiative and mutual aid among the students. They



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obtain their resources from contributions, subsidies, gifts, profits realized from school cooperative affairs, such as, sale of articles made by the pupils, income obtained by the sale of garden products raised by the pupils, and receipts from miscellaneous school programs. Money thus earned is used to beautify the schools, enrich teaching material, encourage sports, etc.

IDC R2465 3/29/43

SPECIAL DISEASES

Tokyo: A very effective medicine for whooping cough has been discovered by a Japanese scientist, Dr. (Kokichi Aoki) of the Nagano Red Cross hospital.

Tok. Eng. 4/6/44

Cholera

The medical department has fought unrelenting victorious fight against the ..., smallpox, and cholera and the bubonic plague which exist endemically in the region. Besides the facilities at (Port Babyat) which is equipped to treat Europeans as well as Indo-Chinese, the urban center of (Port Bayard) and the ... section of (Checano) offer to all a hospital provided with all the necessary equipment for treating Chinese populations without cost..

Saigon Fr. 6/23/43

The Indo-Chinese railway announces all travelers from Tonking to Annam or Cochin China must be injected against cholera and plague before purchasing tickets, and also have a doctor's certificate of good health, which must be presented to the conductor on the train.

Saigon Ann. 11/22/43

An appeal by the paper "Dong Phap" (?) of Hanoi to the inhabitants, to take precautions against plague and cholera. The journal stated that from December 1, 1942 to December 1, 1943; 200,000 people suffered from these diseases. The population of Indo-China before was 25 million, now it is only 20 million.

Saigon Ann. 12/21/43

Hanoi: The town of Mokhai on the Chinese border of FIC was visited by two entirely different missions from the air within the past ten days. The one was French planes fully loaded with medical supplies from Pasteur Institute for the cholera plague section of China neighboring Mokhai on the 11th and the other was bombers of the American air force in China dropping deadly projectiles.

Tok. E. 1/20/44

Tuberculosis

Campaign against tuberculosis aided by good food given here. Some other maladies. Doctors recommended certain treatment. Vitamins of local production used. Good medicines used at Dalat; extracted from local products. Also learned of the electric treatments. Stomachical surgery practiced here.



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PUBLIC HEALTH AND WELFARE

SPECIAL DISEASES

Tuberculosis

Machines used. Native patients have rapid recovery. Complete success. Also maternity ward. Must catch these maladies before they spread to the population, such as tuberculosis. Care used ... this in the factories, their food.

Saigon Fr. 7/12/43

Malaria

Saigon: Every possible measure will be taken to protect workers engaged in various construction projects from the menace of malaria under a decree promulgated by the French Indo-China authorities. The decree provides that every laborer shall be given a mosquito net, and all stagnant pools and other possible breeding places for mosquitoes will be cleared away from the (dominion) of the workers' houses.

Hsinking E 7/28/43

The methods used in Indo-China for the fight against malaria includes permanent anti-malarial measures covering well known centers (in which it exists). semi-permanent measures which had already (two words) in most of the plantations in the southern part of Indo-China, and finally the preventive utilization of native products. The practical and immediate results that have been obtained are the reduction of illness and particularly of the mortality rate. The appearance of (two words) (fever) in those where the use of quinine has been (carried out) too rapidly after the measures of sanitation. Here are the specific conditions for the treatment of the victims. Patients, and especially those belonging to a community, should be under constant medical surveillance, with the use of a laboratory, no matter how rudimentary. It is essential to (protect\* the sick person and at the same time the community by direct treatment (of the Malaria) (two or three words) for the protection of the (masses). It is so often to be noted that communities struck by malaria exist sometimes in the very midst of districts where malaria thrives. It is those centers that must be attacked and (cleared up). In the case of certain rural areas, for example, marshes and streams, it is necessary to shade the banks of the rivers which do not have (trees) on their banks, because the dangerous (mosquito) in Indo-China can only develop its larvae in open sunlight. It is necessary to drain as much as possible the flooded areas, stop the water which filters through to feed these swamps and divert it into canals. At certain times, they drained the stagnant surfaces which could serve as breeding places for the larvae of the mosquitoes. And all microbes, larvae, deal with in this way in the neighborhood of houses will create a circle of protection against malaria. These works of drainage must be well planned, well carried out, well kept up, (wd) and supervised by the medical service. The large-scale protective measures are the works of draining the swamps and of irrigation, (two or three words) the large urban centers are undertaken by the Government, as for example the General (embankment) of the village of Phompen. Other measures of lesser importance (two words) constitute the semi-permanent ones. They are undertaken in most of the plantations in the south of Indo-China. The community is thus protected against malaria by planned control of infested areas....



