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RECORD OF GOVERNMENTAL ACHIEVEMENTS



JULY 1955

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Mr. NGÔ-ĐÌNH-DIỆM
PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC
Secretary of State for National Defense

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Foreword

7-7-1954 — 7-7-1956.

Two years have passed :

In the darkest hours of June 1955, the patriot NGO-DINH-DIEM returned to the Country to take the helm, decided to steer the Vietnamese ship into the harbor safely.

The heritage left by the Feudal-lords was burdened with mortgage, and the situation desperate. But the great patriot did not jib at the difficulties : the stake was so great that he could not hesitate even a moment to accept the mission that History entrusted him with.

So, on July 7, 1954, amidst a nation in distress, the leader NGO-DINH-DIEM formed his first government.

Hardly was this government 15 days old when an important and fateful event occurred : the partition of the Country by the Geneva agreement concluded between France and the Communist Vietminh. The Vietnamese delegation, considering this measure as an obvious violation of the sovereignty of the State of Vietnam, strongly protested, but in vain.

While in power, President NGO-DINH-DIEM had to undergo bitter trials and overcome innumerable obstacles put on his way by the colonialists and Feudal lords, who connived to sabotage his work of national rehabilitation. The Communist Vietminh, on their part, sought to disturb public order and security to spread confusion among the population and frustrate the government's efforts.

But under the enlightened leadership of President NGO-DINH-DIEM the people has triumphed over all reactionnary forces : the rebels have been stamped out, Communist subversive manœuvres annihilated.

The republican regime has been established ; and the first Constituent Assembly of Vietnam, a guarantee of democratic liberties for every citizen, elected.

Two years have passed :

In such a short time the patriot NGO-DINH-DIEM has been able to carry out an outstanding rehabilitation program and open bright prospects for Vietnam.

After two years of continued struggle, under the clear-sighted guidance of this beloved leader, the independence of Vietnam has become a reality. Our country has conquered its place among the nations of the Free World, and is determined to fight with them for peace.

Today, observing the 2nd anniversary of President NGO-DINH-DIEM's administration, let us review his achievements. His work, as every body knows, always aims at promoting the welfare of the people, and has helped to strengthen the faith of the whole Country in its National Hero.

As we have, on this same day last year, given an account of the first year, this booklet covers only the achievements of the second year, i.e., from July 7-1955 to July 7, 1956.



I. — GENERAL IDEA

On the occasion of the 2nd anniversary of President Ngô's coming to power, we hereunder give a rough statement of the achievements scored by the National Administration during these last two years.

The greatest problem to which the President has offered the best of himself has been the recovery of the whole sovereignty for our fatherland. And this problem has been settled in every field.

I — In the internal field

- Purification of incapable or vicious elements from different civil, military and popular organizations ;
- Firm struggle against bribery ;
- Civil servants' attitude democratized ;
- Dynamic government members ;
- 98 % of the votes went to President Ngô Đình Diêm on the Referendum day, October 23, 1955 ;
- 25 th October 1955 : proclamation of the Republic of Vietnam under the leadership of Mr. Ngô Đình Diêm unanimously elected as its first President ;
- Five months later, by March 4, 1956, the first 123-member Constituent Assembly was elected ;
- The Direction General of Civil Guard was consolidated in an effort to facilitate the rally of all auxiliary forces under the same national flag ;
- Under the command of General Nguyễn Ngọc Lê, the « Direction General of Police and Security of Vietnam » put into effect the slogan : « The policeman is the people's friend. »
- Four new provinces recently liberated by the Republican Army were created : Tam-Cán, Múc-Hoa, Phong-Thanh, and Camau.

II. — In the judiciary field

Important reforms have been achieved in this field by Ngô Đình Diêm Administration during the last two years. Vietnamese justice has become a modern, liberal and democratic one.

These reforms are of such an importance that they went beyond the national range, because they do not only aim at placing Free Vietnam at the rank of the most evolved countries of the world, but also at showing its will to defend, with the Free Nations, the democratic principles and the inalienable rights of man.

To obtain the full control of the courts on the judiciary plane, the Vietnamese government signed, on September 16, 1954, the French-Vietnamese Convention on the transfer of judiciary competencies. Since then, justice is rendered by national courts, composed solely of Vietnamese magistrates, applying national law to all offenders without discriminations of nationality, and using Vietnamese as judiciary language.

Secondly, the effort of the Government tended to reorganize the national justice, after the suppression of the Joint courts.

The new judiciary organization instituted by the Government is based on justices of peace which are, first of all, jurisdictions of conciliation and arbitration.

The justice of peace with extended competency and courts of first instance created in provinces are destined to solve more important affairs, in civil, correctional and criminal matters.

Above the provincial courts, there are 2 Courts of Appeal, one in Saigon and another in Hué.

The new codes draw inspiration from the law of the modern states as well as from the Vietnamese manners and customs.

The courts are ordered to severely punish all those who indulged in gambling, opium addiction and all persons who engage in prostitution or enhancing others to debauchery. The government also mobilized everything in order to check speculation.

Finally with regard to the Vietnamese who have French nationality, the Secretary of State for Justice, on behalf of the Vietnamese government, signed with the Representative of the French Republic the Convention of August 16, 1955 on nationality which permits the French citizens of Vietnamese origin to choose the Vietnamese nationality and to come back in the national community.

III. — On the plane of national defense

Under the clear-sighted leadership of President Ngô, the armed forces of the young Republic of Vietnam concentrate all their efforts on the new path chiefly aiming at the reorganization of the units, which will permit them to cope with invasion threats, and annihilate all the rebels, agents of the colonialists and communists in order to rapidly achieve the pacification of the country.

All the ill-matched auxiliary forces were suppressed and the units of the Sects were integrated into the Army of the Republic. This army which composed at the beginning only of regiments, has, for the time being, well trained divisions commanded by Vietnamese officers.

The formation of the latter especially consists of teaching them to command more important units and use modern weapons.

A great number of young officers were sent to friendly countries in order to perfect themselves.

The material development of the army from every point of view and especially the spirit of struggle and discipline which animates the troops have powerfully contributed to the realization of overwhelming victories over the rebels and communists and to the maintenance of order and security on behalf of the population.

The operations of Ba-Long, Giai-Phong (Central Vietnam), those of Hoang-Dieu, Dinh-Tien-Hoang, Nguyen-Hue (South Vietnam) are high feats of arms heightening the prestige of the young army.

IV. — On the diplomatic plane

From July 7, 1955, Vietnam has consolidated her international position by the accession to the rank of free and independent nations.

The presentation of credentials of Mr. Hoppenot to the Chief of State of Vietnam on August 6, 1955, according to the protocol applied to foreign legations and the granting to France of the minimum custom tariff applied to a great number of other countries, prove that Vietnam has broken her former relations with France and that she is a fully independent country.

Moreover, the Republic of Vietnam has been invited to participate in about 80 International Congresses.

She is member of over 30 world organizations.

Since the proclamation of the Republic on October 26, 1955, Vietnam has been recognized « de jure » by over forty countries including France, Great Britain, the United States, etc...

Vietnam has established diplomatic relations and exchanged representatives of the rank of minister plenipotentiary and envoy extraordinary with a great number of countries.

Moreover, many administrative personages and notable politicians, as well as several cultural, social and press missions of the friendly countries called on Vietnam in order to tighten the bonds of friendship which unite their countries to Vietnam.

Replying to the invitation of many countries, many Vietnamese missions have visited these friendly countries.

Vietnam could thus make herself better known on the international checkboard and caused the sympathy of all the free nations decided to bring their aid to her.

Moreover, it is comforting to note that the aspirations of the Vietnamese people to live freely were understood and respected. It is so that during the British-Soviet talks of London with regard to the Vietnamese problem, the British government, one of the 2 co-chairmen of the Geneva Conference of 1954, recognized in a memorandum addressed to Moscow, that the government of Free Vietnam is not bound from the juridical viewpoint by the Geneva agreements and the result of these London talks is the « sine die » postponement of the general elections provided by these agreements.

V. — On the financial and economic plane

A movement of savings and budgetary compression has been launched in all the branches of the administration. Every useless or sumptuary expenditure will be from now on avoided and every public organization recognized as being no longer of fashion will be suppressed. At the same time, from the point of view of collection of taxes, the control system has been reorganized with a view to detecting bad taxpayers and repressing frauds.

The tariff of taxes has been redone on a more democratic and impartial basis.

With regard to money, the currencies issued by the Issuing Institute of the French Ministry for Associated States were taken back and exchanged against those issued by the National Bank.

The Ordinance 15 of December 24, 1955 set up the exchange value of the Vietnamese piaster in relation with foreign currencies as follows :

V.N. \$ 1	:	10 French francs
V.N. \$ 35	:	1 U.S. dollar
V.N. \$ 98	:	1 Sterling Pound

The currency being stabilized, the Government takes care of the problem of aid to the merchants, industrialists and handicraftsmen with a view to put at their disposal pecuniary means permitting them to contribute to the common work of economic recovery of the nation. For this purpose, it has been created beside the Investment Fund, a new organ called Vietnamese Commercial Credit which is commissioned to grant loans to those merchants, industrialists or handicraftsmen who need credit for their activities.

Seventeen countries including Great Britain, France, Italy, Western Germany, the United States, Japan, etc... which had decided to resume commercial relations with Vietnam benefit from the regime of minimum custom tariff.

The French Chamber of Commerce in Saigon has been restored to the Vietnamese government and changed into Vietnamese Chamber of Commerce.

The importation of luxury articles has been limited.

Moreover the government pays a great attention to the problem of supply in rice to the compatriots of Central Vietnam and the Southern Highlands. In average, each month 8,000 tons of rice were sold to Central Vietnam and 1,000 tons to the Southern Highlands.

An economic police has been created in order to exert a severe control with regard to the prices.

Finally, the government has granted its aid to handicraftsmen for the establishment of cooperatives; 48 cooperatives touching all branches of handicraft activities have been established.

VI. — In the agricultural domain and agrarian reform

In the program of action of the government aiming at raising the living standard of the population, the agricultural question and agrarian reform occupies a preponderant place.

The cultivation of abandoned and waste lands, the increase of production, the development of breeding, the mechanization of the exploitation of forests were strongly encouraged with a view to permitting the Vietnamese rural economy to rapidly progress and be in harmony with that of the neighboring countries of South-East Asia.

In the framework of aid to needy farmers, they have been distributed 600,000 farm tools of all kinds, 7,038 tons of fertilizer, 35,000 hundredweights (piculs) of paddy seeds, 21,000 kilos of kitchen-garden grains, 164,000 cuttings of sugar cane and manioc, 210 Weasels and an important quantity of insecticide powder of a value of \$ 500,000.00.

Agricultural, forest and fishery cooperatives were created, including 9,000 members and an amount of 14,930,000 piasters has been granted as loans.

From the point of view of forestry, a program of intensive reforestation is being carried out. Works of struggle against forest fires have been undertaken.

From its side, the Department of Agrarian Reform has imported 5,591 water buffaloes in order to be distributed to farmers to whom a global amount of 55,000,000 piasters has been granted as loans.

Finally, with regard to fishery and fish-breeding, 95,620 alevins of Talapia have been distributed to fish-breeders and 916 kilos of rope to fishermen.

VII. — In the Educational domain

The problem of education remains always one of the main preoccupations of the government, because the realization of the program of the elaboration of the democratic regime as well as that concerning the plan of reconstruction of the country will not be facilitated as long as the degree of comprehension and education of the people is not heightened to a certain degree.

During the last two years, many schools were built, enlarged or improved. Educational methods were revised while the program of studies at every step were gradually reshaped in order to become consistent with the social progresses and the regime of the Republic.

At the same time, professional schools were created for the formation of specialized workers and technicians.

Literacy courses were opened everywhere on the national territory : during last year, 3,723 courses have set up to save from illiteracy 170,416 men and women.

Finally, schools of guiding community were set up with a view to guiding school-children on the path of the practical life since the primary education.

The training of the teaching corps is also the object of a particular attention of the government. In addition of refreshing courses created to the intention of the professors, a great number of the latter have been sent abroad in order to perfect their pedagogic studies.

Moreover, the Government resorted to the services of some Vietnamese technicians and professors graduated from the great

schools of foreign countries. The National Institute of Administration has been created for the formation of the directive cadres of the administrative affairs.

For the time being, the number of existing schools includes in total: 41 schools of secondary education with 562 classrooms grouping 27,691 school-children, 2,177 schools of primary education with 9,250 classrooms grouping 491,442 school-children. In addition of public schools, private and semipublic establishments have benefited the support of the Government, so during the 1955-1956 school year, 121 private secondary establishments including 729 classrooms grouping 120,304 school-children have been created; in the same period, 11 semi-public secondary schools including 35 classrooms with 1,629 school-children have opened their doors.

The Government solicitously leans on the fate for needy school-children and students. During the 1955-1956 year, 483 scholarships totalling 3,313,800 piasters were granted to refugees school-children and 184 scholarships totalling 4,462,450 piasters to refugees students. During the same period, the school-children of the secondary classes of South Viet-nam have also benefited 1,534 scholarships and 75 subventions which total amount reaches 3,057,487 piasters.

Finally, 39 cheap restaurants as well as 163 school cooperatives including 32,659 adherents by the cares of the Administration to the intention of needy school-children; 137 mutual aid associations including 52,544 adherents were created with a view to permitting the scholar youth to help each other and to develop their sentiments of fraternity and friendship. Associations of school-children's parents were also created in order to serve as liaison between school and family.

This year, during the summer holidays, the Government put at the disposal of the school-children a large villa at Vung-Tau in order to permit them to recover their health by a rest on the seaside.

A sanatorium was finally created on behalf of the tuberculosis-stricken students.

VIII. — In Information and Youth fields

Substantial efforts have been put out by information services on various scales, in an accelerated rhythm in a move to enable all our compatriots, — even those living in remotest hamlets, — to be aware of current topics inland and abroad. Newspapers, magazines, booklets, etc... of all kinds were sent to them who, furthermore, have lots of opportunities to attend movie shows and every day to listen to national broadcasts.

The communist Vietminh's deceitful propaganda thus loses its grounds rapidly.

Training courses of information cadres have been created : 777 of them were graduated from 5 courses in Saigon, Hué, Dalat, meanwhile, 6, 410 preparatory cadres have recordedly finished their 82 successive courses.

The graduates were assigned to all villages and have gained the confidence of the populations.

Furthermore, the Information Department organized an information system of morsecast twice daily.

The National Radio Station has been strengthened, regarding its number of broadcasting hours. The Nhatrang Station has been set up, supplementary to the Saigon Station.

The Information Department is applying itself to inform foreign peoples on Vietnam news, by means of newspapers, magazines, books. Thus over 4,000 of our compatriots residing abroad receive regularly full information pieces written in Vietnamese, English, French from their homeland.

Censorship is suppressed, the freedom of opinion, basis of democracy, thus become a powerful weapon of the press which, from now on, can efficiently contribute to the joint work of the edification of the Republic.

Youth is an objective of major solicitude of the government. The movement « Strong For Fatherland » was launched, sport being encouraged, stadiums have been built everywhere.

The long-range cycling race Camau-Bênhai, dedicated to encourage the physical culture and sporting spirit was enthusiastically applauded by the people.

Striking victories were scored by Vietnamese table tennis and soccer teams in international competitions.

The directive committee of the people's campaign of denunciation of communist subversive activities was created to lead the nation-wide anti-communist campaign.

The Information and Youth Secretary was elected chairman of the committee.

The anti-communist denunciation campaign which was and is raging throughout the national territory have reduced thousands of communist cadres to recognize the fairness and soundness of the national cause and thus to rally to the Republican government.

Not only the campaign has scored an overwhelming success inside the country, but has also aroused beneficial repercussions throughout the world.

Due to this matter of fact, Vietnam has been invited to attend the 2nd Conference of the ACAPL (Anti-Communist Asian Peoples' League) held in Manila last March.

IX. — In Labour field

In an effort to implement the policy « Improve the labour classes' conditions to reach socialism all together » (Thăng tiến Cần-Lao, đồng tiến Xã-Hội) as recommended by President Ngô, the government has planned the large-scale social reorganization tending to respect the human dignity principles and in conformity with the workers' aspirations.

A series of laws relevant to labour regime and economic life has been promulgated and gone into effect.

In a move to help to labour classes, the Labour Department opened people's courses of professional training for many branches.

Over 5,000 students — men and women — were recorded attending these courses. Appropriate intervention by concerned labour agencies to various enterprises, corporations, in favour of workers' revendications, totaling 75,088,378.69 piastres.

Labour inspectors have been assigned to verify the payment of \$98,178,828.82 worth family allowances by private enterprises to workers whose hospitalization fees will be covered by their respective employers in case of sickness or accident.

X. — In Social and Health Welfare fields

In an effort to remedy the serious wounds of the Vietnamese people stricken by the 10-year colonialist-communist warfare, the government has realized many social works of a highly humanitarian range, such as :

- Supplying health facilities, power and water etc... to populous quarters.
- Reconstruction and modernization of war-torn villages,
- Emergency relief to compatriots in newly - freed regions and to those victimized by the rebel events in Saigon-Cholon (April 1950) and Western provinces of South Vietnam,
- Relief to needy, sick and old people,
- Organization of philanthropic associations on behalf of mothers and children.

On social reform plane, the government was and is handling active struggle against social plagues, thus to put an end to the old rotten regime.

Wholesome entertainments, libraries were created instead.

In public health fields, hospitals, first-aid posts were created in all villages, towns. Mobile medical team run throughout the territory, even to remotest hamlets, to give medical cares to needy patients.

XI. — In the field of Communications and Public Works

The public Works and Communications Department is specially assigned to construction of buildings, roads, artworks as well as to agricultural hydraulic works, power plants, river and sea transportation, aerial navigation, railways, breedings, fishery etc...

It has appointed commissions to participate in various international conferences concerning every branch of activities, in Bangkok, Paris, Singapore, Tokyo, Manila, Pakistan the U.S.A., Ceylon, Phnom-Penh, New Delhi, Lisbon, etc...

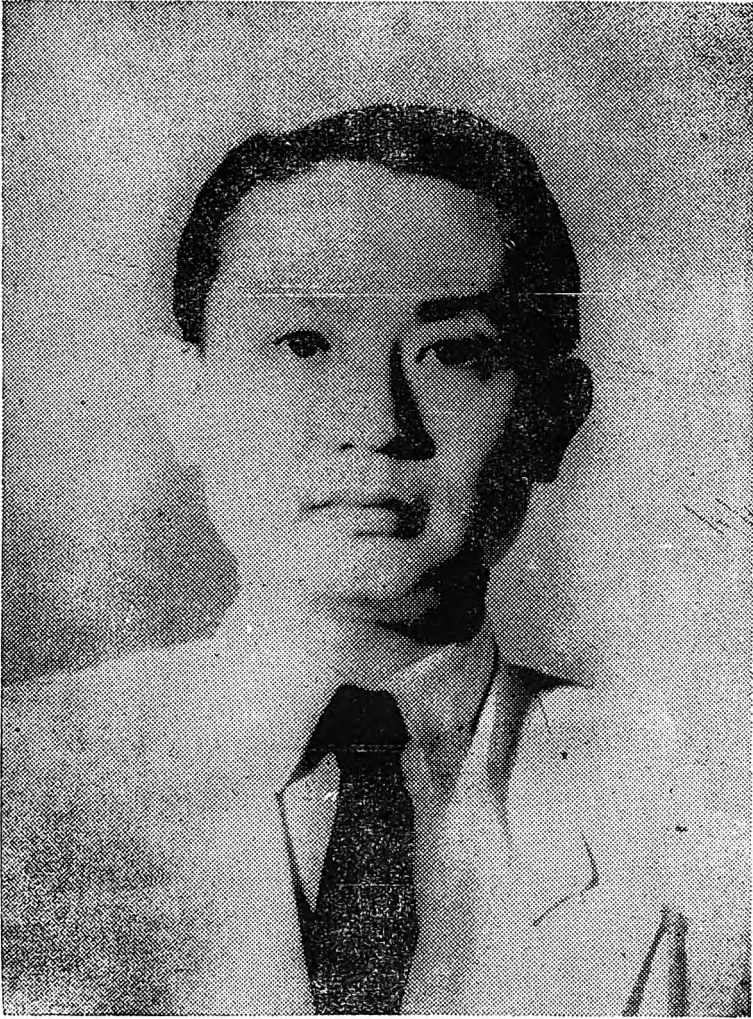
The Department also has actively endeavoured to settle the big problem of water supply to Saigon-Cholon, a very hard problem due to the growing population increase in this area. It is greatly devoting itself to the building of new power plants, particularly in Biên-Hoa, in an effort to contribute to the development of national economy. Construction of roads and art works are of great importance for the general reconstruction of the country.

The Weather Bureau has proved of great usefulness to the aerial and maritime navigations as well as to the services of agriculture, breeding, Public Works, waters and forestry etc... as it provides these organizations with weather-forecastings.

To sum up, all the people's aspirations have been realized during these last two years of Ngô-dinh-Diêm Administration.

The country is being in its full swing toward well being and prosperity.





Mr. NGUYỄN-HỮU-CHÂU
Secretary of State at the Presidency
concurrently Secretary of State for Home Affairs

II. — ACTIVITIES OF THE PRESIDENCY OF REPUBLIC

The Presidency is made up with the following organizations:

- Special commissionership to the Civic Action ;
- Budget Direction ;
- Public Function Direction General ;
- Civil Guard Direction General
(corporated to the Presidency as from November 13, 1955.)

A.— Special commissionership to Civic Action

a) ITS CREATION AND PURPOSES

After 10 war-torn years during which the Việt-Công, disguised into genuine nationalist patriots applied their disastrous « scorched earth » policy to the detriment of the people while the feudal colonialists perpetrated vandalist acts within the framework of so-called mopping-up operations, the population were becoming easy preys for the communist fellacious propaganda.

It was then understood that efforts should be made in order to wipe away this atmosphere full up with mistrust, and to keep the people informed of the government policy based on human dignity and the just cause it defended.

This is for such an aim that the Special Commissionership to Civic Action has been set up endowed with following mission :

- Rallying the population to the national cause ;
- Bringing aid and relief to heal the war wounds ;
- Contributing to the rural reconstruction ;

- Providing both moral and material support to the people ;
- Strengthening the administration on village level ;
- Organizing the masses ;
- Rubbing off every vestige of communism, colonialism and feudalism in the rural centres ;
- Resettling order and security in any spot where terror and fear are still prevailing as being fostered by the anarchists.

b) ITS ORGANIZATION

This Special Commissionership has been created under instruction N° 11-TTT/NV dated March 7, 1955, and organized as follows :

1. — *Central commissionership.*

Located in Saigon, this agency includes 6 technical bureaus :

- Special Bureau of the Commissioner to Civic Action ;
- Mail Bureau ;
- Planning Bureau ;
- Accounting and material Bureau ;
- Personnel Bureau ;
- Cadres training school.

2. — *Delegations.* — Two delegations have been installed in Central Vietnam, and the Southern-Highlands, each for one region.

In South Vietnam, the Central Commissionership holds this office at the same time.

3. — *Section.* — In each province, one Civic Action Section headed by a Section Chief is carrying on its activities for the whole province's area with the collaboration of sub-sections in various cantons.

4. — *Communities.* — Each village has got a Civic Action unit made up with 2 Civic Action cadres assisted by regional cadres introduced by the communal council. They are responsible for organizing the masses in their sector and carrying out every civic action works recommended by the government.

INTENSIVE ACTION

Under an Order of the Day by President Ngô, an Civic Action Inter-Group including 20 teams has been set up to operate in the large « Plaine des Joncs. » The said inter-group has been working hard on this spot from February 12, 1956 to May 15, 1956, thus having all the villagers benefit by the government's solicitude.

Meanwhile, provincial sections No. 30, 40, 50, 60 have been organized as from April 1, 1956 at Baria, Giadinh, Bentre Vinhlong; and provincial section No. 530, at Kontum.

Then, at the beginning of May 1956, other sections No. 80, 90, 150, 180, 240, 250 started operating in Thudaumot, Cholon Tâyninh, Soctrang, Travinh, Tam-Cân, Chaudôc, Bacliêu and Camau.

Finally, as soon as the means and needs are prevailing, other provincial sections continue to be set up.

NORMAL ACTION

1. — *Formation of cadres*

The task which imposes itself is the formation of necessary cadres for the constitution of mobile group.

The Commissionership has organized so far 9 courses of formation of new cadres and 3 improvement courses for the old ones from which one for the chiefs of groups, one for the cadres and one for the women-cadres.

The total of cadres thus formed amounts to 1,157.

Besides those cadres, a certain number of agents and cultural cadres have been enrolled into groups of Civil Action.

The formation of regional cadres was also the object of special attention of the Central Commissionership.

During the past year, it has been formed :

- 437 Health regional cadres,
- 520 Information regional cadres,
- 785 Popular education regional cadres.

At the moment of their admission to the courses, the listeners must go through an examination and after their coming out, through another accelerated course in order to better understand the pursuing purpose and specially their behaviour towards the population.

2. — *Improvement course*

Owing to the urgent character of the beginning, the duration of cadres formation courses was fairly short, it varied from 20 to 30 days.

Later on, this accelerated formation proved itself to be insufficient, in many cases the cadres were not able to accomplish their task. Moreover, the activities of the mobile groups were not always in harmony the ones with the others. Hence, the necessity of the creation of improvement courses.

The first of these courses, organized in December 1955, has been set up to the intention of 70 chiefs of groups, 10 control agents and members of the Special Bureau of the Central Commissionership.

In January 56, another one was open to 70 chiefs of groups.

In February 56, a third one open to 80 women-cadres.

A democratic education method has been employed during those improvement courses by which the theory was followed close after by practice and disengaging a reasoning system quite useful for the future work of the steering groups as well as for the Central Commissionership.

In other respects, the knowledges were completing themselves, the experiences of the ones profited the others, thus the technic became improved and the faculties developed.

In a word, the perfecting course have permitted the cadres to acquire broader knowledges, a conception more solid of their duty and their position. And, by this fact, the works of the Civil Action can be actively advanced in rural centers.

PERFORMANCES

Since the beginning of their creation, the Civic Action organizations engaged in an eager struggle against the enemy, during which they had to surmount innumerable material as well as moral difficulties.

In order to fulfill the task with which the Government and Revolution had entrusted them, the cadres tied themselves down to a life of privations and austerity among the peasant compatriots whose sympathy they had to gain.

In all the provinces of South Vietnam, the mobile groups of the Civic Action have left the traces of their steps. From the marshy plains, hide-out of the Viêt-Công to the Transbassac region, infested with pirates, the dangerous « Plaine des Joncs » where the rebels established long ago their Command Post, enverywhere, there are vestiges of the « black shirted » groups who came to watch over the well-being and happiness of the people.

During their activities, the Civic Action cadres went through hard trials and sometimes made the sacrifice of their life for the rallying of the population to the national cause.

Thanks to the clear-sighted direction of the Central Commissionership, the devotion and continuous effort of all echelons, after one year of activity, the Civic Action has obtained brilliant results on the plane of social assistance as well as in the field of aid to the population.

BELOW IS THE BALANCE-SHEET OF THE RESULTS OBTAINED :

1. — Public Health and Social Assistance

— First-aid camps installed	420
— Sick people having received medical cares	256,754
— Persons having received medicines . .	118,431
— Families visited	25,431
— Anti-small pox vaccinations.	122,390
— Anti-choleric vaccinations	67,882
— Common Hygiene days	1,347

2. — Information

— Information halls created	625
— Radio broadcasts	1,452
— Banderoles for propaganda.	2,218

— Meetings organized.	1,566
— Persons having participated in meetings.	289,113
— Talks in family.	33,913
— Public political studies sessions.	1,812
— Persons having participated in these sessions	116,108
3. — Mass Education	
— Public literacy courses.	553
— Familial courses	1,260
— Number of listeners.	30,438
— Teachers	785
4. — Security	
— Self-defense groups	379
— Youth groups organized	204
— Groups of veterans	49
— Groups of women	51
— Scholar groups.	154
— Inter-family mutual aid groups.	7,051
5. — Improvement of living standard	
— Roads and ways repaired or built.	60,445meters
— Gutters digged or repaired	4,500
— Bridges built	253
— Bridges repaired	1,500
— Schools and maternities built	50
— Wells sunk	128
— Volley-ball courts built.	110
— Dikes built	9,500meters

SPECIAL WORKS

1. — Denunciation of communists

The communist Vietminh associated with the feudal rebels in order to sabotage the pacification works of the national

overnment. Their propaganda especially consisted in presenting the political line of the government under an unfavorable way to the eyes of the people who, completely perturbed, no longer knew on which side stands the just cause.

The Civic Action groups must make the population understand the policy of the government, the slanderous and deceitful character of the Viêt-Công propaganda, at the same time endeavor to reestablish peace and security in the villages and make the Viêt-Công cadres rally to the national cause. Finally, thanks to a skilfully exerted educative action, these Civil Action groups have succeeded in inspiring the people with an unshakable faith in the future.

2. — *Referendum of October 23, 1956*

On this occasion, the Civic Action organizations actively devoted themselves to make the population understand the significance of the Referendum, its importance in the situation of the moment, as well as the right and duty of the citizen in front of this historical event.

Moreover, they cooperated with the administrative and military authorities with a view to organizing lectures everywhere. During these lectures, detailed explanations were given with regard to the political meaning of the Referendum, its effect at home and abroad.

In the Saigon-Cholon zone, and its suburbs, 150 cadres shared the propaganda work. Over 10,000 posters were stuck on all corners, over 100,000 tracts distributed.

3. — *General Elections to National Constituent Assembly*

Like for the preceding campaign, the Civic Action cadres entirely devoted for the common work of edification of the Republic.

This time, they had to overcome a great difficulty: the attempts of sabotage of the Viêt-Công, their allies and agents on their pay.

In the last resort, 20 Civic Action groups participated in «*Nguyễn-Huế*» military operation and actively contributed to the pacification of the regions of the «*Plaine des Joncs*».

B. — Budget Direction

As from the 1955 financial session concerning the National Budget, the recommended economic policy has been realized in a great part. The total of the financial estimates has been gradually decreased as shown in the following chart :

1954	: estimates.	V.N. \$ 19,644,116,900
1955	: »	17,030,300,479
1956	: »	13,625,356,000

The Ordonnance N° 17 of December 24, 1955 relative to the national territory unification decided that regional budgets will be integrated into National Budget as from January 1956.

From the annual session of 1956, the National Budget constitutes the first budget comprising 4 former ones (National Budget, Central Vietnam Budget, the South Vietnam Budget and the Southern-Highlands one).

That is also the first time this bill of fiscal year 1956 has been drafted in the Vietnamese language.

C. — Direction General of Public Function

With a view to realizing its mission (management of Civil Servants and Personnel in collaboration with the Departments concerned,) survey and making-up of statutes and regulations relative to this management, participation in the organization and re-organization project of Public Services,) the Public Function Direction General is continuing to operate from the political, administrative and social stand points.

Consecutively to the instructions of President of Republic concerning the civil-servant comportment, a new spirit was born and rapidly, progressing in every administrative circle.

As a result of this fact, despite a heavy work, the Direction General of Public Function has enthusiastically participated in the following special undertakings :

Political studies.— The Civil Servants have proved very eager for such studies which have been contributing to strengthen their ideological conceptions and making them understand better the meaning of the People's Communist Denunciation Campaign.

Political activities. — Everybody actively participated in the Referendum Day, October 23, 1955, and the General elections of March 4, 1956, and inspired the mass with their faith.

Social activities. — The Civil Servants also took part in philanthropic works to supply the poor, especially the victims of floods, fires etc...with relief.

Cultural activities. — An artistic commission was set up within the farmework of wholesome entertainments, and an internal-circulated magazine provided the civil-servants with opportunity to exchange their points of view regarding their own problems. Finally, a library storing over 3.000 books dealing with different subjects, was installed for them. New working methods have been adopted by the Civil Servants who also were in favor of the thrift policy of the Government

Efforts were made in this field and after 3-months, they reduced the material expenditures by half.

D. — Direction General of Civil Guard

All the para-military forces scattered over the whole country have been combined and reorganized into one body: the Civil Guard whose active units have proved to be the provincial brigades. The latter's activities mostly concern in watching over the security of the country and cooperating with the Republican Armed Forces in the pacification operations in Western area of South Vietnam. They greatly contributed to the total destruction of the Ba-Cut rebel gangs.

Furthermore, resounding achievements were scored by them in their efficient operations against the Viet-Cong subversive activities.



III. — ACTIVITIES OF HOME DEPARTMENT

The following noticeable activities have been recorded for the account of Home Department :

- 1) Internal policy-Police and Security of the State ;
- 2) Politics
- 3) General Administration
- 4) Civil Servants Statute, and administration of Public Services Personnel.

(This mission has ended as from the moment when the General Direction of Public Function was placed under the supervision of the Presidency through Ordinance No. 16-TTP, of Nov. 14, 1955).

I. — Internal Policy, State Police Security

With a view to assuring order in the country and destroying the feudalities, the activities of the Police forces concentrated on the following points :

- Pursue the dislocated elements of the rebels who continued their acts, their manoeuvres of sabotage,
- Strangle the subversive activities of the Viêt-Công,
- Neutralize the action of the pro-communist and pro-colonialist elements,
- Energetic repressive action against the pirates, gangsters and organized bands,
- Watch on the maintenance of public buildings, the protection of the International Control Commission. etc...

During their activities, the police forces obtained brilliant results : A large number of rebels, pirates were arrested, important quantities of arms, ammunition and documents seized.

Below are some basical figures.

In the current of September 1955, it has been proceeded to the arrest of 794 pirates and rebels and the seizure of the following weapons and ammunitions :

- 13 automatic pistols,
- 16 rifles,
- 12 submachine guns,
- 45 bands of cartridges,
- 99 bombs from 25 to 500 kilos,
- 15,500 kilos of mines and grenades,
- 20,000 cartridges,
- 2,000 kilos of material.

A unit of the Civil Guard very actively and efficiently participated in Hoang-Dieu operation on the side of the Regular Army.

The Civil Guard has, moreover, worked for the unification work of all the dissolved para-military organizations such as Bao-Chinh-Doan (Civil Guard); Dia-Phuong-Quân (Partisans) of North Vietnam; Nghia-Dung-Doan (Group of Partisans): Bao-Chanh-Quân (Civil Guard) of Central Vietnam; Ve-Binh-Tinh (Provincial defense corps) of South Vietnam. It also worked for the establishment of Brigades of Provincial Command in replacement of the troops billeted in different posts.

From its side, the Direction of the Police and Security has worked to extend its field of action for the establishment of a security system in the districts and villages:

The Home Department had created the Institute of police studies to the intention of the personnel of the Police and Security. This institute opened its courses from November 8, 1955 and at the end of this year, 127 trainees have finished their studies.

Thanks to the ever-increasing activities of the Police forces and Civil Guard, order and security in the urban centers like in the countryside are assured.

2. — Politics

The Home Department organized the Referendum of October 23, 1955 and the general elections to the National Assembly of March 4, 1956.

3.— General administration

Reorganization projects of administrative units have been carefully elaborated by the Home Department in order to better correspond with the Republican regime.

It has completed the installations of administrative organizations in four new provinces of Tam-Cân, Phong-Thanh, Móc-Hoa and Camau.

It considers as its chief concern the preparatory works to elections: reelection of the Prefectoral, municipal, provincial and communal councils.

In this purpose the Home Department has undertaken and completed the census of all citizens aged of 18 and over. Recruiting cards have been delivered which were used as electors' cards and permitted to the holders to travel and settle down at any center of the territory.

The delegations of the Government, in carrying out the instructions of the Home Department, have set up communal administration in villages taken in charge after the regroupment or liberated from the rebels.

Finally, survey has been made in order to ameliorate the penitentiary regime in favour of the prisoners.

Statute of civil servants and administration of the Public Services' personnel.

It has been proceeded to the survey of the public servants' statute of all the branches of the administration.

In the works of administration of personnel, it is worth to notice the enrolling and reintegration of refugee-civil servants from the North Vietnam whose number amounted to 7,300.

It is equally interesting to remark that all services and directions depending the Home Department have actively taken part in the work of annihilation of Communism and Feudality.

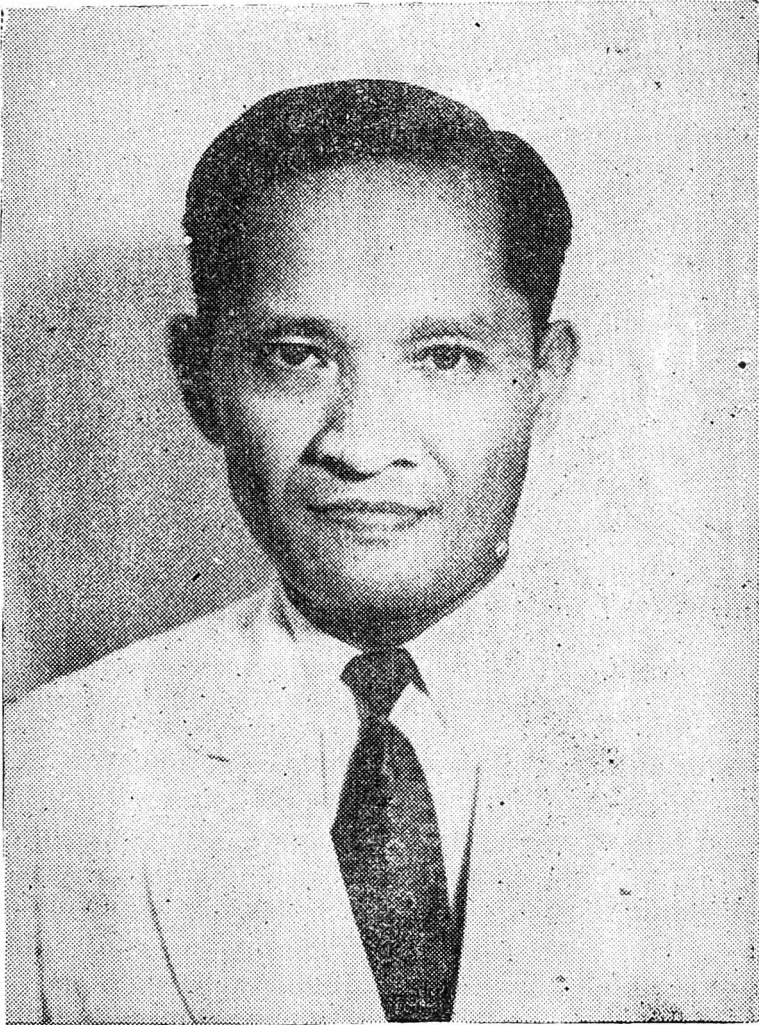
Regarding the second wave of the communist subversive activities denunciation campaign, the Home Department has presented on September 21, 1955, the statement of concrete results obtained by the personnel of the said Department.