## S O C I A L

### PUBLIC HEALTH AND WELFARE

#### SPECIAL DISEASES

##### Opium Addicts

A talk on opium, The Evils of Opium. If we want the country to be strong, we must protect its health, and the government issued a decree controlling and limiting opium smoking.

Saigon Ann. 9/28/43

Saigon: Income from opium taxes is one of the greatest sources of revenue for French Indo-China's treasury. The present annual revenue amounts to more than 15,000,000 piasters. The government's opium policy, however, is to make every effort to suppress its usage notwithstanding the cut in revenue. The government as one means of controlling the sale and spread of opium has drastically reduced the import of this commodity in recent years. The price of opium had risen from 270 piasters per kilogram before the war to 2,800 piasters in July, 1944, and the current price is 4,500 piasters. The steep price rise reflects the government's policy to suppress the use of this drug. Imports have dropped from 60 to 70 tons per year before the war, to 20 to 25 tons at present. The sale and distribution of opium is carried out under a strict monopoly of the revenue office. The most important government opium control measure was the closing last year of public opium smoking houses in the Tongking and Annam districts. Those in Cochin-China and Cambodia will be closed in the near future under a program now being mapped out. Another step is the classification of opium addicts into the groups-- the incurable and curable. A minimum dose is being distributed to the incurable cases while treatment is given to those curable persons in an effort to cut down opium smoking.

Tok. JO 12/8/44

##### Leprosy

Pnom-Penh: Vice Admiral Jean Decoux, Governor-General of French Indo-China, donated anti-leprosy medicine, which is available only in Cambodia, at a ceremony which was held at the official residence of the Resident Superior of Cambodia in the presence of Tadayuki Takashima (RPT Tadayuki Tadashima), Japanese Consul here, and other Japanese and French Indo-China Officials. It is recalled the Japanese Government presented two tons of quinine to French Indo-China sometime ago.

Tok. E. 4/7/44

#### ATHLETICS AND PHYSICAL EDUCATION

Saigon: With the youths physical training movement growing in popularity in the provincial districts of FIC, the Government-General promulgated a decree est-ing branches of the General Affairs Bureau for youths physical training in Tonkin, Cochin-China, Annam and Cambodia. The General Affairs Bureau for the youths physical training est by the FD government-General soon after the outbreak of the GEA war for the purpose of fostering the physical development of young FIC inhabitants. Activities now being carried out by the Bureau include the construction of athletic fields for the mass training and drilling of youth and holiday group exercises.

Tok. E. 10/22/43



S O C I A L

PUBLIC HEALTH AND WELFARE

ATHLETICS AND PHYSICAL EDUCATION

Saigon: With enthusiasm mounting among the Frenchmen as well as the natives for physical training FIC has now more than 1,000 athletic fields and 22 swimming pools since 1940. The physical training movement in FIC is at present under the guidance of the Bureau of young mens' physical training which was instituted by the Government-General after the outbreak of the war of GEA. Under the Bureau's management are higher physical training schools and provincial training institutions which have already graduated more than 1,000. ...

Tok. E. 11/4/43

A talk: DeCoux sent circulars to the government officials of Indo-China calling them to do physical exercises every day. The government has arranged hours of work to enable them to take part in sports. Many sports grounds have been built, and the senior man in each office must report absentees. If they are sick, they must visit a doctor.

Saigon Ann. 11/20/43

The remarkable intensification of sporting activities in FIC (which) already emphasized on several occasions, is amply testified to by the following figures. Between 1940 and 1943 the number of (programs) and of (training) grounds increased from 300 to 1014 and the number of swimming pools from 22 to 165. Sports and youth organizations which were inexistent in 1940 now include 55 (wd) for youth, four high training schools, 25 local and provincial schools and 13 (wd). During the same period, the number of commissions delivered by the various (health) training centers reached 718 for the high schools, 1102 for the provincial schools, 87 for the (wd) center, 51 for the (ladies) training school and 10 doctors were moreover appointed as medical (controllers) or sporting activity. While in 1940 (2) 59 sports clubs included 11,336 members only, in 1943 997 clubs now (contain) 90,9(23) members. With regard to the members of the specialized youth organization, the number of which did not exceed 20,000 in 1940, it now reached (3)4,417 not to take into account the 600,000 school children who are also participating in youth sporting activity. These results, however satisfactory they might be, do not constitute the sports promoters' final goal... A special note should be taken of the fact that (permanent) youth centers already went a long way towards est-ing friendly bonds between the French and the Annamese members of these organizations. It should also be mentioned that several sport and medical courses were opened at the university. Ten young Indo-Chinese medical men were commissioned, and went through a practical (wd) term at a high training school. (wds) time to consider the whole of the sports and youth activities in this country, as forming a kind of charter of physical training, under the control of the controller general of sports and youth.

Saigon E. 12/7/43

The commissioner-general for physical training, sports and youth organizations, spent a week in Annam, successively visiting new installations at Twi-Hon, attending a football competition at Quin(Iben), taking measures with a view to assisting the distressed population at Quang-gnai Province, which was recently devastated by an extremely violent typhoon, and then inspected the youth organizations in Hue.



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### PUBLIC HEALTH AND WELFARE

#### ATHLETICS AND PHYSICAL EDUCATION

Impressed by the activities of the Japanese residents and stirred by recent developments in Indo-China itself, the government general has been giving much consideration to the problem of internal unity. The greatest step taken in this line has been the physical training program for young men which was launched three years ago. The government, never concerned about the physical fitness of the natives, has in the past three years enlisted a fifth of the total population in this movement and has devoted itself to the promotion of national health. The idea behind the movement was the conviction that healthier boys make better citizens and soldiers. To those who have long resided in Indo-China this has been an amazing change.

Tok. JO 12/6/44

#### Schools

Hanoi: It is learned the Bureau of Physical Education of FIC decided to award certificates of qualification as physical training instructors to capable elementary school teachers of physical training who have undergone special training during the term of (recess) at the Central Physical Training Camps which had been established at the end of 1942 in Tonking, Annam, Cochin-China, Cambodia and (LA..) A special physical training encouragement allowance of ninety piasters per year will be paid to such qualified instructors. It may be recalled that since its establishment at the end of 1941, the Bureau of Physical Education has been encouraging physical training through the establishment of athletic grounds through out FIC and the promotion of athletic competitions. This Bureau has established a Dalat and Phanthiet, physical training schools under its own jurisdiction and not subject to control of the Bureau of Education.

Tok. E. 4/8/44

Here in French Indo-China, on the morning of day before yesterday the special officer for physical education inspected the schools for physical education.

Fr. Saigon Cant.  
7/5/44

#### WELFARE

It is now revealed that Vice Admiral Jean DeCoux, governor-general of FIC placed at the disposal of French Premier Pierre Laval for relief of French sufferers in the areas bombed by the British air forces. The fund is the result of a collection made in FIC.

Tok. E. 3/11/43

During a stay in FIC, Aoki, GEA Minister, sent a large sum to Governor-General Decoux for the inhabitants of Tonkin who suffered from aerial bombardments. Admiral Decoux presented Aoki and General Imai with the great cross of the Order of \*\*\* and the great\*\*\*.

Saigon Fr. 4/21/43

Minister Aoki presented 10,000 piasters to the FIC.