During the struggle against the social plagues such as gambling, opium addiction, prostitution etc... the prefectural and provincial authorities, even those of the village, have put forth praiseworthy efforts.

Finally, the Home Department has fulfilled with success its mission of organizing the historical referendum of October 23, 1955 by which the whole people have trusted President Ngô-Dinh-Diêm with the mandate to establish the regime of the Republic.

Later, on March 4, 1956, the Home Department has equally organized the general elections to the National Constituent Assembly and thus has contributed for a large part to the work of elaboration of the substructure of the Republic of Vietnam.





Mr. NGUYỄN-VĂN-SĨ
Secretary of State for Justice

IV. — ACTIVITIES OF THE DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Though being born only 2 years-ago, the Ngô-Dinh-Diêm Administration has performed important reforms in the judiciary field to turn the Vietnamese Justice into a *modern, liberal and democratic* one. These reforms have proved of a great importance since they aim not only at putting Free Vietnam on the same rank as the most civilized countries throughout the world, but also showing our will to defend, along with the free nations the democratic principles and human inalienable rights.

I. — Fundamental conceptions of Vietnamese Justice

The basis conceptions of the Vietnamese Justice flow from the principles universally admitted, according to which « no one could be accused, arrested nor detained unless allowed by precise cases provided by law, » and « everybody is considered as innocent until he has been found guilty by law. »

II. — Franco-Vietnamese Judiciary Convention of September 16, 1954

Based on these conceptions, the first effort of the Ngô Dinh Diêm government is pointed towards providing the national justice with an entire independence and a complete sovereignty.

But when the Vietnamese are still subordinated to French law or to French Courts, it cannot be said that such man is accused, arrested or detained according to the national law.

So, the Vietnamese government must obtain, in the judiciary field, the entire control over the Courts while it is fighting hard for the political independence of the country. This is for this objective that was signed the September 16, 1954. Franco-Vietnamese Convention on the transfer of judiciary competencies.

From now on, with the suppression of the mixte jurisdictions, Justice is given by the national tribunals exclusively made up of Vietnamese magistrates, and enforcing the national law to all the justiciables without distinction of citizenship, and using the Vietnamese as the unique judiciary language.

Secondly, the Government's effort is tending to reorganize the national justice after the suppression of mixte tribunals.

III. — Judiciary reorganization

The new judiciary organization instituted by the Government comprises at its basis, the *justices of peace* which are, before hand, jurisdictions of conciliation and arbitration dealing with litigations of slight importance.

The *justices of peace at extended competency* and the *First-Instance tribunals* set up in provinces are dealt with more important affairs in civil, petty, and criminal matters. They are presided over either by an unique justice, or by 3 ones, according to the importance of the cases concerned. They pronounce on the appeal of verdicts given in first resort by the Justices of Peace.

Above the provincial tribunals, there are 2 *Courts of Appeal*, each one sited in Saigon and Hue. The chairmen of these Courts are called the *First Chairmen* and the *Prosecutors*, the *Prosecutor General*.

IV. — Creation of Court of Cassation

After the issuance of Ordinance No. 27 of September 2, 1954, a new institution is descended from the old Supreme Court of Justice : the institution of the Court of Cassation.

The Chairman of this Court is called First Chairman, the Prosecutor, the Prosecutor General, and its members get the title of Counselors.

The Court of Cassation must ensure the uniformity of the jurisprudence, by annulling the verdicts it considers as contrary to the law, or the ones which distort the law by a wrong interpretation.

V.— Creation of council of State

The Ordinance No 36 of November 9, 1954 completes the construction of a new judiciary edifice by the creation of the *Council of State* which comprises one Chairman, one Vice-Chairman, Consellers and listeners.

Covering an administrative jurisdiction, this council has to deal with appeals against the verdicts pronounced in first resort by the administrative court. It also gives a formal ruling on the requests for annulling administrative decisions, settles the disputes brought up by civil servants. Finally, it gives its own opinions on law, ordinance or decree projects.

VI.— The magistrates

The magistrates are appointed by the President of Republic on the same basis as every other civil servant. But they are granted a particular statute through which they can enjoy independence and irremovability.

From the creation of the new statute for magistrates to now, candidates to judiciary functions are numerous. Famous bar's members have not hesitated to change their lawyer's black robe for the red one of the high magistrates.

To be able to enter the magistrateship, one must successfully pass an admittance competition and be a graduated of Master of Law (Licencié en droit). Women can have access to the magistrateship and a *Viêtname* woman is now working as Examining Magistrate to the Saigon Court.

The modern magistrateship is anxious for its dignity and duty. Directed by the distinguished Secretary of State for Justice, Mr. Nguyễn-van-Si, the magistrates are fond of their job which however is considered by some people as a genuine sacerdocy. In their private life, they know to keep alive their dignity and nobility.

Apt to make the laws respected and repress the arbitrary acts, the *Viêtname* magistrates have proved to be, in many a time, the most courágeous citizens in the defense of liberal ideas. During the political chaos occured in *Viêtname* in 1955,

they condemned the monarchic regime allied to the feudal-colonialist one. They endorsed many resolutions to repudiate Bao-Dai and call for the establishment of a republican regime under the aegis of the nationalist leader Ngô-Dinh-Diêm. They also actively participated in the communist subversive activities denunciation campaign.

VII. — The bar

Through Ordinance of November 15, 1954, President Ngô-Dinh-Diêm has reorganized the national bar. The Vietnamese lawyers who are the most useful auxiliaries of Justice, must have an independent statute. To be a lawyer, the candidate must be a Master of Law (Licencié en droit), take a professional oath, complete a 3-year probationary period in a Lawyer's office and successfully pass a final probationary-period examination. Each bar is administered by a General Council of the Bar, presided over by the President of the Barristers elected by his colleagues.

The lawyers wear the black robe. Women can take up the profession of lawyer. We have now 4 women-lawyers in the Saigon Bar.

VIII. — Ministerial Officers

The National Government has succeeded in suppressing the French notarial offices through means of fair compensations given them. A Notary Office has been set up in Saigon to replace the latter. Other Vietnamese notarial offices are to be soon installed in the important provinces. The Vietnamese notaries are appointed by the Government and the fees previously allotted to notaries are now made available by the Treasury.

The process-servers' jobs are also fulfilled by the Vietnamese having got some professional ability.

IX. — Legislation and criminal jurisprudence

The new codes whose elaboration is completed and to which the Government is giving its best attention, take a hint from the right of modern states as well as the Vietnamese manners and customs. They define the punishable facts and sort them into offences.

Before President Ngô's coming to power, Vietnam was plunged into a servitude state in which the people were the prey of prostitution, opium-smoking, gambling, malversation without taking account of thousands other hardships brought about by many rascals, piratic religious sects, bloodthirsty gangs' chiefs who, under the cover of a religion or a political party led the country to the foreign domination.

To bring a remedy to such a status of thing, the National government, in an extremely short time, has intensively launched a struggle against what the Vietnamese call the four social plagues. Tribunals were bidden to severely punish those who indulge themselves in gambling, opium smoking, prostitution and alcohol.

As for peculation and malversation which Justice Secretary Nguyễn-Van-Si once described as « the most favorable ferment for communist expansion », the government has put out its best efforts to bring a remedy and also to punish its authors.

Actions were brought against important leading officials of the old regime, such as former Minister of Interior Lê-Quang-Hồ, former Governor Phan-Van-Giao, charged of malversation.

It is to be noted that President Ngô-Dinh-Diêm has used his clemency right dedicated to him by the law itself, in favour of the condemned. Chances of attenuation are taken into consideration by the grace commission presided over by the Justice Secretary. Numerous prisoners including foreigners have been granted with presidential clemency on many occasions such as on the historical day of the proclamation of the Republic.

X. — Legislation and civil jurisprudence

In the civil law field, the National government is endeavoring to set up an unified code, in so far as the Vietnamese civil code is a confused mixture of royal ordinances, French laws and traditional statutes. In the light of the new conception and the national economic development, the government plans to finish the haft of unified civil code and civil procedure code, in the forthcoming months.

As concerning the fate of those Vietnamese holding French citizenship, Justice Secretary Nguyễn-Van-Si and the diplomatic representative of the French Republic signed the *Citizenship Convention* of August 16, 1955, which enable these Vietnamese to make a choose whether or not to recover their Vietnamese citizenship.

Under the enlightened leadership of President Ngô-Dinh-Diêm, the Vietnamese judicial system and methods are expected to develop satisfactorily. The many achievements scored by the Ngô-Dinh-Diêm administration in the judicial sector give evidence that the Republican government of Vietnam will overcome the numerous overwhelming difficulties ahead.

President Ngô - Dinh - Diêm thus deserves to be a great champion of the democratic and liberal principles which he proclaimed in his law codes, and also to have the fundamental principles of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights duly respected throughout the Free Vietnamese territory.





Mr. TRẦN-TRUNG-DUNG
Deputy Secretary of State for National Defense

V.— ACTIVITIES OF THE NATIONAL DEFENSE DEPARTMENT

After 2 years in power of President Ngô, the Vietnamese Republican Army has become a modern, unified, well-equipped and organized army, able to check every attempt of invasion, after having annihilated all the rebel forces supported by the agents of the colonialists and communists and achieved the pacification of the country.

a) *ORGANIZATION*

At the beginning, all the efforts put forth by the army aimed at an unique objective ; its unification. All the ill-matched suppletive forces have been dismissed and the politico-religious sects units incorporated in the Republican Army.

b) *FORMATIONS OF GREAT UNITS AND REGIONAL UNITS*

To give more impetus and efficiency to the military action, the autonomous units were merged into great units, assigned to different regions throughout the national territory in accordance with the importance of each military zone. They can become mobile whenever the events require so.

Moreover, an important number of territorial regiments were charged with assuring security and realizing pacification in different regions of the territory.

c) *TRAINING*

The training the troops has been conceived in such a manner so as to heighten the value of the combatant and especially to make the great units able to become self-sufficient and harmonize their action on any front.

Training centers and military academies were created everywhere and are receiving each day more students such as

Dalat inter-arms military academy, school of officer students of Thu-Duc, Quang-Trung Training Center, Superior Military Academy, etc...

At the same time, a plan of formation of trainers and military cadres abroad has been carried out with a view to strengthening the different units of the army.

d) *DIFFERENT ARMS*

The artillery, armored arms, military engineering, Train, Transmissions, under the command of Vietnamese officers were subjected to a rational reorganization and gave their measure in the co-ordination of their efforts with the Infantry.

The Navy and Air Force, though being on an embryonic state are full of promises for the future.

OPERATIONAL ACTIVITIES

« TU-DO » (Liberty) OPERATION (from February 8, 1955 to March 12, 1955)

Objective : Re-occupation of Camau region, a regrouping place for the Viêt-Cong troops before being evacuated to the North of the 17th parallel.

Results : The re-occupation was carried out in normal conditions without hindrances. However, one point deserves being signalized : the Republican Army has liberated hundreds of thousands of our compatriots — who lived for a long time under the control of the Viêt-Cong and who were in a miserable state — and helped them to improve their situation. Security was re-established quite rapidly, bringing peace and prosperity to the region.

. . .

BA-LONG OPERATION (from February 28, 1955 to March 15, 1955).

Objective : Destruction of rebels, re-establishment of order and security at Quang-Tri.

Results : Rébel forces were completely dispersed ; a great number of them surrendered to the Government of the Republic.

Weapons seized 8 automatic rifles,
 179 submachine-guns,
 541 rifles,
 3 automatic pistols,
 1 radio set and an important quan-
 tity of ammunition, materiel and
 foods.

...

«GIAI-PHONG» (Liberation) OPERATION (from April 23, 1955 to May 31, 1955)

Objective : Re-occupation of Quang-Ngai, Binh-Dinh region, regrouping place of the Việt-Công troops for their evacuation to the North of the 17th parallel.

Results : The re-occupation was carried out normally, Like «Tu-Do» operation, «Giai Phong» operation has brought order, security and especially prosperity to the whole people of the aforesaid two provinces and made them know the political line followed by the Government.

...

Operation aiming at the destruction of Binh-Xuyên rebels in Saigon-Cholon and surroundings.

Objective : Mopping-up of « Binh-Xuyên » rebels in Saigon-Cholon and its suburbs.

Results : After 48 hours of eager fighting, the rebels were repelled out of the city, suffering excessively heavy losses in men and materiel.

Seized : — 1 Recoiless-gun
 — 7 Machine-guns
 — 54 Automatic rifles
 — 230 Submachine guns
 — 430 Rifles
 — 54 Automatic pistols
 — 40 Carbines
 — 8 Mortars

- 49 Cars
- 3 Radio-transmitter sets
- An important materiel, money in cash, etc.

..

« DINH-TIEN-HOANG » OPERATION.

- 1st phase : from June 5, 1955 to Aug. 12, 1955.
- 2nd phase : from October 29, 1955 to Nov. 16, 1955.
- 3rd phase : from November 17, 1955 to Dec. 29, 1955.

Objective : Mopping-up of rebels in the Western provinces of South Vietnam.

Results : Since the first encounters, the rebels suffered heavy losses, several of their unites annihilated, a great number of their bases completely destroyed :

Seized weapons :

- 1,106 rifles
- 67 automatic rifles
- 435 submachine guns
- 61 mortars
- 2 machine guns
- 4 bazooka

..

« HOANG DIEU » OPERATION (from September 21, 1955 to October 27, 1955).

Objective : Destruction of the « Binh-Xuyen » who, after being severely broken in Saigon, took refuge in « Rung Sat » forest.

Results : The operation was led by mastering hands and all the rebel forces were completely smashed in a record time.

Seized weapons :

- 14 « S.K.Z. » guns
- 16 Mortars
- 14 Bazookas
- 4 Recoiless guns
- 35 Machine guns
- 110 automatic rifles

- 343 submachine guns
- 73 automatic rifles
- 1,050 rifles
- 13 vedettes
- 16 junks
- 1 radio-set and a large quantity of ammunition.

OPERATION «NGUYEN-HUE» (from January 1, 1956 to May 31, 1956).

Objective: Clear the Western Region of rebels and Viet-Cong elements remaining behind in the South after the regrouping in order to carry out subversive activities.

Result: All rebel forces annihilated and all Viet-Cong elements destroyed. Tran-Van-Soai surrendered while Ba-Cut has been captured.

Arms and materials seized:

- 3,476 rifles
- 302 automatic weapons
- 1,163 submachine guns
- 291 automatic rifles
- 56 machine guns
- 142 mortars
- 3 bazookas
- 33 wireless sets
- 4 typewriters
- 1 field-glasses.

People - Army relation

After having reestablished order and security in regions occupied by rebels and Viet-Cong, the Republican Army units busied themselves with aiding the population specially those of Camau, Quang-Ngai, Binh-Dinh to rebuild their houses and recultivate their ricefields.

Gifts in cash or in kind as well as medicaments have been distributed to needy compatriots of the liberated regions.

During the operations, the organizations of military ambulances have given free medical cares to all compatriots who needed them. Finally the army has contributed for a large part to the construction of Schools, to the creation of philanthropic works tending to help the war victims.

MILITARIZATION OF ZONES CALLED « POPULATION ADMINISTRATION »

The Viet-Cong (communist Viet-Minh) wanted to profit from the embryonic state of the administrative organization and of the forces of the Civil Guard in some regions in order to infiltrate into these regions and gain the masses to their cause.

To put an end to such a state of things, many areas such as Cantho, Long-Xuyèn, Rach-Gia, and Soc-Trang have been militarized.

So, the vast « Plaine des Joncs » which has always been the Viet-Cong hideout, has also become a military sub-sector.

The cooperation brought in by the Civil Guard forces to the regional units of the Republican army has made possible the record of satisfactory results in the pacification work as well as the maintenance of peace in the Western provinces and the « Plaine des Joncs » areas.

To sum up, after two years of activities under the supreme command of President Ngô, the Vietnamese Republican Army has scored resounding results which clearly prove that it has reached a level of perfection and maturity which permit the finest perspectives on the future,

After the annihilation of all the rebel and feudal forces, the relations between the army and people become more friendly and solid. These repeated victories considerably increased the prestige of both Government and Army and powerfully contributed to consolidate the people's confidence.





Mr. VŨ-VĂN-MÃU
Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs

VI. — ACTIVITIES OF DEPARTMENT OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS

From July 1955, Vietnam has strengthened her position on the world chess-board. After one year, she has risen to the rank of countries having recovered their independence since long dates.

President Ngô-Dinh-Diêm, prestige is increasing abroad from day to day, The internal conjuncture has clearly ameliorated after the destruction of the rebels and politico-religious sects.

The will to live of the people of Vietnam, her determination to defend their recovered independence, and liberty was shown in a striking manner during the referendum of October 23, 1955 as well as during the general elections to the National Constituent Assembly of March 4, 1956.

Vietnam has attained her main objectives : to achieve her independence, increase her international activities, develop her relations with the free world, strengthen the position of Vietnam with regard to the Geneva agreements.

I. — Works of achievement of independence.

Since his return to the country, leader Ngô-Dinh-Diêm devoted himself to the struggle for independence and obtained notable successes. However, France still kept a preponderant place in Vietnam.

On the political plane, the High Commissioner of France in Indochina was not the representative of France to the Government of Vietnam but appointed by the French Government in order to control the affairs of Indochina in general.

On the economic plane, France, by the convention of December 29, 1954, benefitted the regime of the preferential tariff for all the French products imported into Vietnam.

15-) Eighth session of the Committee of Commerce and Industry held in Bangalore (India) from January 24 to 31, 1956 and Twelfth plenary session of the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far-East also held at Bangalore from February 2 to 14, 1956,

16-) Third Regional Conference of the United Nations Education, Science and Cultural Organization held in Tokyo from February 28 to March 3, 1956,

17-) 9th Conference of the world Health Organization held in Geneva on May 8, 1959.

*PARTICIPATION OF VIËTNAM IN DEFENSE WORK AGAINST
COMMUNIST SUBVERSIVE MANŒUVRES*

It seems necessary to emphasize also the participation of Vietnam in the common defense work against the subversive intrigues of the communists.

1) South-East Asia Treaty Organization (SEATO)

Though being not a member of the SEATO, Viêtnam carefully followed the activities of this organization especially from the point of view of defense against the subversive intrigues of the communists.

In March 1956, the government of Viêtnam sent to the standing bureau of the SEATO in Bangkok a memorandum in order to direct its attention on the subversive character of the activities of the communist Viêtminh below the 17th parallel. This memorandum has been conveyed to the members of the SEATO met in a conference at Karachi.