Tok. J. 4/22/43



S O C I A L

PUBLIC HEALTH AND WELFARE

WELFARE

Hanoi: As an expression of condolence Mr. Kenkichi Yoshizawa, Jap ambassador to FIC sent wreaths to the joint funeral services for ... inhabitants who were killed in the recent blind bombing of northern FIC by the US air force in China.

Tok. E. 5/5/43

In Indo-China, as in France, the solicitude of the Government goes first of all to the families of ... the victims of air bombings. Therefore, the Government-General of Indo-China recently granted 10,000 piasters to the suffering population of Haipong, (Agyum), Namdinh, (Hanan), and (Dimninh). The families of 120 persons who were killed or died from their wounds, as well as 87 seriously wounded, have received relief.

Saigon Fr.7/13/43

Hanoi (paper) sends money for relief of Haipong to Resident Superior who sent message of thanks for the sum.

Saigon Fr.10/17/43

The editors of the Hanoi daily newspaper "Pour Hanoi" have just sent to the Resident Superior of Tonkin a check for 20,000 fr. for the relief of the victims of the most recent air raid on Haipong. The Resident Superior replied by thanking the directors of "Pour Hanoi".

Saigon Fr.10/17/43

Subscriptions collected in Sept. by the Cochinchinese committee of French and Indo-Chinese aid to war victims have reached the amount of 38,430 piasters. A generous innovation has been instituted by industrial concerns in Tonkin. One enterprise in Haipong is remitting 50 Indo-Chinese piasters per month in behalf of the national relief organization while another enterprise in Haipong is remitting 50 Indo-Chinese piasters per month in behalf of the National Relief organization while another enterprise in Hanoi has offered a monthly remittance of 100 piastres to the same organization.

Saigon Fr.10/26/43

Here is a new way to aid the National Relief Campaign. Instead of giving some useless article, you will send a sum to the National Relief Organization, Tonkin (section) and you will receive in return a little notice from the Legion which will say, "M and M<sup>me</sup>. Nadeau have given the sum of 100 francs to the national relief." All your monetary gifts will be put to good purpose and you will receive a bill of credit in the great book of patriotism. It will make you feel good to have done a good deed.

Saigon Fr.11/29/43

The Central Committee for joint French and IC aid to war victims met on Nov. 29. After apprising itself of the financial situation, the Committee decided to transfer the sum of 6 million francs to France. Since the beginning of hostilities, the general total of sums transferred to France, whether by the French and Indo-Chinese aid organizations, by the Legion or by the other relief organization, has attained the figure of 100,000 francs.

Saigon Fr.12/1/43



S O C I A L

PUBLIC HEALTH AND WELFARE

WELFARE

The total amount of money collection for the benefit of FIC Relief conducted during November in Annam, Cochinchina and Tonkin reached 251,117 piasters.

Saigon Fr. 12/25/43

A rich man of the village of Phutho manufactured 100,000 straw garments to be distributed for the people of 11 villages in Tonking during the cold weather.

Saigon Ann.1/15/44

Hanoi: It is learned that King Bao Dai and the Queen of Annam graciously dispatched the chief aide-de-camp to grant monetary relief to the victims of the indiscriminate bombing attack planes. It is recalled that enemy planes belonging to the US Air Force in China carried out an inhumane bombing attack against a passenger train on Feb. 2, as well as certain districts in Annam causing injuries to a number of native inhabitants.

Tok. E. 2/10/44

... In spite of present difficulties, transportation of workers is organized for the purpose of (...) north of Tonkin and south of Annam, as well as assuring the workers to be repatriated back to their localities after the completion of their contract. Among other functions of the Inspectorate of Labor are: Relief and aid given to war victims, distribution of food and clothes to needy victims in Indo-China and those in France, through the medium of French-Indo-Chinese Assistance, also collection of clothes for winter relief, contribution of money to various relief funds, as well as periodical collections for the benefit of needy (workers). These collections have produced very satisfactory results. Aid was also given to liberated war prisoners, repatriated workers in (1941) and for families of war prisoners. More than 10,000 piasters had been contributed to air-bombardment victims, also other (social) assistance given to war victims.