In its final communique, the conference denounced the subversive intrigues of the communists in South Viêtnam and considered these intrigues as a threat to Peace despite the defense measures taken by the Gouvernement of Free Viêtnam.

*2) International Conference of the Asian People's
Anti-Communist League*

The Viêtnamese delegation showed itself very active and acquired concluding results. It was able to conciliate the points of view of the Republic of Korea and Nationalist China which were in contradiction on the question of admitting Japan within the League by a proposal of postponement.

The Conference unanimously decided to fix the place of its next meeting in Saigon. Then, it passed a resolution of support to the address of the Ngo-Dinh-Diem Government.

B. — RELATIONS WITH INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

Việtnam is member of over 30 International Organizations, namely :

*LIST OF INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS OF WHICH
VIỆT NAM IS MEMBER*

INDICATIONS	ADHESION DATES
— Economic Commission for Asia and the Far-East.	October 21, 1949
— World Health Organization.	May 18, 1950
— Regional Committee of the W. H. O. for Western Pacific	May 18, 1950
— International Union against Venereal Disease	May 24, 1950
— International Union for People's Sanitary Education.	May 31, 1950
— International Labor Organization	June 21, 1950
— International Commission of Great Dams	July 25, 1950
— International Anti-Cancer Association	Oct. 6, 1950
— Technical Cooperation Council of Colombo Plan	Oct. 31, 1950
— United Nations' Food and Agriculture Organization	Nov. 11, 1950
— International Railway Association.	Dec. 14, 1950
— Indo-Pacific Fisheries Council	Jan. 3, 1951
— International Office of Epizootics	Jan. 10, 1951
— International Rubber Studies Group	March 22, 1951
— International Commission of Agricultural Industries.	Jun 5, 1951
— International Rice Commission	June 13, 1951

- United Nations Education, Science and Culture Organization. June 18, 1951
- International Union of Telecommunications August 24, 1951
- Universal Postal Union Sept. 14, 1951
- International Union of Official Touristic Organizations October 12, 1951
- International Education Bureau. July 1952
- International Institute for Protection against Coldness January 1, 1953
- International Standing Association of Road Congresses January 1, 1953
- International Standing Association of Navigation Congresses January 1, 1953
- International Diplomatic Academy. March 1953
- Convention on Road Circulation Decem. 2, 1953
- Convention on Protection of War Victims May 14, 1954
- International Civil Aviation Organization Novem. 18, 1954
- International Institute of Administrative Sciences Jan. 28, 1955
- World Meteorologic Organization April 1, 1955
- International Union for Publication of Custom Tariffs May 4, 1955

In November 1955 a technical aid mission of the United Nations visited Vietnam in order to study the conditions of development of its economy. This mission, after a stay of 3-months, sent its report to the Vietnamese Government. The United Nations organizations, such as the International Labor Organization, World Health Organization, the Food and Agriculture Organization, have sent their technicians in order to study the situation of Vietnam.

C.— PROBLEM OF ADMISSION OF VIETNAM INTO THE UNITED NATIONS

In November 1955, Vietnam renewed for the 3rd time her application for adhesion into the United Nations. Like in previous times, the U.S.S.R. used its veto right in order to oppose against her admission.

3.— Recognition of Republic of Vietnam and Diplomatic Representation

A) RECOGNITION OF THE REPUBLIC OF VIỆTNAM

Since the proclamation of the Republic on October 26, 1955, forty countries have recognized « de jure » the Republic of Vietnam :

1) The United States of America	October	26,	1955
2) France		— id —	
3) The United Kingdom		— id —	
4) Australia		— id —	
5) New Zealand.		— id —	
6) Thailand		— id —	
7) Japan		— id —	
8) Italy.		— id —	
9) Nationalist China	October	27,	1955
10) The Republic of Korea		-- id --	
11) The Netherlands	November	1,	1955
12) The Philippines.	November	2,	1955
13) Spain	November	3,	1955
14) Cuba		— id —	
15) Haiti.	November	4,	1955
16) Bolivia.	November	6,	1955
17) Ecuador		— id —	
18) Brazil	November	8,	1955
19) Liberia.		— id —	
20) Nicaragua.		— id —	
21) Chile.	November	10,	1955
22) Greece		— id —	
23) Luxemburg	November	11,	1955
24) Argentina.	November	12,	1955
25) Costa Rica.	November	13,	1955
26) Canada.	November	14,	1955
27) Laos	November	15,	1955

28) Turkey	November 18, 1955
29) Belgium	November 22, 1955
30) Austria	November 23, 1955
31) Western Germany.	December 5, 1955
32) Vatican City	December 9, 1955
33) South-African Union.	December 14, 1955
34) Guatemala	December 15, 1955
35) Venezuela	— id —
36) Honduras	December 12, 1955
37) Colombia	January 6, 1956
38) Sudan	February 5, 1956
39) Jordan	February 21, 1956
40) Portugal	May 24, 1956

B) DIPLOMATIC AND CONSULAR REPRESENTATIONS OF VIỆT NAM

During the last 12 months, Việt Nam has established several Legations and Consulates abroad :

- Legation of Việt Nam in the Philippines (November 26, 1955) } Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary Mr. Cao-Thai-Bao.
- Representative of Việt Nam in Cambodia (June 2, 1956) } Representative of the Republic of Việt Nam, Mr. Ngô-Trong-Hiêu.
- Legation of Việt Nam in the Republic of Korea. } Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, General Duong-Van-Duc.
- Consulate General of Việt Nam in Djakarta (Indonesia) } Consul General, Mr. Đô-Vang-Ly.
- High Commissioner-ship of Việt Nam in Paris (France) } High Commissioner, Mr. Pham-Duy-Khiêm.
- Embassy of Việt Nam in Tokyo (Japan) } Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, Mr. Bui-Van-Thinh.

- Embassy of Vietnam in Washington (USA) } Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, Mr. Trần-Van-Chuong.
- Embassy of Vietnam in London (Great Britain). } Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, Mr. Ngô-Dinh-Luyên.
- Embassy of Vietnam in Bangkok (Thailand) } Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, Mr. Mai-Van-Ham.
- Legation of Vietnam in Rome (Italy) } Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, Doctor Trần-Van-Dôn.
- Legation of Vietnam in Madrid (Spain) } — id —
- Consulate of Vietnam in Hongkong. } Consul Mr. Bui-Tông-Viên
- Consulate of Vietnam in Singapore. } Consul Mr. Pham-Khac-Râu.

DEVELOPMENT OF INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

THE UNITED STATES.— For the 2nd time Mr. John Foster Dulles, Secretary of State of the United States, called on Vietnam, where he had an interview with President Ngô-Dinh-Diêm and Mr. Vu-VanMâu, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs of Vietnam.

The statements made by John F. Dulles at the moment he left Vietnam were imbued with sympathy and encouragement. Speaking of the opening session of the Vietnamese National Assembly he considered as « a historical event, » the American statesman especially said : « This admirable success is due to the efforts and sacrifices of the people of free Vietnam under the energetic leadership, full of initiative, of President Ngô-Dinh-Diêm. »

Meanwhile, several other important personalities of the American Government and Congress visited Vietnam.

In the United States itself, thanks to the initiatives of General O'Daniel, former chief of the American military mission in Vietnam, an Association of American Friends of Vietnam has been created with a view to tightening the American-Vietnamese bonds of friendship.

THE UNITED KINGDOM AND COMMONWEALTH

The diplomatic relations between Vietnam and Great Britain were marked, during the last year, by the visit to London of Mr. Vu-Van-Mâu, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs in November 1955.

This visit, though having no official character, had anyhow yielded satisfactory results due to the contacts between the Secretaries of State of the 2 friendly countries. The British government, deeply imbued with the position of Vietnam with regard to the Geneva agreements, has shown its determination to support this position.

Moreover, the British government has granted a great number of scholarships to the Vietnamese civil servants and students.

Australia: As an aid in the framework of the Colombo plan, Australia has delivered to Vietnam materiel for Radio broadcast, agricultural materiel and labor animals, etc...

In addition to this, the Australian government also granted scholarships to the Vietnamese students.

Canada: As a technical aid in the framework of the Colombo plan, Canada has granted scholarships to Vietnamese students.

New Zealand: New Zealand has made a gift of 5,000 books to the refugees from North Vietnam.

Japan: The commercial relations between Vietnam and Japan are increasing from day to day.

A Japanese economic mission led by Mr. Uemura Ito came to Vietnam on March 21, 1956 with a view to studying the possibilities of enterprises in Vietnam.

The Japanese government also granted scholarships to Vietnamese students.

However, some questions remain pending, especially that concerning war reparations. For this purpose, preliminary contacts had taken place between the Vietnamese Department of Foreign Affairs and the Embassy of Japan in Saigon and will be resumed in a near future.

Thailand: The Thai government and Vietnamese government simultaneously decided to raise their legation to the rank of embassy beginning January 1, 1956 in order to strengthen friendly relations between the 2 countries.

President Ngô-Dinh-Diêm recently received the invitation of the Thai Royal Government to visit Thailand.

This visit will surely contribute to tighten better the friendly relations between the 2 countries.

The Philippines: In the framework of the operation « Brotherhood, » several Philippine sanitary groups were sent to Vietnam.

From the Vietnamese side, some members of the Jaycee have received the order to bring assistances in supplies to the victims of the flood in Baguio.

Nationalist China: The Vietnamese and Nationalist Chinese governments agreed to exchange their diplomatic representatives. For this purpose the Chinese consulate in Saigon has been raised to the rank of legation.

Several Chinese sanitary groups went to Saigon in order to participate in the operation « Brotherhood. »

Italy: Commercial relations between Italy and Vietnam have increased.

Cambodia: The diplomatic relations between the two countries have gone through a short crisis and are becoming normal again.

The two governments have decided to exchange representatives having the mission of applying political clauses taken subsequently by them, this outside the functions of consul general.

Laos: The relations with Laos have always been very friendly, the 2 governments have just exchanged representatives with the rank of Ministers Plenipotentiary.

Other countries: Many other countries, while having not yet any diplomatic representation in Vietnam, are desirous to establish commercial relations with our country.

STRENGTHENING OF OUR POSITION WITH REGARD
TO THE GENEVA AGREEMENTS

Not long ago, the world opinion was anxious about the fate of Free Vietnam. Because if the general elections should take place at the time-limit provided by the Geneva agreements, they would permit the *Việt-Công* — who would not fail to employ shifts — to absorb free Vietnam.

However, the Vietnamese government and people were firm in their resolutions. They had faith in the future and put their confidence in their friends of the Free World for the defense of their position towards the agreement of which they refuse to recognize the existence.

In its successive statements of July 16, 1955, August 9, 1955 and finally of April 6, 1956, the Vietnamese government has reaffirmed its points of view:

The agreements signed without considering the will of the Vietnamese people cannot bind them in any way.

Faithful to this same policy of peace, the Government of the Republic of Vietnam will not resort to solutions of violence in order to resolve its problems and will maintain the data of the present state of peace. It will not try to violate by force the demarcation line and the demilitarized zone, such as they result from the state of fact existing, at the present hour, in Vietnam.

The Government of Vietnam, not signatory of the Geneva agreements, continues to do not recognize their provisions. However, it considers the International Control Commission as an organization working for peace. Due to this community of peaceful objectives, it will continue to give it an effective cooperation, assure the security of members and facilitate in all the possible measure the accomplishment of its mission of peace.

The Vietnamese government accepts to recognize that the general elections constitute a peaceful means in order to arrive in the territorial unification. However, these elections can only take place when, in North Vietnam there are conditions proper to really assure a secret ballot.

The position of the Vietnamese government was fully supported by the totality of the members the National Assembly.

Immediately after their elections, all the members of the assembly have sent a resolution to the address of the SEATO Conference held in Karachi denouncing that the Geneva agreements have been taken against the aspirations of the Vietnamese people.

The will of the Viêtnameese people has thus been explained by the voice of their representatives for the first time and has a great repercussion on the said conference. Therefore, it declared in its final communique that it is always disposed to respect the self-determination right of the peoples in conformity with the spirit of the U. N. Charter. For these reasons, the conference took no decision concerning Viêtnam.

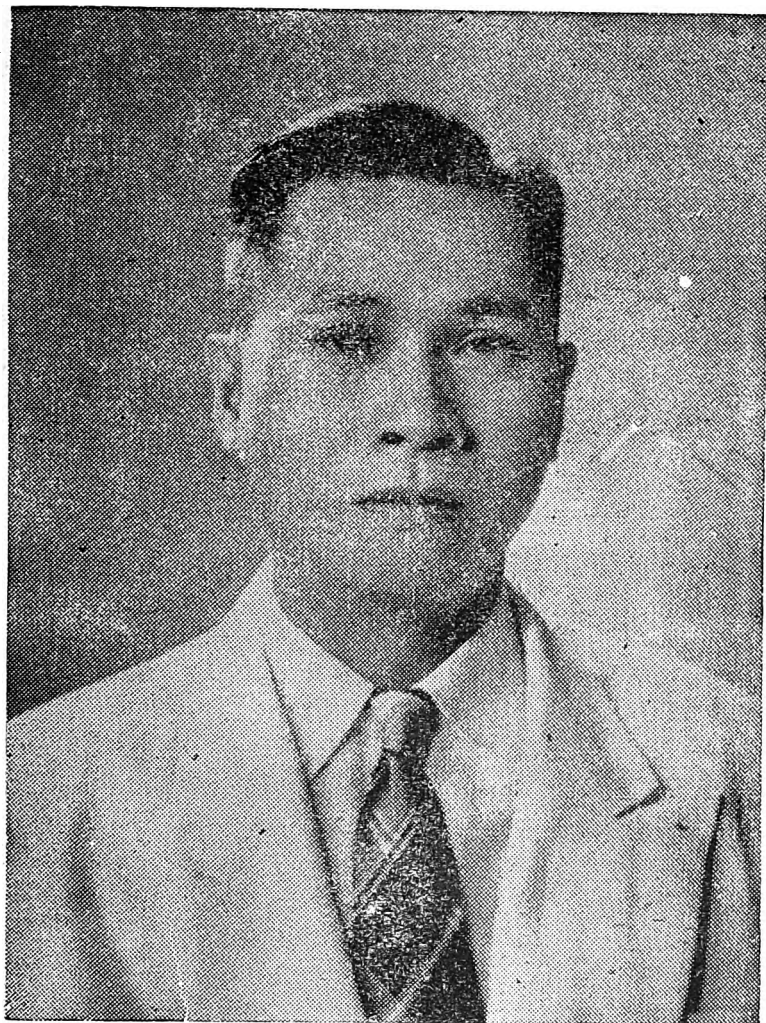
The British government itself which was one of the 2 co-chairmen of the 1954 Geneva Conference, recognized, in a memorandum addressed to the USSR, that the government of Free Viêtnam is not juridically bound by the Geneva agreements.

The results of the London talks between Lord Reading and Mr. A. Gromyko, representatives of the 2 co-chairmen, eloquently prove that Justice and the inalienable rights of man always triumph.

So, this second Geneva conference for which the communist Viêtminh devoted themselves unstintingly will never take place; like the general elections, this conference will be postponed « sine die ».



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Mr. TRẦN-CHÁNH-THÀNH
Secretary of State for Information and Youth

VII. — ACTIVITIES OF DEPARTMENT OF INFORMATION AND YOUTH

The activities of the Department of Information aimed at three different objectives :

- I. — Information
- II. — Youth
- III. — Communist denunciation.

I. — Activities of Information

We have to divide these activities into 2 parts :

I. — Those concerning the edification of the Information service in conformity with the 5-point programme recommend by the Secretary of State of Information and Youth, programme serving as guide for the direction of the Information throughout the national territory.

2. — Questions outside the aforesaid 5-point programme.

1) Activities of the Information in the framework of the 5-point programme of the Secretary of State for Information and Youth.

The Information branch prior to April 1955 had the following weak points :

- Lack of organization. Information organs did not exist in districts and villages.
- Training of cadres neglected.
- Diffusion of information especially aiming at the population of the urban centers.

Realizing this state of things, the Secretary of State for Information and Youth recommended a 5-point programme especially aiming at :

- achieving the organization ;

- strengthening the Information system at all echelons ;
- accelerated training of cadres ;
- directing the Information toward the great masses of the rural people ;
- diffusion of information abroad with a view to make our overseas compatriots as well as the friendly countries aware of what is actually happening in the country, thus denying the deceitful propaganda of the communists, colonialists and feudalists,
- creating a literature having an anti-feudalist, anti-colonialist and anti-communist character.

First point of the programme: EDIFICATION OF THE STRUCTURE, STRENGTHENING OF THE ORGANIZATION.

At first, the Department itself was enlarged, developed in order to cope with the new situation. All the works which were carried out without hesitation were subjected to a revision and actively enhanced.

The organ representing the Information Service of the Southern Highlands has been transformed into the Information Service of the mountainous regions.

Those of Central and South Vietnam were also reorganized according to a harmonious plan.

In provinces, the information service has been especially strengthened from the personnel point of view as well as from that of the means applied ; it especially extends its action to the rural centers even to the smallest hamlets.

In fact, each village (especially in Central Viet-Nam) is endowed with an information hall very frequented by our compatriots of the rural areas.

In South Vietnam, the subversive activities of the rebels had hindered the reorganization programme of the Information. But in proportion with the progresses of the mopping-up operations, this programme was realized at the same time with that of the installation of the administrative organizations.

2nd point : TRAINING OF CADRES.

This is the factor which decides progress, therefore the Department has devoted all its efforts to this work. The acquired results were most encouraging. During 5 successive sessions in Saigon, Dalat and Hué, 777 secondary cadres were formed. Moreover, in provinces, 6,410 primary cadres were formed in 82 sessions while numerous courses were successively opened for the training of village-echelon cadres.

3rd point : ORGANIZATION OF INFORMATION HALLS AND POSTS IN SAIGON AND OTHER PLACES

The creation of information halls and posts was also at the 1st rank of the preoccupations of the Department.

In Saigon, former « Magasin Catinat », Tu-Do street, was transformed, after numerous repairing works, into an information hall. In other districts of the prefecture, it has been created :

— 52 information halls and posts established in the most populous centers of the city.

— 50 information boards installed in the most frequented places, especially in front of the theater and movie-halls.

— 29 radio-broadcast posts.

— Finally, throughout the national territory from the provincial chief-towns to the remotest villages, thousands of information halls and posts have been established.

Newspapers, reviews and documents. — By a rapid and extended correspondence system, the newspapers and reviews as well as books and documents published in Saigon and other places are rapidly distributed in the rural centers in order to bring in time information and news to peasants. A special organization is charged with this distribution of documents and newspapers ; according to statistics, important quantities of documents had reached the rural centers especially toward the end of 1955 and in the first quarter of 1956 as shown by the following list :

December 1955 118,000 documents

January 1956 95,267

February 1956	176,247	«
March 1956	163,209	«

It is to be noted that the above-mentioned figures did not include those of the documents relative to the Referendum of October 23, 1955 and the general elections of March 4, 1956. Comparatively with those recorded before April 1955, they have increased in considerable proportions (over 20 times).

Moreover, the Department of Information regularly sent special information bulletins to all the centers, and published a daily and vernacular Press Review in order to remediate to the lack of newspapers in province and in the rural world.

Diffusion of information by radio. — «The Voice of the Republic of Vietnam» has modified and developed its programs. From November 14, 1955, its broadcasts start from 5 a. m. to midnight. More recently, from April 20, 1956, it organized a new broadcasting system which brings to 3 the total number of its systems broadcast on 6 meterbands.

The broadcasts are made in several languages: Vietnamese, English, French, Thai, official Chinese, Cantonese and «Triêu-Châu,» etc . . . Its bulletins include in general over 30 information pieces with, in plus, commentaries dealing with different questions especially concerning the Arts and Letters, Politics, Social problems, etc . . .

Finally, «The Voice of the Republic of Vietnam,» with a view to make itself heard by all the countries of the world, has increased the power of the National Radio Broadcast Station.

Moreover, relaying stations have been built in Nhatrang, Cân-tho, Quang-Ngai, Quinhon and Danang, with a view to diffusing information in all the rural centers.

In the terms of a French-Vietnamese convention on the radio broadcast, the Vietnamese government reserves 2 hours (from 8 : 30 to 10 : 30) a day to the French cultural broadcasts, in counterpart, the same measure has been taken by the French government in favor of Vietnam which can dispose of 2 hours at the Radio Paris in order to broadcast her information.

Thanks to this measure « The Voice of Vietnam » is heard in all Europe. In addition to this advantage, Vietnam benefits by others which are still more interesting. « The Voice of America » relayed the Voice of Vietnam for the old and new world. The station of Manila, like that of Bangkok, has devoted several broadcasts for the diffusion of the news of Vietnam.

In the last place, it is to be noted that in a near future, « the Voice of Vietnam » will be heard from English B. B. C. Station and from that of Singapore.

4th point : DIFFUSION OF NEWS ABROAD

This fourth point of the programme of the Secretary of State for Information was subjected to a particular attention of the Government.

One year ago, Vietnam was still plunged in anarchy. A certain number of evil-intentioned foreign press reporters and correspondents profited from this situation in order to publish erroneous information on the situation of Vietnam. At that time, the Department was not yet able to take dispositions in order to act in consequence, it merely let to the time the care of denying. But meanwhile, this subversive manœuvre of the foreign publicists caused many difficulties to Vietnam in her diplomatic relations and injure her prestige toward our compatriots living abroad.

The diffusion of information abroad especially aims at making the world know the position of Vietnam in the world junctures, the aspirations of her people, their love of liberty, their unshakable will to defend her independence. This problem appears very complicated and full of difficulties ; however the Department of Information has realized the following works :

— Diffusion by morsecast on short-waves in South-East Asia.

— With the aid of the friendly countries and thanks to the contracts signed with the international press agencies, Vietnam was able to diffuse her information in the world. So, a governmental message or statement is rebroadcast 2 or 3 hours later by the radios of the foreign countries.

The rapid diffusion of the information has put an end to all the attempts to distort or mutilate the truth of some civil-intentioned press agents.

With a view to permitting our compatriots living abroad and foreign personalities to be aware of the situation of Vietnam, the Department of Information has addressed them many documents, newspapers, books and reviews having especially an anti-communist character.

5th point : The 5th point of the programme is related to the cultural organization destined to the elaboration of a popular, scientific and democratic culture directed toward the struggle against communism, colonialism and feudalism.

During the last year, literary and artistic congresses have contributed to the development of a wholesome and constructive literature by which it has been permitted to promote a free and democratic life and especially the respect of the human dignity which is a thing unknown in the communist regimes.

Moreover, the Direction of the Psychological Warfare has applied a plan of control of the theatrical pieces aiming at checking the attempts of the communists to use theatrical art for their propagandist manoeuvres.

At the same time the projection of movie films as well as the publication and importation of reviews and magazines were also subjected to a tight control in order to put an end to every communist interference in this domain and also with a view to eliminating every foreign influence, able to hurt the good customs and traditional morals of Vietnam.

ACTIVITIES RELATIVE TO THE QUESTIONS NOT PROVIDED IN THE 5-POINT PROGRAMME

a) *Books and documents*

It has been published an important number of books and documents especially destined to the training of cadres for the anti-communist campaign.

b) Newspapers and reviews

The department of Information has especially published a monthly review in order to inform our compatriots living abroad of what is happening in Vietnam.

c) Movie films

The Department has produced a great number of news-reels such as :

- Camau-Bénhai cyclist race.
- Watch-making industry of Vietnam.
- Ceremony of taking oath of Highland compatriots.
- People's demonstrations against Geneva agreements.
- Victories of Rung Sat.
- Activities of the National Constituent Assembly.
- I have chosen freedom.
- International Fair of Phnom-Penh.
- Ceremony of taking oath of former members of the Indochinese Communist Party.

Moreover, encouragements and aids have been granted to different movie firms for the production of films of anticommunist character.

d) Current events presented by pictures

This kind of propaganda appears especially effective, therefore the Department of Information applied itself to develop it ; in April, 1956, 95 series of pictures retracing the political, social, military and cultural activities of the Government had been produced.

e) Training of cadres, education of personnel

This question of a primordial importance has been one of the first preoccupations of the Department. Political education courses of all degrees were open to the intention of all the personnel. These courses do not only contribute to their professional improvement but also and especially to the development of their political knowledges and to their penetration into the political line of the Government.

f) *Mobile group for exhibitions.*

A mobile group for exhibitions has been formed. It is commissioned to organize exhibitions of the works realized by the Government. It went to all villages, from Camau cape to Bèn-Hai river, and powerfully contributed to strengthen the confidence of the people in the Government.

Working in concert with this group, mobile theatrical and movie groups organized everywhere theatrical and movie shows which deeply interested the rural population.

I.— PARTICULAR ACTIVITIES

In addition to its activities relative to the Information branch, the Department of Information and Youth has also taken an active part in the following important works.

- Referendum of October 23, 1955 ;
- General elections of March 4, 1956 ;
- Memorial day for anti-communist martyrs of April 11, 1956 ;
- Ceremony of taking oath of former members of Indochinese Communist Party having rallied the national cause, on February 23, 1956 ;
- National Information Convention of 1956 ;
- National Convention of communist denunciation (1955 and 1956).

At the referendum of October 23, 1955, the Department of Information worked to direct the people toward the destitution of the rotten feudal regime and for the elaboration of the republican regime.

At the general elections, the Department devoted itself to a large diffusion, among the masses, of information concerning the meaning and scope of the people's consultation, it especially endeavoured to check the attempts of sabotage of the communist Việtminh. On this occasion, the Department has taken the initiative of organizing the Camau-Benhai cyclist race with a view to launching a wide publicity for the elections. All along the distance, an immense crowd has come to acclaim the racers and especially the future general elections.

On the occasion of these 2 historical events, the Department of Information had also to receive and guide the members of the press of the friendly countries such as Great Britain, the United States, Italy, France, Western Germany, the Philippines, Japan, Thailand, the Republic of Korea, Nationalist China, etc... who had come to Vietnam in observation.

The Memorial Day for Anti-Communist Martyrs was also one of its initiatives. This was an opportunity for the people to commemorate the patriots murdered by the communist Vietnam and to rememorate the horrors committed by the latter.

It is also to be noted that the Department of Information organized, some time earlier, accurately on February 23, 1956, a great ceremony of taking oath for 2,000 representatives of the former members of the Indochinese Communist Party who solemnly swore to break with the Indochinese Communist Party and to loyally serve the national cause.

Finally, with a view to reviewing the works accomplished during the last year in the scope of the five-point programme and to benefiting by the actual experiences for the works to be carried out, a National Convention of Information and Youth was organized in Saigon from May 7 to May 11, 1956.

In the same range of ideas, a National Convention of communist denunciation was held from May 11 to May 17, 1956. In the light of the experiences acquired during the 3 successive steps of the first phase, preparatory works have been carried out for the launching of the second phase.

In short, last year has been a successful year for the information branch :

The friendly peoples of the free world could better know Vietnam thanks to numerous documents, books and newspapers sent to them and also thanks to the reports of foreign observers having come to visit our country.

Our compatriots living abroad are now fully aware of the situation of Vietnam and warmly acclaim the edification work accomplished by President Ngô-Dinh-Diêm. They have

been warned against the deceitful propaganda of the communists who did not cease slandering the democratic vocation of our country.

Inside the country, from Camau cape to Bênhai river, all our compatriots have understood and enthusiastically welcomed the constructive policy of the Government.

The successes were especially due to :

1.— The efforts of the whole personnel of the Information Service who had been imbued with the line of conduct as well as the political line traced out by President Ngô and who strictly carried out the given instructions ;

2.— The application of the 5-point programme in a parallel direction with that of the methods recommended by the Direction of the Psychological Warfare during the Campaign of Denunciation of Communist subversive activities ;

3.— The spirit to serve of our cadres who have shown their devotion and order in all circumstances ;

4.— The disinterested aid of the Information organizations of the friendly countries.

II. — Activities of the Youth Department

IN INTERNATIONAL FIELD

A.— YOUTH

1) *World Youth Assembly.*— In the course of August and September 1955, a Vietnamese Youth Delegation participated in the World Youth Assembly held in Singapore, Malaya.

2) *The Coordinating Secretariat of National Union of Students.*— In July 1955, a students' Delegation took part in the Coordinating Secretariat of National Union of Students held in Birmingham, England.

In pursuance of a decision issued by the said meeting, an international delegation of students paid visit to the Vietnamese students and Youths in January 1956.

3) *Pan-Pacific Jamboree in Clifford Park.*— In December 1955, under proposal of the Sports and Youth Direction Gene-

ral, a subvention was granted by the President of Republic to 7 representatives of the Vietnamese Boy-Scouts Association who left for Australia to take part in the said Jamboree.

B.— PHYSICAL AND SPORT CULTURE

1) *Table-tennis*

Championship for Asia 1955.— In April, 1955, a delegation comprising 4 table-tennis aces represented Vietnam to the World table-tennis championship held in Utrech. Holland. Vietnam has been listed 9th, among the 36 participating countries.

Inter-nations Championship.— In June 1955, the same delegation headed for Phnom-Penh, Cambodia, to compete for the Inter-Nations Championship. It won every match, in single as well as in double.

World Championship for 1956.— In April 1956, a 5-member delegation participated in the World Tennis-Table Championship held in Tokyo, Japan. Vietnam got 5 victories and has been classified 4th in the Swaythling Cup, and 8th on the world list out of 16 participating countries.

2) *Judo*

World Judo Championship.— Mr. Pham-Loi, Chief of the Judo Section to the Physical and Sports Culture Service, was appointed as Vietnamese Observer at the World Judo Championship which took place in Tokyo in May 1956, with a view to gaining new experiences on this sort of sport.

3) *International Olympic Committee Assembly and International Soccer Federation Assembly.*

— On June 5, 1955, the International Olympic Committee was held in Paris, France, in the midst of which was noticed the Vietnamese Olympic Committee represented by two of its outstanding members: Nguyễn-Van-Dau and Mrs. Trần-Dinh-Tho.

— On June 5, 1956, the Vietnamese Soccer Federation was represented at the International Soccer Federation Assembly met in Lisbon, Portugal, by Mr. Nguyễn-Phuoc-Vong.

4) *Soccer*

In the course of these last two years, the South Vietnam Soccer League has organized several international competitions

between its 1st class teams (or the South Vietnam selected team) and the foreign ones, such as : A.I.K. (Sweden) L.A.S.K. (Austria) Mozambique (Portugal) or the Cambodian and Laotian national teams.

The South Vietnam Selected team was defeated by the Swedish and Austrian teams, tied up with Mozambique team, and beat the Cambodian and Laotian ones:

In May and June 1956, no defeat was recorded on the Vietnamese side while our team won competing in first and return matches against Cambodian and Malayan teams for the Asian Championship. Our team has to meet with the Indonesian in half-final of this competition.

IN NATIONAL FIELD

A. — YOUTH

I. — 1955 — National Convention of Youth Cadres

106 representatives of Youth and sporting groups from provinces of Central, and South. Vietnam and Southern-Highlands convened in National Convention in Saigon from April 12, 1955 to discuss the following 4-point action programme.

- 1) — Establishment of Youth Regional systems organization ;
- 2) — Common action programme for Youth ;
- 3) — Common action programme for cadres training ;
- 4) — Common action programme for physical and sports culture.

II. — National convention of Youths of 1955

This National Convention of Youths which united 225 representatives of the Youth groups and sporting groups of the whole country was held in Saigon from October 2 to October 4, 1955, in view of taking a position in the struggle against Feudalism. Colonialism and Communism. During this historical meeting, all the congressists were unanimous to destitute Bao-Dai and invest leader Ngo-Dinh-Diem with the charges of the Presidency of the Republic.

III. — *School Youth Day*

At the beginning of October 1955 enthusiastic school youth days were organized throughout the national territory. In Saigon, on October 4, 1955, over 30,000 school youths of the capital met for sporting exhibitions accompanied by a theatrical exhibitions retracing the glorious victories of famous general Tran-Hung-Dao over the Mongolians.

IV. — *Organization of school groups*

Started by August 1955, the movement of creation of school groups has rapidly developed. At the beginning, people counted 80 groups for the whole country, today they amount to hundreds of thousands.

V. — *Holiday camps*

During 1955, several holiday camps were organized whether in the high stations (Dalat) or on the seaside (Vung-Tau) for the school children of the primary and secondary schools of the large cities.

B. — PHYSICAL CULTURE SPORT

During the last 2 years, physical culture and sport progressed considerably and allow great hope in the future.

Cyclism and judo were especially noted by their popularity.

1) *Cyclism.*

Saigon — Phnom-Penh — Saigon race.

The Direction general of the Youth and Sports in cooperation with the Cyclist Federation of South Vietnam organized Saigon — Phnom-Penh — Saigon cyclist race with the participation of 85 competitors.

Camau — Ben-Hai race.

In the current of February 1956, the Department of Information and Youth organized 1,500 kilometer Camau — Benhai cyclist race going through 12 provincial chief-towns with the participation of 78 cyclists.

All along the distance, crowds of youths — amounting to over 300,000 — spontaneously came to warmly applaud the

runners and at the same time to wage propaganda for the general elections to the first National Assembly of the young and dynamic Republic of Vietnam.

2) *Judo.*

The Direction general of Youth and Sports engaged the services of 3 professors of Judo for the training of Judo-fans.

For the time being, in Saigon — Cholon, one counts 28 Judo courses grouping about one thousand eager adepts.

In a near future, other courses will be opened to the intention of those youths who want to learn Judo.

C.— TRAINING OF CADRES

During the last year, the Direction General of Youth and Sports formed an important number of cadres in charge of the questions of Youth, Physical culture Sports and school group.

Primary cadres : Three sessions of 3 months duration each have trained 188 primary cadres.

Secondary cadres : Moreover a 12 month-session trained 67 secondary cadres, while an accelerated course watched on the training of teachers of rural youth, another of 15 day duration on that of teachers of school groups composed of school professors and supervisors.

III.— Communist denunciation

After the partition of Vietnam into two parts by the Geneva agreements, the people of Free Vietnam violently protested against the betrayal act of the communist Viet-Minh. Since then, they were determined to denounce all the communist subversive manoeuvres with a view to defending the Independence of the Fatherland and building a new democracy. From this is born the people's movement of communist denunciation which was transformed later into a genuine anti-communist campaign. This people's anti-communist movement has a great repercussion over the neighboring countries such as the Republic of Korea, Malaya, the Philippines, Japan, etc... Vietnam has thus become a vanguard nation of the Asian Peoples' Anti-Communist League.

A people's steering commission of the campaign of communist denunciation has been formed in order to carry out the anti-communist campaign.

The Secretary of State for Information and Youth is its chairman while the regional information organizations form the steering sub-committees in order to apply the national policy of communist denunciation throughout the country.

The movement rapidly extended in all the administrative organizations of the State and in all the people's strata from the great urban centers to the remotest villages of the mountainous regions.

The Việt-Công cadres themselves have realized their past errors and rallied more and more to the national cause. On February 23, 1956, over 2,000 representatives of the former members of the Indochinese Communist Party swore to break with their former party and to loyally serve the national cause under the aegis of President Ngô-Dinh-Diêm.





MR. NGUYỄN-DƯƠNG-ĐÓN
Secretary of State for National Education

VIII. — ACTIVITIES OF THE DEPARTMENT OF NATIONAL EDUCATION

The National Education is placed at the first rank of the preoccupations of the President of the Republic because it is directly related to the progresses to be carried out in different domains by the government.

It is so that during the 2 years in power, the works of improvement enlargement and construction of schools were undertaken simultaneously with the accelerated formation of professors and teachers. Education methods were renovated and study programmes modified in order to be in conformity with the social progresses and republican regime.

By recommending the policy of « Promotion of workers », President Ngo clearly wanted to direct national education toward the path of socialism. He wants that the youths will clearly realize their studies which must not only aim at the development of their intellectual faculties, their knowledges but especially at the development of their moral qualities, their spirit of initiative which have the attribute of civilized peoples.

On the initiative of the President, technical secondary schools and professional courses have been created in different schools.

He encouraged the physical culture and sports which will permit the youth to acquire necessary physical qualities in the accomplishment of their duty toward the Fatherland.

Building schools

During the 1954-1955 school year, the Government has completed the building of many great schools : School of Radiotelegraphy, Navy Academy, Superior School of Fine Arts, Teachers' training-college in Saigon.

In Central Vietnam, in the same time, about fifty secondary and primary schools have been built, 3 guiding community schools at Xuân-Loc, Huế and Quang-Nam.

In South Vietnam, 2 guiding community schools were created : one in Thudaumot and one in Bentre.

The 1955-1956 year has seen these building works continue with a quickened rhythm : the Superior School of Public Works and that of Health technicians have been built.

Equipment works have been carried out at the Teachers' training-school, at the schools of Practical Arts and Handicrafts, at the professional courses of the primary and secondary schools.

Moreover, Professional schools were created at Bung-Tanan, ThuDuc and Cholon. Building works of the Superior School of Commerce and School of Household works are being carried out at Phu-Tho.

A training course of teachers of practical agriculture has been opened in Saigon and subsequently in Huế in view of guiding our young farmers in their profession. With the same objective, agricultural workshops were established in the guiding community schools. In Saigon, Mytho, Nhatrang like in Hue, training courses according to «Workshops» methods have been organized to the intention of the education cadres.

During the current school-year, the government ordered the building of 55 class-rooms for secondary education and 130 class-rooms for primary education in South Vietnam ; 22 class-rooms for secondary education and 235 class-rooms for primary education in Central Vietnam and 5 great primary schools in the Southern Highlands. In the same period, 7 guiding community schools have been built, 3 in Cantho, Sadec and BacLieu (South Vietnam), 3 in Quang-Ngai, Binh-Dinh, Binh-Thuan (Central Vietnam) and 1 in Banmethout (Southern Highlands).

With regard to the people's education during the current year. 1,209 courses have been opened in South Vietnam, 735 in Central Vietnam and 121 in the Southern Highlands.

Simultaneously, 42 people's libraries have been created in different rural centers.

In Saigon-Cholon, an English-language course has been organized in favor of the youths who want to learn foreign languages.

Finally, a National Library as well as a cultural center are being built.