Fr.SaigonFr. 5/24/44

A recent decree allows for Indo-Chinese families, homeless because of the bombings, an allotment to allow replacement of furniture and household effects.

Fr.SaigonFr.7/15/44

Aide Mutuelle-Assistance Sociale

A.M.A.S.--"Amas", is a very delightful little (wd). It stands for "Aide Mutuelle-Assistance Sociale." ... The Association carries on all kinds of social welfare work. It is composed of a central committee for Mutual Aid and Social Welfare, provincial associations linked to the Central Committee, cooperative groups of many kinds, and other associations doing charitable work. In fact, it is the unification- in one organism- of all social work. The central committee is composed of members designated by the head of the colony and members appointed by the provincial sections. Nine members make up what amounts to a Board of Directors, which under a delegation of power from the Administration supervises social welfare work in the colony. How does the association get the indispensable ammunition for its war-piastres? The budget of the central A.M.A.S. is supported



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by fixed receipts, a part of the total receipts of the 22 provincial associations, a part of the revenue produced by the tax of entertainment and parimutuel betting, special subsidies, contributions from private parties, gifts of school pupils, proceeds from festivals, subscriptions, special drives, lotteries organized by the central committee-in sum, revenues from social giving... The A.M.A.S. brings aid to the children by sponsoring milk stations, day nurseries, creches, and orphanages; aid to the dolescents through sponsorship of educational homes; and aid to the adults through assistance to the unemployed, asylums for the poor and the aged... The Red Cross dispensaries give free consultations and treatment to children, staffed by ladies of the Red Cross who serve in the dispensaries before receiving their S.E.L. diplomas, and a (wds). The Children's (wd) take in orphans and abandoned children, keep them, educate them, and give them vocational training... The Maternal Aid Institute takes in -in its two day nurseries-children whose mothers work outside the home... The Society of Friends of Children-founded by Annamese women with a kind heart and directed by them has a day nursery ... The Feminine Youth Center contributes to the physical, intellectual and moral training of girls... The (Tanguay) orphanage cares for Annamese orphans and whenever necessary French orphans too... And the work of the Ladies Charity. They work for the moral rehabilitation of the native woman through work. Their facilities include a workshop for Indo-Chinese women who receive wages, meals, and clothing. They also have a day nursery...The Jean(Cotener) dispensary is the most important center for the fight against tuberculosis ... At Gia Dinh- a suburb of Saigon-the Louis Verlan foundation...takes care of minors that the provincial A.M.A.S. organizations wish to remove from the nefarious influences of their surroundings... The central A.M.A.S. committee at the "Welcome Home" for tuberculars, cares for aged and worn out Frenchmen who (wd) ...also at Gia Dinh, there is an asylum taking care of 50 old persons-free. The Piniere Asylum in a suburb of Saigon offers hospital care to more than 100 persons-old persons, sick persons, indigents, incurables, beggars...This establishments, directed by the sister of the holy infant...The creche and orphanage of (gudiac) directed by Annamese sisters of the Order of the Holy Cross of (Sophon) takes in orphans and abandoned children of both sexes. We have already spoken of the Society for the Protection of Children at (Cholon) which specializes in caring for abandoned Eurasian children. The creche of the Holy (Infant) at Cholon in the very middle of the native quarters, cares for all sick and abandoned children, whether they come from the Chinese or the Annamese quarter...The rest homes for aged and worn out Europeans which are directed by the sisters of St. Paul ... In attractive setting in the country, at (Physit), a Home for Abandoned Children will shortly be built, the direction of which will be in the hands of the Brothers of the (Sacred Heart)...The A.M.A.S. has lent its aid to the building of the University City at Hanoi. It has aided young men of modest means to continue their studies.

Saigon Fr. 11/25/43



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##### L'Association Mutuelle des Employees de Commerce, Etc.

One will not be surprised if among the list of prizes offered at the next commercial lottery, (French: La Tombola de Commerce L.L.) will be such items as a suit, or one hundred meters of cloth. As a matter of fact buying commercial lottery tickets is a smart and good thing to do. One may win good prizes and at the same time one supports a very praiseworthy organization. The commercial lottery is operated by the Mutual Association of Commerce and Industry Employees of Cochin-China, (French: L'Association Mutuelle des employes de commerce et d'Industrie de Cochin-China-L.L.) which was established in nineteen three, and has its headquarters in Saigon. This is one of the largest and most important Mutual association of employees in Indo-China, comprising at present about 13,000 members. Only employees of commerce, industry, agriculture of European origin and their families are eligible to join the association. The members of the association enjoy liberal medical protection, such as medical and dental care, X-ray examinations, laboratory tests, and also special discounts in price of medicines. The association also provides maternity clause in its medical protection policies, for instance a sum of one hundred fifty piastres is contributed towards the expenses of birth of the first child as well as awarding monetary premium which goes as high as two hundred piastres after the fifth child. The association also provides protection, educational and other expenses, in case of death of the head of the family. But due to the constant increase of prices and rise of cost of living, the association sees its expenses continuously on the increase. In order to meet the constant increase of prices and balance its budget, the association had to increase membership fees and to request higher contributions from the Government and private parties. Another way of increasing its income was the creation of the commercial lottery, a lottery which offers prizes of useful and real value and which attracts the local public. This year lottery drawing will take place on September 17, 1944. Among the main prizes, we would like to recall, are: Horse and buggy, two cycle rickshaws de-luxe, five bicycles. Times sure have changed, in the old days the first prize would have been an automobile--now it's a horsedrawn buggy.

Fr.SaigonFr. 7/31/44

##### Orphans and Infant Protection

In order to solve the central problem of Indo-China, the orphan problem, organization of the child protection society. Abandoned children have been entrusted to various religious orders. Establishments of a programs of measures to be taken for the benefit of eurasian youth in FIC. A committee of eurasians is in charge of studying, in line with official policy, the problems connected with this question. Strengthening and increasing of health protection and of the safety of free labor employed in agricultural production and commercial and industrial establishment, as well as wage increases for \* labor. Creation of a service of public social aid, linked with labor inspection which in 1942 found employment in Cochin-China for 203 European unemployed and 381 Annamite unemployed. Study of several colonization projects, and creation of a colonization center. The aims pursued by



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Orphans and Infant Protection

this great service can be listed under three headings: Fight against unemployment, fight against the over population of the deltas of Tonkin and Annam, fight against the shortage of manpower from which the plantations of southern Indo-China are suffering.

Saigon Fr. 5/26/43

A new orphanage has just been opened in (Ponchiwan) in the presence of the administrator in chief of the territory and many high law and military officials. It was recalled that this orphanage which will care for some 200 Chinese orphans has been placed under the same direction as that at (Port Bayard) which between the years of 1937 and 1943 has sheltered some 100,000 (or 5,000) orphans. This merciful work was brought to fruition thanks to the generous support of the Chinese in the territory and to underwriting of the losses by the administration.

Saigon Fr. 6/23/43

Thanks to the reorganization of the Society of Infant Protection, abandoned eurasian children were taken over by various religious orders. A commission was charged to study the problems resulting from this matter on political and social grounds.

Saigon Fr. 6/29/43

A new orphanage has just been opened at Chokom in the French territory of Kwangchow-wan in China. This charitable institution, due to the generosity of the French administration and of the Chinese residents, is directed by ... The orphanage, which is to receive two hundred Chinese children, completes the charitable institution of the territory, which comprise a large orphanage at Fort Bayard, the main city of Kwangchow-wan.

Saigon Fr. 6/7/43

Finally, here in FIC pensions for IC civil servants have again been raised by 10% while an annual raise of 50% has been provided for orphan children.

Saigon E. 8/26/43

The Children's Aid Society held its annual meeting in Saigon. The Director, Madame Truong Vinh Tong, distributed sweets and cakes to a hundred poor children adopted by the association members, and was pleased to see a hundred well fed and well dressed.