Training of cadres—Statute of the personnel Administrative Reorganization

1) — Formation of cadres

To mend the shortage of Vietnamese professors of the University, the Government has to engage the services of a certain number of French and American professors.

For the training of professors of the Secondary Education, the Government opened in Saigon from the 1955-1956 school-year a Secondary-school Teachers' Training College which includes several sections: Sino-Vietnamese Section, English Section, Mathematics — Physics — Chemistry Section, Natural History Section.

At the primary level, the training of teachers for professional education has a new extension: a training course of agricultural teachers has been opened, while professional schools work actively in order to form cadres for different branches of economic activities,

2) Statutes of Education cadres

During his 2 years in power, the President of the Republic continuously paid attention to the reorganization of cadres, professors and teachers with a view to encouraging the youths having some vocation for the teaching career.

Decree 28/GD of December 2, 1955 set up the statute of professors of the 2nd-degree secondary education.

Decree 29/GD of December 2, 1955 set up the statute of professors of the 2nd-degree professional secondary education.

Decree 12/GD-ND of Novembre 3, 1955 set up the statute of professors of the 1st-degree secondary education.

During the same year, numerous decrees set up the particular statutes of the professors of the 1st-degree professional

primary education, teachers of professional primary education and teachers of primary education.

The statutes of the professors of different branches of the University are being studied, that of the inspectors of primary education will be promulgated before long. It is to be noted that the Department of National Education is studying the creation of scales of clerks, secretaries and draughtsmen of education. The recruitment of Vietnamese technicians and professors graduated from the great schools of foreign countries is going on.

Administrative reorganization.

In pursuance of Ordinance No. 17 of December 24, 1955, the educational local directions have been given large powers by the Department regarding the personnel management, on condition that they must refer to Government delegation for decisions of political nature.

Those of the teachers or professors who recently rallied the Republican government have been re-integrated into their ranks.

Primary Education has been organized by the Department in the new provinces of Phong-Thanh, Tam-Cân and Camau upon their creation.

The rural schools teachers have benefitted by the day-by-day statute; those having passed the Pedagogic Aptitude Certificate, will be assimilated to the list of the primary schools teachers proportionally with the budget arrangements.

A new orientation : the professional way.

The purely literary studies, — the colonialists' tools for keeping the youths weak, have been suppressed.

The educational action of youths is directed toward a new way: the professional way, in conformity with the Republican regime and the people's democratic vocation.

This is for such purpose that a Radiotelegraphy School and a Navy Academy have been set up in Saigon, while two secondary technical schools have been respectively created in Hue and Nhatrang, Central Vietnam.

Furthermore, professional courses (cloths cutting, typing, motors and radio reparations, woodwork, etc...) have been established in the secondary and primary schools.

11 pilot-community schools are running in which agricultural workshops have been set up for the young farmers' sake.

Apart from this, following special works have been achieved: creation of a library at the Five-Arts Direction, a Music Section, a Museum at the Art College; edification of a technical centre in Phu-Tho including, the Superior School of Commerce, the Household-works School, etc...

The creation of courses on children rearing in Girl Schools, has been subject to study by the National Education Department which has granted financial aid to the people's polytechnical courses to meet with the desire of the needy studios youth.

Scholarships and subventions

The President of Republic has always shown his solicitude for the fate of the needy school people and students.

In the course of the 1954-1955 school-year, a V.N.\$ 9,500,000 credit was granted as subventions to the needy refugee students. In the meantime, 325 scholarships (totalling V.N.\$ 2,017,800) have been given to the home students, and 164 others, to those abroad.

During the current year, these scholarships number 485 (V.N.\$ 3,313,800) and reserved for home-students and 184 ones (V.N.\$ 4,462,450) for students abroad.

In South Vietnam, for the 1954-1955 school year, the High-Schools students benefitted by 1,470 scholarships and 62 subventions amounting to V.N.\$ 2,145,340. The refugee students benefitted by 2,348 subventions totalling V.N.\$ 2,431,300, 690 subventions V.N.\$ 711,700 were distributed to students from primary schools.

In 1955-1956 school-year, the students from highschools in South Vietnam were granted 1, 534 scholarships and 75 subventions totalling an amount of V.N.\$ 3,057,487.

Cultural activities

1) Archeologic Institute

On January 18, 1956, the President of the Republic issued a decree establishing an Archeologic Institute in replacement of the « Ecole d'Extreme-Orient. »

This institute is working for the time being for :

- the creation of an ethnologic museum,
- the creation of a library of studies,
- the creation of committees of studies of the humanities, specializing in the translation of old works written in Chinese characters or « Nôm » characters,
- the study of customs and languages,
- the creation of technical training courses,
- the publication of technical studies,
- the repairing of historical monuments in ruins.

2) Library

The National Library and that of South Vietnam constitute immense treasures containing a considerable number of documents relative to all the cultural branches. In addition to these old and modern books and documents of a great value, they put at the disposal of the readers over 1,000 newspapers issued by all the countries of the world.

3) Bureau of composition of books

With a view to permitting the school children to have cheap classical books and endowing schools with maps and wall-pictures, the Department of National Education has published :

- New Sino-Vietnamese literary pages (7th and 6th forms — Vietnamese system),
- Selected pièces (of Vietnamese poetry and press),
- History of Vietnamese Literature,
- Morals (7th form),
- Derivative (2nd B),
- Trigonometry (1st form),

- Mechanics (1-B)
- Pronunciation in modern languages,
- Civic Education (7th — 4th),
- Morals (6th)
- Secondary Education Programme,
- Map of Vietnam,
- Monthly Review (for secondary education).
- Monthly Review (for primary education) and a great number of school books for primary education and mass education ; maps of North, Central and South Vietnam, those of the 5 parts of the world.

Finally, the Department took care of the terminological unification of Geography and History.

4) *Vietnamese national commission of the UNESCO* (United Nations' Education, Science and Culture Organization).

The Ordinance of February 7, 1956 of the President of the Republic of Vietnam has laid for the Vietnamese National Commission to the UNESCO a solid foundation and in which the representatives of all the cultural branches can from now on participate. Men of letters, artists, advertisers, stage-managers, movie and stage actors, scientists, professors have right now an immense field of action in order to make themselves known in the world.

From July 7, 1954 till today, the commission has accomplished the following works :

I. — Participation in the Regional Assembly of the UNESCO and in the sessions of the UNESCO general conference.

- a) 8th general conference of the UNESCO at Montevideo.
- b) 17th and 18th International Conference of Public Education at Geneva ;
- c) Meeting of the executive committee of the International Education Bureau at Geneva ;
- d) Asiatic regional assembly of the UNESCO at Tokyo.

II. — Issue of UNESCO tickets : tickets of tourism, tickets for purchase of books, films and scientific instruments.

III. — Agreements between Vietnam and UNESCO for the creation of a basic education center at Tan An (South Vietnam).

Two foreign experts, one on basic education and one on Workshops method, are working for the realization of the first part of the programme which chiefly includes the training of cadres for guiding community schools and education of rural youth.

5) *National Education :*

I. — The Direction of Culture has organized exhibitions :

a) on the pictures of Leonard de Vinci and other famous painters' works prior to 1860.

b) on the Japanese painting.

II. — Superior school of Fine Arts has supplied information and pictures in order to participate in the exhibitions of the International Fair of Phnom-Penh 1956.

It is getting ready in this moment in order to participate in the mobile exhibitions in Australia on the artistic works and the works of the painting artists of South East Asia and the Pacific at the end of 1957.

III. — The Department of National Education has supplied the foreign legations with documents and pictures for their participation in the regional cultural exhibitions.

6) *International conferences.*

The Department of National Education has appointed representatives to the following international conferences :

— Conference on the use of atomic power for peaceful means in Geneva from August 8 to August 20, 1955.

— International conference of Analytic Chemistry in Lisbon from September 8 to September 16, 1955.

— International conference of Medical Press in Paris on January 21 and 22, 1955.

4. — « Faculty of Lettres »	217
5. — School of Architecture	26

— Indo-Pacific Fisheries Council (6th meeting) in Tokyo from September 30 to October 14 1955.

— Regional conference of Representatives of Sea Institutions and Symposium on Physical Oceanography from October 17 to October 25, 1955 in Tokyo.

— Regional conference of the Rangoon-Hopkins Center for the South-East Asia Studies from October 24 to October 27, 1955.

— Students' conference at Baguio (Philippines) from December 22, 1955 to January 10, 1956.

— Bangkok conference for the study of a Confederation of Universities in South-East Asia from January 16 to February 10, 1956.

— 5th Congress on Christian Civilization and Peace at Florence in June 1956.

— Conference on the scientific education methods at Bangkok from October 4 to October 20, 1955.

7) — *Conference, Lectures :*

Different conferences and lectures have been organized at the High Pedagogic School at Saigon. (P)

The public schools

A. — *The Vietnamese University The Government is giving its best attention to complete the installation of the Vietnamese University which, according to President Ngo's wishes, must be a « purely Vietnamese University » — i.e. the one which uses the Vietnamese as a chief language.*

The Vietnamese University includes the following colleges :

a) Depending on the Rectorate :

Number of boy and girl students

1. — Law School	992
2. — Medical and Pharmaceutical School	814
3. — Sciences School	731

b) Directly depending on the National Education Department :

- 1. Superior Pedagogy School. 85
- 2. Health Technicians School. 96

c) Depending on the Direction of Technical Studies and Fine Arts :

- 1. Superior Public-Works School 123
- 2. Fine Arts School. 90
- 3. Radiotelegraphy school. 104
- Naval Academy. 56

d) Directly depending on the Presidency :

National Administration Institute, for training top-ranking cadres of Administrative Services.

B. — Public High Schools :

In the course of the last two years, the secondary education has made considerable progresses and will be progressing on in the future. For the time being, a Public High School is set up in every province of Central Vietnam.

Now the total number of these schools raise to 41, comprising 562 class-rooms, gathering a student-capacity of 27,691 who are taught by 1,019 teachers.

C. — Public Primary Schools

Great sacrifices have been undertaken by the Government in view of developing the Primary Education as have proved the following figures :

SCHOOL-YEARS	NUMBER OF SCHOOLS	CLASS-ROOMS	TEACHERS (males & females)	NUMBER OF STUDENTS
1954 - 1955	1,660 Public Primary Schools, among which 4 Pilot-Community Schools.	7,079	7,892	364,374
1955 - 1956	2,137 Public Primary Schools, among which 11 Pilot-Community Schools.	9,258	9,105	461,442

D.— *Mass Education courses*

The anti-illiteracy campaign has proved to be a social problem of high importance. So, the Department of National Education has joined its efforts with those of all administrative agencies, namely the Information, Civic Action, Civil Guard, etc... with a view to realizing its action programme.

Hereunder is the board of results obtained :

	COURSES SET UP	TRAINERS	STUDENTS :
— July 7, 1955 :	2,896	2,886	113,728
— April 30, 1956 :	3,723	1,945	170,416

People's libraries installed : 42, out of which 32 for Central Vietnam and 10 for South Vietnam.

Following text books have been published for the sake of the Mass Education students :

- 85,000 books on Civic Instruction ;
- 85,000 books on Elementary Sciences ;
- 85,000 books on Practical Hygiene.

A V.N. \$ 230,000 credit was made available to release another text book on Historic and Geographic notions destined to complete the people's libraries.

Semi-official and private schools

A.— *Private Schools*

Despite the Government's ever-increasing efforts in the field of setting up new schools, this matter has not proved efficient enough due to the considerable and unexpected increasing of the population (especially in Saigon-Cholon area) as a result of the immigration of our Northern compatriots fleeing the Communist-led Vietminh regime.

To remediate to this state of things, the Government has provided encouragements for the establishment of private schools.

In the last two years, the number of these private schools has ceaselessly increased as shown in the below charters :

1. — PRIVATE HIGH SCHOOLS

SCHOOL-YEARS	NUMBER OF STUDENTS	NUMBER OF CLASS-ROOMS	TEACHERS	STUDENTS' NUMBER
1954-1955	89	453	600	22,001
1955-1956	121	729	1142	33,810

2. — PRIVATE PRIMARY SCHOOLS

1954-1955	711	2825	2789	114,421
1955-1956	749	2879	2851	120,304

3. — PRIVATE MASS EDUCATION COURSES

	NUMBER OF COURSES	TRAINERS' NUMBER	STUDENTS' NUMBER
— July 7, 1955	210	605	12,765
— April 30, 1956	6979	3879	283,718

B.— *Semi-public schools* :

Instituted by presidential decree of June 27, 1955 these semi-public schools are being in full swing. They are handled by a Managing Commission sitting in chief towns.

The needy students of these State-financed schools may be exempted from school-fees which are however very cheap.

During the current school year, 11 high-schools of this kind were opened, including 35 school rooms manned by 89 teachers and 1,629 children.

* * *

In brief, despite the many challenging difficulties due to the nation's general situation, the National Education quarters have scored such large progresses that one has never seen before.

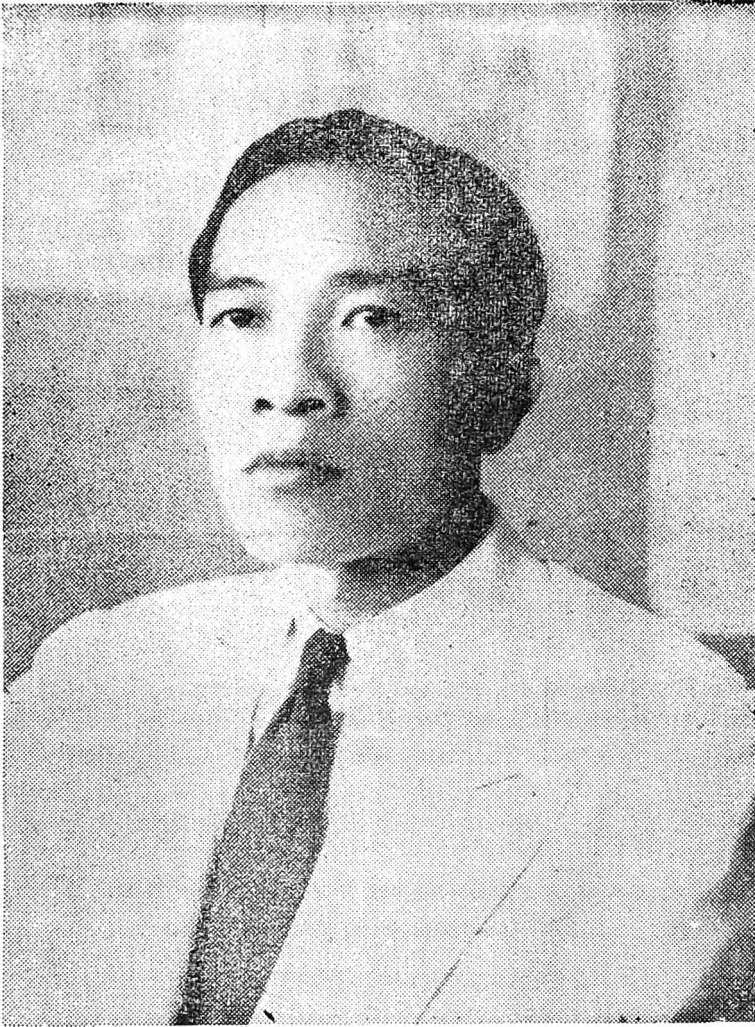
In this connection, a Nationalist Chinese statesman, in his recent tour of Free Vietnam, stated in substance that « the Ngo-Dinh-Diem Government has realized within a year's period what the Chinese Government would have to do in 10 years.»

What is left to be done in the educational field as well as in other ones, is to request the restless efforts of both the Government and people in an attempt to meet all the increasing requirements of the nation.



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Mr. HUYNH-HUU-NHIA
Secretary of State for Labour

IX.— ACTIVITIES OF THE DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR

The activities of the Department of Labour are axled on the way worked out by the President of Republic in view of elaborating a progressive labour regime based on human dignity and social justice.

They are dealing with different fields as follows ;

A.— On the juridical plan and internal rulings.

9 Ordinances have been promulgated, putting adequate reforms in our labour regime ; for instance Ordinance No. 27 of April 30, 1956 modifying the article 194 of the Ordinance No. 15 of July 8, 1952 concerning the rights of women workers in child-bed.

16 Ordinances projects have been drafted to deal with many aspects of working conditions in a democratic country (age requested for miners, creation of mutual insurances societies for workers, relief funds for jobless people, statute of commercial firms sponsored by the state, etc...).

B. — Reconciliation of conflicts between employers and employees

RECAPITULATED CHARTS

	INDIVIDUAL conflicts	COLLECTIVE conflicts (including strikes)	TOTAL
Conflicts directly arranged by labour agencies.	2,513	222	2,735

Affairs settled.	1,791	202	1,993
Affairs put before the Labour Court or sent to Arbitration Council. .	596	22	618
Amounts recovered by Labour Agencies for the workers' sake V.N.\$	3,626,383.19	71,461,995.50	75,088,378.69
Percentage of success	71%	90%	—
Workers interested in conflicts.	—	73,699	—

C. — Control of payment of familial allowances to personnel of private enterprises

The Department has appointed 3 labor supervisors as commissioners of the government to compensation funds. Their interventions have permitted to allow to the project of workers the total amount of \$ 98, 178, 828. 82 as familial allowances.

D. — Measures concerning hygiene, health and security of wage-earning workers.

The Labor Health Service in South Vietnam directly watches on the application of hygiene rules concerning the Health and Security of the workers in different enterprises.

Hereinafter is the balance-sheet of the obtained results :

- Enterprises controlled from the hygiene viewpoint. 346
- Medical certificates issued (wounds and sicknesses) 58
- Working accidents noted. 67
- Medical visits to school-children of the people's school of Applied Arts. . . 563
- Medical cares to needy workers. 371

- Infirmaries organized in enterprises using over 100 workers 44
- First-aid stations organized in enterprises having less than 20 workers 16

E. — Improvement of workers' living standard

Saigon-Cholon :

Thanks to constant cares of the Labor organizations, the workers' living standard has been improved, their salaries are raised comparatively with the living cost as shown by the following scale :

INDEXES OF SALARIES

Not specialized workers	Specialized workers	Indexes of living cost
249	351	216

Central-Vietnam :

The decree 2,449 of July 30, 1955 of the Delegation of the Government has set up in a satisfactory manner the rates of guaranteed minimum wage.

Rubber plantations :

By decree 115 of November 17, 1955, the Department of Labor has increased by 50 percent the salary of not specialized workers and by 42 percent that of « rubber-letter. »

Simultaneously with the increase of salaries, measures have been taken with a view to maintaining stable the living cost.

In order to permit the workers to struggle by their own means against speculations, encouragements have been given to the trade-unions for the setting-up of consumption co-operatives.

F. — Professional training and orientation

26 professional training courses were opened in different places in Saigon-Cholon for those of our compatriots eager to

learn a profession in a short time, These courses deal with different branches of activity : Electricity, explosive engine, sewing, carpentry, Morocco leather tannery, etc...

These courses have trained during two successive sessions from July 1955 to July 7, 1956 : 891 specialized workers out of 2,245 registered students,

The Professional Orientation Bureau at the Department of Labor is proceeding to a test by psycho-motor « Omega » for the choice of people gifted for mechanics. This motor which registers the aptitudes in a precise and impartial manner, has been experimented in several modern countries and given excellent results everywhere,

A similar test will be operated in other branches : electricity, sewing, etc... for the abilities of the people interested in different professions.