Saigon Ann. 1/10/44

The Saigon-Cholon region society of aid to abandoned children, performed an admirable task of assisting many, many miserable children regardless of their racial and religious affiliations. Today, many nurseries and Children's homes take care of abandoned children found in the Saigon and Cholon areas. Most of these establishments, do a great social relief work and are located in Saigon and its suburbs. In many instances, correctional tribunals refer orphans and abandoned children to the relief society, the society works in close cooperation with courts in all matters concerning minor delinquency.

Fr. Saigon Fr. 6/26/44



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### PUBLIC HEALTH AND WELFARE

#### WELFARE

##### Orphans and Infant Protection

In Dalat: Admiral DeCoux paid a visit yesterday morning to the Home of the Daughters of Charity, and inspected there the institution for abandoned Eurasian children.

Fr. Saigon Fr. 9/7/44

During the morning of October 16, the Governor-General, went to visit the institutions under the guidance of the Order of the Saint-Paul-de-Chartres, situated in the Saigon-Cholon region. The visit began with a children's party, then the Governor visited the Children's Shelter of ..., Gia-Dinh Orphanage and the Institution for the protection of children of Cholon. The fathers of the order of the Saint Paul de Cartres, came first to Saigon in 1860, and cared at the beginning only for Christian children, whose parents were victims of religious persecution, and for outcast children abandoned by their families. The Children's Shelter of ... houses 1,450 inhabitants, who are clothed and brought up ... as well as abandoned children. In the GiaDinh Orphanage, 600 Annamite girls, of which number more than 100, are orphans, receive daily education and instructions by the principals of Saint-Paul (school). About 100 Eurasian young girls live in the Cholon Institute, whose task is to care and shelter the young Cochin-China, protect them and educate them.

Fr. Saigon Fr. 10/17/44

A refuge for forlorn children is about to be opened in Tonkin. The following details regarding this institution were published in a recent issue of the Haiphong "Courier". Children prematurely matured by undeserved hardships are daily to be met with at (Bedeau) Depot, and the shelter there afforded the poor kids, being only provisional, some charitable people took to heart to help the little ones out of their unfortunate conditions. In December 1943, the Saint Therese Orphanage was opened at (Ba Vie). It was built to accommodate 200 children and the demand very soon exceeded the offer. Reverend Father (Said), under whose auspices the orphanage had been opened, then outlined a large scale program, including first of all the opening of a special refuge where the children would be sent to a home right out in the country, to be brought up, educated and taught a trade.

Fr. Saigon Fr. 2/2/45

##### Summer Camps

As in previous years, a certain number of summer camps for the year 1944 for the benefit of Indo-China children is being organized. The vacation period is limited to one month. Also various scholarships will be accorded to the children.

Fr. Saigon Fr. 4/18/44

##### Unemployment

A talk on the unemployment Aid Association of Saigon: In 1941 there were 911 unemployed people in Saigon; in 1942 there were 540, in 1943 only 300 and these were very old



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##### Unemployment

or invalids unable to work. The Aid Association under Hoeffel renders them aid in food, clothing and money; their children are examined and fed. Jobs are found for some.

Saigon Ann. 9/20/43

##### Allotment

Once again, Indo-China has demonstrated its solicitude in regard to the families of Indo-Chinese workers in France. The families, which have enjoyed a continuous and particular attention from the Residents Superiors of various provinces. In fact, a decree by the Governor-General expressing the government's decision, fixed as follows the monthly allotments to the families of Indo-Chinese workers recruited for work in France. The decree is to be effective July 1, 1944. (SIC). Allocation to the wife- 8 piastres. Increase per child up to four years of age- 1 piastres.

Fr. SaigonFr. 11/7/44

##### Housing

The Prefect is very anxious to solve the housing problem, but few means are at his disposal ... He concerned himself much with solving the housing problem of the Indo-Chinese Civil servants by arranging 72 living quarters for them at earliest date, in the district of (Phaik), Also facilities have been provided for children. A creche had been built in an annex, thus enabling the parents to go to work without worrying for their small ones. LAMAS had donated its night hostelry to be converted into living quarters for large families of Indo-China. Each lodging is arranged for 7 persons at least. The Prefect also had est. a hospitality center in the maternity house for the transient travellers staying here for long periods, 69 rooms have been reserved for this purpose... This plan will help relieve the crowded conditions in hotels... A program of decentralization of (native) hostelries is under consideration.

Saigon Fr. 12/13/43

In the city of Saigon, near the Women Youth Center, is situated a grass-hut village recently built and which represents a wonderful social achievement. Since always, poor people lived in this district in miserable slums, in huts where no sign of sanitary facilities existed and where people lived in most unsanitary conditions, The Saigon municipality recently, tore down these evil spots on the fringes of the city, where poor people lived in agglomerations of slums. Today, the city erected instead of these slums, beautiful large and airy grass-hut villages, well planned with streets, plazas, market, churches and playgrounds for children.

Fr. SaigonFr. 10/3/44



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### PUBLIC HEALTH AND WELFARE

#### WELFARE

Let it be known that the bureau of civil pensions of Indo-China has accorded loans to a maximum of 20,000 piastres to all those wishing to build a villa in a watering resort or mountain resort or even in a large city. These funds are lent at a rate of 5% per year. The purpose of all this is to make it easier for families especially in the summer season to build modest villas where women and children can spend vacations necessary to their health. This is for families only. Bachelors, widows, widowers, and the like cannot get these loans. Here are the principal conditions to follow: Borrowers must be owners or lessors of the property. (sentence) The property on which the villa will be built must be free of all encumbrances and already have been prepared for building: (wd) and foundations. The amortization of the loan will be insured for an equal amount of insurance. The total of the loan, which may be as much as 20,000 piastres, as we have said, will be determined according to the ability to pay of the borrower, who must furnish very precise information in this regard to the office of civil pensions. The loan must be completely paid off at the time of the definite departure from Indo-China of the Borrower or of his retirement from his job. In any case, it must be paid within 20 years. Loans will be given only for new construction. The borrower is not permitted to have already any other residence in the city where he proposes to build. The construction work must be done by a firm approved by the bureau of civil pensions and the building firm will be paid as the work progresses. In applying for his loan, the borrower must furnish all useful information on his civilian status and that of his relatives; his administrative situation, and his employment. He must prove his title of rights to the building site, produce the maps of the building site (wds) and a government building permit.

Saigon Fr. 11/16/43

#### Red Cross

The committee of the French Red Cross announces the beginning of a new session for the preparation of the certificates for "volunteers of the Red Cross" and "Health Auxiliaries". The "Volunteers of the Red Cross", women and girls, (wds) training in clinical procedure (wds) courses in the theory of hygiene, child care, first aid to the sick and wounded. And the "Health Auxiliaries" -10 months of study, in principal the same as that of the volunteers. What is their service? They are nurses at home and in the hospitals. And what's this "Medico-Social certificate"? The title of (nurse) is henceforth reserved for those who have a state diploma. The red cross diploma for nurses has been discontinued. But the medico-social certificate has been created to replace it. The training for this certificate is to prepare girls for family life both for themselves and in social work. Beneficial from both points of view.

SaigonFr. 1/31/44

The Saigon-Radio recently transmitted an appeal for Ladies Red Cross voluntary workers, French and Annamite, for night duty work in the (wd) hospital for the benefit of wounded victims of last week's air bombardment.



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WELFARE

Canteens

Certain charitable persons have provided funds for the organization of canteens. Now all pupils who cannot go home to their midday meal are fed at these canteens, where they are served with meals consisting of three dishes and desert. Food is prepared properly under medical supervision. In Annam there are 74 canteens feeding 1800 children.

Saigon Ann. 4/26/44

French Contributions to Local Charities

The Governor-General has sent to the Minister of Colonies the sum of 1,260,000 francs to be distributed among the charitable works of the Secours National (National Relief-Trans) for apportionment to the schools and universities. This sum was collected during the years 1942 and 1943 in the institutions of learning in IC.



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