G. — Formation of Labor cadres

Two training courses of controllers and assistant controllers of labor began from June 11, 1956.

The effective of trainees amounts to 50.

H. — Extension of international relations

International Experts in direct relation with the Department of Labor :

— Messrs. Wildman and Trần-Dinh-Hué, experts of the International Labor Bureau in mission of studies on social security,

— Mr. Johnston and a U. N. mission called on Vietnam at the end of 1955 in order to take care especially of the questions of workers in the scope of the technical aid program for Vietnam in 1955,

— Mr Amos, an expert of the World Labor Organization is presently in service at the Department in order to organize the census of manpower and enterprises.

I. — Participation in International Congresses

a) Meeting of the Consultative Committee of Asia at Geneva (Novembre 7, 1955),

b) Asian Technical Conference on the professional formation for Industry held at Rangoon from November 28, 1955 to December 10, 1955,

c) International Labor Conference at Geneva (June 1956).





Mr. VŨ-QUỐC-THÔNG
Secretary of State for Social Action and Public Health

X. — ACTIVITIES OF THE DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WELFARE AND PUBLIC HEALTH

I.— Retrospective look on the social situation in Vietnam prior to President Ngo's coming to power

If we conceive that the social situation of a country is the reflex of its economic situation, we only look back to the economic system of spoliation and extortion undertaken by the feudal, colonialists and the communist Viêtminh, to have an idea about what our people's existence really was before that President Ngô has come to power.

In fact, under the foreign domination as well as under a series of colonialist, feudalist-led governments, the Viêtnamese people were living in utter poverty.

Furthermore, during the past ten years, an inhuman social policy was put in effect by the Communist Viêtminh which attempted to reduce the population to complete indigence.

II. — President Ngo's policy of improving the mass' living standard

Upon his return here, President Ngo realized how bitter this state of things was; he then recommended a policy of improving the mass living standard based on social justice and democratic liberties through a total abolition of colonialism and feudalism vestiges, and through an eager struggle against the fatherlandless Vietcong, faithful agents of international commission.

III.— Action Programme of the Social Welfare Section in 1955-1956

At the highlight of the experiences drawn out from the past campaign (1954-1955) the Social Welfare Section worked out his action plan for the 12 coming months — plan based on the general policy of the Government.

A.— IN THE FIELD OF IMPROVING THE PEOPLE'S
LIVING CONDITIONS

1.— *All eviating the war wounds.*

a) struggle against the slums in the framework of the cities' reconstruction by :

- Solving the problems of thatch — houses in Saigon-Cholon area ;
- Improving the poor quarters (electricity, water communication means, common latrines etc...).
- Organizing social committees in the said quarters.
- Building lodgings in light material for workers.

b) Bettering of living conditions in rural centres by :

- modernizing the war-torn villages ;
- building pattern villages ;
- training cadres to take up these works.

c) Relief provided to regions liberated after the Vietcong's evacuation.

Organization of reliefs to April 1955-events' victims in Saigon-Cholon area and to war victims in Western regions.

2.— *Organization of social security*

a) Assistance to large families, the needy, the old and sick people etc...

b) Charity Committees' organization ;

c) Mother's and baby's protection

- Vocational guidance for women to help them choose their job ;
- Organization of « Drop of Milk » dispensaries for the new-borns of needy families :
- Increase the number of orphanages ;

B.— ON THE SOCIAL REFORMS PLAN

1.— *Struggle against social plagues*

a) — Prostitution ban ;

b) — Opium — smoking repression ;

- c) — Severe control of alcohol use ;
- d) — Gambling ban ;
- e) — Usury repression ;
- f) — People's Loan Houses creation.

2.— *Organization of a new life*

- a) — Wholesome entertainments organization ;
- b) — Vacation camps organization ;
- c) — « Woman weeks » organization ;
- d) — Organization of re-education and vocational orientation for repentent ex-prostitutes ;
- e) — Establishment of social services in hospitals and jails ;
- f) — Creation of people's restaurants, people's libraries, mass education courses, and nurses in the poor quarters.

The enforcement of the above mentioned action plan has been backed up by the two following directive principles ;

— The urgency order of the works is subordinated to the genuine needs of the population ;

— According to their capabilities the inhabitants can participate in the social works in order to promote a close collaboration between the people and the administration.

IV.— Activities of Social Welfare Section during the last 12 months

(July 7, 1955 — July 7, 1956)

If the 1954-1955 year has been a year devoted to heal up the wounds of war, that of 1955-1956 has been a year of intensive development of social works especially in profundity in order to cope with the new circumstances.

During the last 12 months the Social Welfare section, facing numberless difficulties has mobilized everything in order to extend the range of its action.

The achieved works are of 2 kinds :

1) Those directly carried out by the central organs of the Department which had to popularize the collected experiences and resolve the most urgent problem.

2) Those carried out by the Directions of Social Welfare according to the means at their disposal and the social situation of each region.

Hereinafter is the balance-sheet of the acquired results.

A.— ON THE PLANE OF IMPROVEMENT OF LIVING STANDARD

1^o) *Continuation of the work of healing up the wounds of war.*

a) *Activities of Social Committees.*— During the 2nd quarter of 1955, the social committees have been strengthened in Saigon-Cholon. At the beginning of 1956, 54 committees functioned in all the districts, especially in the straw-huts zone. Moreover, in the provisional lodging centers of the victims of the events of April 1955, 17 other committees were created in order to permit the realization of urgent social works.

On January 29, 1956, at the General Convention of the social committees composed of 106 representatives, it has been to carry out the following urgent works :

— Organization of mass education courses (in daytime for children and in evenings for grown-up people),

— Creation of first-aid stations, popular libraries, popular restaurants and especially of Relief Committees against fire, Hygiene committees,

— Creation of consumption cooperatives,

— Launching of the movement of struggle against social plagues.

The encouraging results acquired by the social committees of the Capital constitute a great stimulus for the regional social committees which have rapidly multiplied and attracted the enthusiastic participation of the representatives of the groups of youth. And thanks to the combined efforts of the Civic Action cadres, the activities of these social organizations have been most efficient.

Especially in Cholon, Giadinh, Mytho, Longxuyên, Rachgia, the social organs have positively helped the people to realize the works such as construction, and repairing of ways and roads, canalization, organization of hygienic days and weeks of social works.

In the coming months the Social Action Section will devote to extend its organization system in all rural centers.

b) *Relief works of the victims of the events of April 1955 at the Capital and war victims in the Western regions.* —

At the moment when the Government, in concert with the people, was busy healing up the wounds of war, the Binh-Xuyên rebels by their criminal acts, suddenly plunged thousands of families into a complete poverty by pillaging their possessions, setting fire to their houses. Entire quarters of the Capital were destroyed, throwing at once into the street thousands of shelterless people.

These events were soon followed by others not less catastrophic caused by communist Vietminh: After their regrouping in the North, they left several agents in the South for subversive manoeuvres. The latter allied with rebels Ba Cut and Nam Lua in order to engage in acts of brigandage.

Realizing the sad situation of our compatriots of the regions devastated by the gangs of rebels and Viêt-Công, the President ordered the Department of Social Welfare to mobilize all its means in personnel as well as in materiel in order to organize relief works.

It is in this manner that a Central Relief Committee was created and had started to work.

Not only all our compatriots, but also our foreign friends benevolent minds, have responded to the moving appeal made by this committee. This is one of the most moving proofs of the solidarity of the free peoples.

Gifts in foods and money poured in from every corner and the obtained results go beyond the most optimistic expectations.

So far, the Central Committee has collected a sum amounting to \$ 29, 643, 096. 62.

Thanks to this sum, the following works have been carried out :

— Gathering of 13,700 compatriots of the capital stricken by misfortune and homeless in 13 provisional lodging centers,

— Distribution of reliefs in money to 50,163 unfortunate victims (\$ 300 per person),

— Supplies in foods and medicines (\$ 834, 970.34) and in clothings and different objects to the compatriots of the rebels and Việt-Công,

— Relief to the refugee compatriots attacked by the western regions of South Vietnam, victims of the rebels on river-boat « Nam-Việt ».

c) *Construction of houses for the victims.* — The Department has set up a programme of construction of houses for the victims and realized it in a brief time-limit.

— It is in this manner that in 12 months 3,620 houses of light materials were built in 15 different districts in order to receive 3,620 families of victims.

Thanks to the combined efforts of the Department of Social Action, of the Direction General of Reconstruction and of the Service of Civil Houses of the Department of Public Works, all the inhabitants of the provisional lodging centers were housed and these centers dissolved within 7 months,

This movement of construction continues at the rhythm of 600 houses a month.

The considerable efforts allowed the personnel of the Department of Social Action to be proud of the realized work.

2) *Social Security Organization*

a) *Creation of People's Credit*

Within the framework of the programme for improving the people's living conditions, the Social Welfare Section took necessary measures to repress usury which constitutes a real social plague : and, with a view to assisting the needy, it has undertaken the creation of a « People's Credit » whose statute will be soon fixed by a Presidential Ordinance.

b) Creation of People's Restaurants

In 1955, a pattern people's restaurant has been set up on Cong-Hoa Bd ; then in June 1956, another one was created in a poor quarter in Khanh-Hoi area, Saigon. The latter is now receiving 400 workers daily.

Many other people's restaurants will be soon created in every crowded quarter of the Capital.

c) People's libraries, courses and dispensaries for the distribution of medicines.

Parallely with the creation of people's restaurants, libraries and people's courses for needy children have been set up along with the installation of dispensaries for the distribution of medicines.

These works will be undertaken according to a mere extended scheme in the coming months.

d) Creation of Social Offices

In view of looking after the distribution of cares to the sick people, a Social Office has been installed in each national hospital. Moral comfort as well as material cares have been provided by this office to the needy sick people for accelerating their recovery and helping them solve some problems of administrative order (administrative formalities for their admittance into the hospital, their home return after their recovery etc..)

These offices are now working in the national hospitals in Saigon as well as in the provinces, and have scored brilliant successes.

e) Orphanages

For the time being, two orphanages are in full swing in the Capital. The first one was founded in Haiphong in 1954 to gather the war victims' orphans, It was then transferred to Saigon and now accommodate 300 orphans from 1 to 17. Out of them, 191 are attending primary schools, and 23, the high ones. Each receives a 300-piaster monthly subvention granted by the Commissionership General for Refugees.

The second orphanage, placed under the high sponsorship of the Department of Social welfare, was created under decree No. 27 — KHYT of February 28, 1956 of President of Republic. It specially receives orphans of servicemen dead for the Fatherland. These orphans now number 127. But it is estimated that this figure could raise to 1.000 by the end of the current year, and would include not only ex-servicemen's orphans but also every orphan from different circles without distinction of religion or sex.

B. — ON THE PLANE OF SOCIAL REFORMS :

Struggle against social plagues.— The struggle against the 4 social plagues is one of the fundamental features of the new social policy recommended by the Government of President Ngô-Dinh-Diêm. The Department of Social Action is in charge of the realization of this policy which includes the prohibition of prostitution with the closure of brothels, the forbiddance of gamblings with the suppression of gambling houses, the repression of opium-addicts and the abolition of the Opium management, finally the severe regulation of the use of alcohol.

a) *Prohibition of prostitution :*

An Ordinance of October, 17, 1955 proclaimed the prohibition of prostitution.

The brothels scandalously exploited in Saigon-Cholon by unscrupulous people, profiteers of the war and the regime of the colonialists, are closed at once in November 1955.

The Department of Social Action has the heavy duty of taking care of former prostitutes in order to help them intellectually and materially to rehabilitate themselves by giving up definitively their degrading profession.

For this purpose, a « Professional Orientation Center » has been created in Cholon for the re-éducation of these disinherited girls and included since the first days about one hundred boarders.

They are now about 300. The center has had a continuous stimulus and the Department is still devoting itself to achieve its organization. The boarding girls housed and fed by the

Government receive, in addition to sanitary cares, reeducation courses, training (literate courses are organized for illiterate) and lessons teaching manual professions and handicrafts.

b) Struggle against opium addiction :

Opium addiction, as people know, is one of the deepest plagues. Only its interdiction with the suppression of the opium managing service and the repression of every commerce of this narcotic can save our country from this plague.

The Department of Health and Social Welfare has realized, on this plane, encouraging results. All the opium addicts are obliged to undergo gratuitous cures of disin-toxication at the hospital. Over 400 opium-addicts have submitted themselves to this treatment and are cured.

c) Interdiction of gambling houses :

The closure of gambling-houses in Saigon-Cholon as well as in province, ordered by the Government in October 1955, produced a very salutary effect among the people. This measure was warmly welcomed by the masses who see in it the end of the exploitation by some adventurers of one of the most ruinous passions of our compatriots. Gamblings are also severely repressed.

d. — Alcoholism :

Alcoholism is also considered as the 4th social plague. This is the reason why a very severe regulation on the use of alcohol was provisioned in order to avoid for our compatriots from sinking into alcoholism which constitutes a cause of degeneration of so many people.

A campaign against these 4 plagues was organized by the Department of Social Welfare on November 27, 1955 and won a great success by producing a very salutary effect among the people.

All forms of advertisement and propaganda, in order to show the people the baneful consequences of these passions, were richly and skilfully used (such as procession of cars, pamphlet, radio-broadcast, lecture, competition of poetries, having as a theme the denunciation of these passions, etc. . .)

A solemn ceremony of destruction by fire of the apparatuses of opium-addicts and obscene books marked the beginning of this campaign.

But the people, once liberated from these voices, need other entertainments.

Therefore, parallelly with the efforts set forth in the struggle against social plagues, the Department of Social Welfare had to set up a programme of organization of wholesome entertainments in order to occupy the leisure times of the people: touristic excursions as well as performances of mobile theater were organized. Sporting and youth movements are also encouraged (cyclist race, frequent sporting matches). The creation of entertaining installations for the people and children was also planned and executed.

The activities of the Health Section include those of the services of Health, Hygiene, Pharmacies and Narcotics Inspection, Pharmacy, Blood Bank, « Pasteur » Institute, Cancer Institute, and Bureau of Technical Relations and American Aid.

I. — Activities of Health Service

Hygiene popularization:

— Model wells dug in rural centres: 1,007

Prophylaxis:

— Anti-variolic vaccinès : 1,016,189

— Anti-cholera vaccines : 679,279

— People benefited by preventive measures against malaria. . . . : 3,256,424

— First-aid posts set up in various rural centers : 2,449

Sickbeds' number

— Hospitals (set up throughout national territory) 40 7,919

— Maternities. 53 286

— Psychiatric Hospital. 1 700

— Anti-Venereal Dispensary	2	179
— Anti-TB Dispensary.	2	381
— Catching Diseases Hospital	1	22
— Leper-houses	4	135
— Infirmaries and rural maternities	116	878

People's hospital :

The people's hospital comprises 400 beds and the following wards which have been open from March 21, 1955 :

— Consultation wards	2
— Stomatology »	1
— Pharmacy »	1
— Vaccinations »	2
— Dressing »	1

The following services then started operating from January 1, 1956 :

— 1 surgery service including	134 beds
— 1 ophthalmology service including	45 »
— 1 dermatology service including	26 »
— 1 anti-cancerous service including.	88 »

Hospital for sick children :

Although not being entirely completed, this hospital started working on May 8, 1956 and currently comprises 260 beds out of them 110 are reserved for the newborns, 100 for the children from 1 to 5, and 50 for those from 6 to 12.

It is to be noted that the creation of the hospital for sick children enters the framework of the scheme of the W.H.O. (World Health Organization).

Anti-TB. vaccines ;

Hereunder is the chart of results obtained in 1955 :

Ages	Tested	Checked	Positive	Negative vaccinated	Negative non-vaccinated	Averaged tuberculinic index
from 0 to 6	39,454	33,327	9,648	22,744	935	28,90 %
7, 14, 15	191,266	167,207	99,960	66,812	435	56,70 %
and above	43,195	38,138	31,589	6,517	32	82,80 %
	274,215	238,672	141,197	96,063	1,402	

2. — Activities of Hygiene Service

In pursuance of Ordinance No. 60 of September 27, 1955 of the President of Republic concerning the anti-opium addiction campaign, the Hygiene Service Chief has been charged with organizing the disintoxication centre.

Below are the achievements realized by this centre up to May 16, 1956 :

— Opium-smokers treated by the Disintoxication Centre.	4,358
— Opium-smokers refugees treated by the Disintoxication Centre.	231
— Discharged from this Centre after recovery.	622
— Opium-smokers now in treatment.	859

3. — Activities of Service of Inspection of Pharmacies and narcotics

— Survey of the regulation of the pharmacist's practice, the formation of Pharmacists' National Council ;

— Participation in the law project determining the practice of oriental medicine ;

— Severe control over narcotics. This control has efficiently contributed to the repression of opium-addiction ;

— Creation of an interministerial committee for the control, importation and distribution of pharmaceutical products.

4. — Activities of Pharmacy Service

As from January 1, 1956, the Pharmacy Service has prepared :

- 134,000 prepared ampoules,
- 215,000cc of glucose serum,
- 125,000cc of chloride serum.

990 kilos of medicaments were used to prepare an elixir.

The quantity of drugs prepared has been distributed to various health agencies in Central, South Vietnam, and Southern Highlands as well as an important medical and surgical equipment (74 tons).

One must notice that in October 1955, the National Pharmacy received 30,000 pills of Dialide and Professor Buu-Hoi's DDSO which were then dispatched to the Health Regional Directions for being distributed to leper-houses.

5. — Blood bank

There were, prior to June 10, 1955, two blood banks: one in Cholon, another in Hue.

For the time being a new blood bank has just been created at «Nam-Viet» hospital.

With a view to supplying to the needs in plasma which appears very urgent in different hospitals, especially in several surgical interventions «a blood bank week» will be organized throughout the territory of Free Vietnam.

To the appeal made by the Secretary of State for Health and Social Welfare and by the Blood Transfusion Center, many blood giver voluntarity reported to «Nam-Viet» hospital to give their blood.

6. — Pasteur Institute

«Pasteur» Institute receives annually a subvention of nearly 10 million piasters for the preparation of different vaccines to be supplied to the needs of the people such as anti-small pox, anti-choleric, anti-plague, anti-rabic vaccinations.

The National School of Medical Biology was installed in Pasteur Institute for the training of technicians of this branch.

7. — Vietnamese Cancer Institute

This Institute was integrated into «Nam-Viet» hospital and is receiving annually for its activities a subventions of 858,000 piasters.

In addition to its above mentioned activities, the Health Department has participated in the following international conferences :

- 4th Sanitary Conference of the Commonwealth against tuberculosis held in London from June 21 to 25, 1955 ;
- 2nd Colloquy on Nursing Education in Fidji Islands from July 4 to 28, 1955 ;
- International Conference of Tuberculosis held in Sydney from August 15 to 20, 1955 ;
- 6th Session of the Regional Committee of the World Health Organization for Western Pacific held in Singapore from September 13 to 19 1955 ;
- Regional Conference of Rangoon-Hopkins Center for South-East Asian Studies ;
- 11th Congress of the International Medical Press Union held in Paris on October 21 and 22, 1955 ;
- Colloquy on Sanitary Education and Nutrition at Baguio from October 13 to December 3, 1955 ;
- Conference on malaria for Western Pacific in Phnom Penh in October 1955 ;
- 9th Conference of the World Health Organization in May 1956.

8. — Bureau of technical relations and American aid

The activities of this Bureau were concentrated on the following points :

- Struggle against malaria,
- Struggle against trachoma,
- Struggle against tuberculosis,
- Popularization of hygiene,
- Creation of first-aid posts.

Let us signalize that in addition to the American aid, the Health Department also receives other aids especially those from

— the U.N. on the technical plane and international health ;

- the Colombo Plan ;
- international Health and Social Action organizations such as the UNICEF, an organization of protection of childhood
- philanthropic societies such as Jaycee, CARE, etc. . .

During the 1955-1956 year the technical aid of the World Health Organization to Vietnam was as follows :

- Health Collective Administration 1 expert
- Health Engineer 1 «
- Hygiene maternity and childhood 1 «
- Nurse specialized in maternity 1 «
- Anti-tuberculosis vaccination 1 «

Aid of Jaycee :

The aid of the Jaycee began in 1954. At the beginning the aim of the operation « Brotherhood » was to bring relief to refugees and later it extends to the cooperation in sanitary works. For the time being, many friendly countries such as Nationalist China, Japan, conceded territory of Hongkong have participated in this work of the Jaycee.

The operation « Brotherhood » is including a personnel of 145 members, mostly physicians and nurses, whose role consists in giving cares to sick people, training Health and Hygiene technicians and participating in philanthropic works, etc...

Aid of CARE :

This aid consisted of :

- 6,500 cases of foods for babies,
- 2,130 cases of condensed milk,
- 870 syringes,
- 81 dozens of needles,
- 7 cases of medicines, and
- 108 books of medicine.





Mr. BUI-VAN-LUONG
Commissioner General for Refugees

XI.— ACTIVITIES OF THE COMMISSIONERSHIP GENERAL FOR REFUGEES

I.— Situation of relief works for refugees at the beginning of July 1955

The 1954-1955 period has been the first phase of that historic work, — phase in the course of which the Commissionership General was principally busy receiving the refugees upon their arrival, and transporting them from the Capital and the provinces' chief-towns to the Resettlement Centers.

1) Number of resettled refugees:

In July 1955, the number of resettled refugees raised to (without counting the Chinese):

— In Resettlement Centers set up through the Commissionership General's sponsorship:

— in 13 provinces of South Vietnam:	388,482	people
— in 3 provinces of Southern Highlands	14,139	»
— in 9 provinces of Central Viet-Nam	65,614	»
— Refugees left at the Welcoming Center.	11,249	people
— Irregular refugees	192,065	»
— Refugees separately resettled:	} not covered by authority of Commissionership General:	41,528
— Refugees in connection with servicemen's families:		97,407

Total: 810,484 people

It is to be added to this figure the 76,411 compatriots who crossed the 17th parallel after the 300-day delay provided by the Geneva Agreements, thus bringing the total refugees' number to 887,895 persons, without counting the Chinese refugees emigrated through the help of the Nationalist Chinese Consulate to which a 2-million piasters allotment was made available in the form of subvention.

The refugees include :

(according to their citizenship)

— Vietnamese	873,101	people
— Nungs	13,306	»
— Muongs	900	»
— Mans	588	»
	<u>887,895</u>	people

According to their professions

PERCENTAGE

— Farmers	75%	665,923	people
— Fishers	10%	88,789	»
— Craftsmen, small tradesmen.	15%	133,183	»
		<u>887,895</u>	people

According to their faith

— Roman-Catholic	85%	754,710	people
— Buddhists and Protestants . .	15%	133,185	»
		<u>887,895</u>	people

2) *Resettlement Centres.*— At the same time, the number of resettlement centers raised to :

— In South Vietnam	127	centres
— In Southern Highlands	10	»
— In Central-Vietnam	55	»
	<u>192</u>	centres

3) *Reception Centre :*

Phutho, Xuân-Truong (Thuduc), Nhi-Thiên-Duong, Binh-Dông I, Binh-Dông II, Binh-Dông III, Bao-Hung-Thai, Rach-Rua, Binh-Tri-Dông, Binh-Thoi = 10 Centres.

4) *Lodgings built for the refugees :*

— In South Vietnam	35,524	compartments
— In Southern Highlands.	0	»
— In Central Vietnam.	8,048	»
	<u>43,572</u>	»

5) *Public installations set up for the refugees :*

Schools :

— Primary schools	29	schools
— Boys High Schools	4	»
— Girls High School	1	school
— Private High School (Tây ninh)	1	»
— Vocational and household works (Giadinh and Vung-Tau).	2	schools
— Hospital (Roques)	1	school
— Infirmeries	49	schools
— Maternities	35	»
— First-aid posts	97	»
— Information-Halls	18	»

6) *Wells.* — To provide pure drinking water to the refugees wells were dug as fellows :

— In South Vietnam	2,477	wells
— In Central Vietnam.	64	»
	<u>2,541</u>	wells

7) *Lands planted.* — During the first days of their resettlement, the refugees immediately started clearing the waste lands put at their disposal. The cultivable area is currently evaluated to 4,119 hectares (for South Vietnam).

8) *Expenditures for the refugees reception :*

In the first phase, upon the refugees' arrival, each one was allotted 700\$ plus 10 food-supply days (without distinction of age or sex) ; then, during the second phase, a 800-piaster allotment was provided to each civil servant and serviceman and their families.

Among the resettlement centres, one notices the centres for farmers, the ones for fishermen and handicraftsmen.

Centres for Fishermen.

- In South Vietnam (Cap Saint Jacques and Baria) 4 centres
- In Central Vietnam (at Thua-Thiên and Binh-thuân) 8 »
- Centres of handicraftsmen in Giadinh 3 »

Most of the others include agricultural centres, and mixed ones.

The resettlement centres have been set up in the form of collectivities, each comprising an Administrative Council, a village hall, a school, an infirmary and an information hall, and whose construction expenditures have been borne by the Commissionership General.

In proportion as the resettlement centres increased the reception ones decreased. From 10 at the beginning of the current year, the reception centres have now been reduced to 6 and will disappear in the near future.

II. — Situation of relief works for refugees during the period covering July 1955 and July 1956

As from July 1955, started the second phase during which the Commissionership General was busy performing its work by proceeding to :

- the resettlement of refugees still living in some reception centres ;
- the reclassification and relocation of refugees by regrouping them on the bases of their professional capabilities,

the over-crowdedness of resettlement centres, in attempts to revalorise fallow lands ;

— the integration of the resettlement centers into the villages so as to put the refugees under the local administration and to have them readapting normal life ;

— the grant of necessary working and production facilities to the refugees to help accelerate their readaptation and their centres' reintegration.

1) Number of resettled refugees :

	UP TO July 1, 1956	UP TO June 1, 1956	COMPARISON of results
South Vietnam . .	388,482 p.	470,561 p.	inc. by : 82,079 p.
Southern Highlands . . .	14,139 p.	45,375 p.	» : 31,236 p.
Central Vietnam .	65,614 p.	88,448 p.	» : 22,614 p.

The refugees, living in the reception centers, who were of 11,249 are reduced to 4,472.

2) Resettlement Center.— Moreover, 58 new resettlement centers have been created as shown by the following list :

	EXISTING in July 1955	EXISTING in June 1956	RESULTS
South Vietnam . .	127 centers	154 centers	inc. by 27 centers
Southern Highlands . . .	10 »	34 »	» 24 »
Central Vietnam .	55 »	62 »	» 7 »

a) Global effective of school children of the schools set up in the resettlement centers : 26,944. This effective does not include the school children of private schools.

Mass education courses created during the last period :

- South Vietnam 22 courses
- Central Vietnam. 24 »
- Total : 46 »

b) Schools created during the same period :

- Boy schools 4
- Girl school. 1
- Private schools 2

It is to be signalized especially that a secondary school was created at Cu-Chi with collects gathered by the newspaper « Le Figaro ».

c) Household work schools and professional schools :

Two new Household work schools were built : one at Hoa-Khanh (Cholon) and another at Cánhô.

d) Resettlement centers of school children. Three resettlement centers destined especially to the resettlement centers having lost every relation with their families were created, 2 of which for 450 school children and one for 24 school girls.

Social and Sanitary Action :

- Hospitals 2
- Infirmeries 51
- Maternities. 38
- First aid posts 97
- Mobile sanitary groups 2
- Stomatology Section 1
- Ophthalmology Section 1
- Consultation rooms for civil servants 1
- D. D. T. Groups 1

Sanitary Action :

	UP TO July 1955	from July 1955 to June 1956	COMPARED Results
Number of persons having received medicines	529,956	1,112,687	Increase : 582,711

Cares distributed.	1,529,170	1,598,780	69,610
Anti - choleric vaccinations. . .	40,000	42,040	2,040
Anti-small pox vaccinations. . .	45,000	51,385	6,385
Surface pulverized with D. D. T. . .	620,047 _{sq. m.}	1,220,731 _{sq. m.}	600,682 _{sq. m.}

Social Action

An-Lac Orphanage.

This orphanage is sheltering all the orphans collected in North Vietnam, whose parents were victims of war. These orphans amount to 226 including 141 young boys and 85 young girls.

Asylum for old people.

An asylum for old and disabled people without support was created at Ho-Nai (Bien-Hoa). This philanthropic establishment is placed under the direction of a Catholic priest.

Wells.

The question of supply in water of the resettlement centers was resolved by the sinking of wells which amount to 5,405.

	WELLS EXISTING IN JULY 1955	WELLS EXISTING IN JULY 1956	COMPARED RESULTS
South Vietnam :	2,477	5,133	Increase : 2,656
Southern Highlands . . . :	0	131	131
Central V.N. . . :	64	141	77
Total :	2,541	5,405	2,864

Cultivated ricefields.

	CLEARED AREA	CULTIVATED AREA
South Vietnam . . .	4,615 hectares	4,615 hectares
Southern Highlands. .	493 »	422 »
Central Vietnam . . .	2,406 »	2,406 »

Comparatively with 1955, there is a total increase of 10,839 hectares. It was noted a considerable increase of market-gardening products harvested especially in the Southern Highlands where the Commissioner General endeavors to organize sale cooperatives in order to safeguard the interests of the productive refugees.

*Plow-animals distributed from July 1, 1955
to June 30, 1956*

With a view to helping the refugee farmers, plow animals bought from Thailand, various seeds and fertilizers were distributed to them.

Plow-animals distributed:

South Vietnam :	2,148 buffaloes	0 oxen
Central Vietnam :	40 »	53 »
Totals :	2,188 »	53 »

Seeds distributed to resettlement centers:

The following seeds were distributed by the cares of the Agriculture Encouraging Service to the resettlement centers:

— White maize.	830	bags
— Yellow maize	529	»
— Gourd	959	»
— Cucumber.	1,658	»
— Lettuce.	1,332	»
— Chinese cabbage	937	»
— Bean	6,245	»

— Beetroot	1,256	»
— Pimento	984	»
— Petsai	577	»
— Onion No. 1.	2,114	»
— Onion No. 2.	337	»

Fertilizers distributed:

398 tons of fertilizers have been distributed to different resettlement centers as follows:

— Giadinh	81,700
— Thudaumot	5,700
— Baria	9,700
— Tânán	0,600
— Cholon.	175,300
— Biênhoa	24,600
— Tâyninh	16,600
— Mytho	41,700
— Soctrang	11,000
— Bentre	15,500
— Vinlong.	15,500

Total: 398,000

Farm tools distributed:

— Hoes, harrows, picks, sickles, spades,
saws, plows. 58,852 pieces.

Relief in money: From July 1, 1955 to today's date the following amounts have been granted to the refugees:

— Allowances of \$ 800. . . . \$	8,175,180.00
— Allowances of \$ 700 paid in the Capital	26,119,800.00
— Allowances of \$ 700 paid at the centers	48,506,320.00
— Birth or death subsidies. . . .	1,244,600.00
— Subsidies for construction of houses.	34,171,300.00

III. — Works accomplished in the last year.

1) *Resettlement*

Number of refugees having left the North during the period of prorogation of delay and of those who crossed the 17th parallel after this period by their own means, fetched by the Commissionership General: 76,149 persons

- Number of persons resettled in the last year. 136,149 »
- Number of resettlement centers created. 58 »
- Number of schools created :
 - primary schools. 150 schools
 - secondary school 1 school
 - household work school 4 »
- Number of maternities created 3
- Number of sanitary groups formed. 6
- Wells sunk 2,864 wells
- Plough-animals distributed 2,188 buffaloes
53 oxen
- Seeds distributed 12,760 bags
weighing. 13,309 kilos 750
- Fertilizers distributed. 398 tons
- Ricefields cultivated 10,839 hectares
- Reliefs in money to refugees. \$ 118,217,200.00

2) *Reclassification and resettlement of refugees.*

The resettlement works were practically achieved, 70 per cent having been resettled, the Commissionership General works so that the refugees can, after a brief delay, become self-sufficient and readapt themselves to the normal life of the place.

It is so that the resettlement works have changed direction beginning early 1956 after the Assembly of the representatives of the refugees resettled in the Western provinces and the 1st Congress of the Refugees.

According to this change the resettlement centers must be achieved within a time-limit fixed in advance in order to be

integrated into the villages and submitted to the authority of the local Administration.

For this purpose, the Commissionership General created the Direction of the studies of the technical plan and missions of experts including the members of the USOM and Michigan State University in order to study the situation of the resettlement centers and of the regions able to receive refugees.

— Reception centers will be soon dissolved,

— Resettlement centers presenting no signs of prosperity will be transferred to another place.

— Over-populated centers will be de-congested ; the exceeding number of their population will be directed toward other places.

— Those which present signs of prosperity and which are not much populated will have to receive new resettled people.

— To group the refugees, as much as possible, according to their profession : farmers where there are ricefields, fishermen on the seaside and handicraftmen near the cities.

With a view to carrying out the abovementioned programme, the Commissionership General has drafted projects to achieve resettlement centers, based, on the one hand on the rapport of the mission studies on the other hand on the plan of economic development and agrarian reform of the Government, and finally on the professional abilities of the refugees.

The projects provide the distribution to the refugees of subsistence means until when their works begin to yield (4 piasters per person and per day for about 6 months.)

The creation of communication roads, communal houses schools, infirmeries, maternities, information halls. etc... is also provided,

For the time being, 87 of these projects have been approved by the organizations of the USOM for a total amount of 517, 597, 029 piasters in favor of 387,117 refugees.

Internal reorganization of the Commissionership General and training of personnel

The Commissionership General for Refugees was reorganized in order to cope with the needs required by the new

works. The decentralization of powers was applied. In each province there is a representative of the Commissioner General watching the execution of the project for the whole province a managing accountant, who takes care of the expenditures to be done, and finally a delegate of the Plan for the studies of the projects.

The representative in a province can cumulate the functions of representative of a neighboring province where the number of resettled refugees is not very important. Under the authority of this civil servants is placed, in each center or in a group of center, a Commissioner for resettlement who works in concert with the resettlement committee of the center for the realization of the projects.

For the training of the personnel who will have to apply the new programme, a training course was opened at Cu-Chi.

Simultaneously, the Commissionership General for Refugees has sent a large part of its own personnel to provinces in order to work in cooperation with the newly trained personnel.

Propaganda.

In order to create a climate favorable to the change of the working system, the Propaganda Service of the Commissionership General has launched « Autarky campaigns » in order to fight against the « spirit of subordination, » to promote at the same time the cooperation, mutual aid and fraternity between the compatriots of North, South, Central Vietnam or the Southern Highlands without discrimination of religion.

Integration of Resettlement Centers into the villages.

Now 29 resettlement centers have been turned into villages administered in the same way as any other one.

These centers are located at :

— Mytho	4
— Thudaumot.	6
— Biênhoa	10
— Vung-Tau	1

— Cholon	7
— Longxuyên	1
Total :	<u>29</u>

IV.— The great-scale programme has been realized

1) *Cai-San* (Rachgia).— the first phase of the realization of the *Cai-San* Resettlement Project has been fully achieved.

The Commissionership General for Refugees has dispatched to this center 37,500 people previously settled at :

— Giadinh.	10,312	people
— Biênhoa.	12,123	»
— Đông-Nai-Thuong	2,668	»
— Longxuyên	3,179	»
— Bèntre	2,657	»
— Mytho	296	»
— Cholon	954	»
— Thua-Thiên	126	»
— Tâyninh.	692	»
— Baria	659	»
— Vinglong	207	»
— Thudáumôt	1,168	»
— Saigon-Cholon	830	»
— Other centers	1,685	»

A modest daily subvention has been granted to every refugees settled in *Cai-San* Center for a 9-month period. They also received building materials for their houses and a field of 3 «Mâu» for each family. In the first days, they could be employed to the canals' digging and embanking work ; and they were paid by pieces.

To help them in the first farming works, a mechanical ploughing and sowing have been made available.

— Houses built	1,653
— Frames allotted	4.195
— Basements constructed	3,053

2) *Lagna*. — This is a fertile part of the Southern Highlands, particularly flourishing, with thick woods and abounding-in-fish rivers.

— Refugees resettled.	4,185 persons
— Building area	559 ha.
— Reclaimed lands	80 ha.
— Roads made.	9 km.
— Lodgings erected	70 compartments
— Infirmaries	2 »
— Cooperatives	9 »
— Storehouses	2 »
— Communal Halls	2 »
— Workshops	1 »
— Wells	14 »

3) *Banmethuot* (Central Vietnam)

— Refugees resettled.	7,958 persons
— Lodgings erected	250 compartments
— Lodgings under-construction.	500 »

4) *Cu-My — Binh-gia* (French Technical and Economic Aid project):

<i>Binh-Gia</i> : Refugees resettled	6,560 persons
Lodgings built.	1,400 compartments
Wells.	19
School	1
Communal House	1

Cu-My: (Fishermen's Center):

Resettled	4,667 persons
Lodgings built	300 compartments
Wells.	19
Infirmary	1
Information Hall.	1
Communal Hall	1

School	1
Fishing boats allotted.	7

5) *Gia-Kiểm* :

Resettled	23,944 persons
Roads.	38 kms.
Reclaimed area	494 ha.
Cultivated area	459 ha.
Plough-cattle allotted	17 oxen.
Farm-tools allotted.	400 machete
Seeds distributed	400 piculs.

6) *Phung-Hiệp* :

Resettled	2,467 persons
Lodgings built	500 compartments
Schools.	2
Cultivated area	3 ha
Plough-cattle allotted.	201 oxen
Farm-tools allotted	142 machete

7) *Dai-Hai* :

Allotted	5,087 persons
Lodgings built	997 compartments
Dikes	11 kms.
Cultivated area.	10 ha.
Area under reclamation	2,100 ha.
Plough-oxen allotted.	580
Fertilizers distributed	11 tons
Tilapia fish distributed	2,000 young ones
Farm tools distributed	4,000 ones.

8) *Tây-ninh* : (*Reclaimed lands*) :

Tam-Long resettlement center :	325 ha.
Bên-soi » » :	30 »
Ho-Don » » :	200 »

Trang-Bôm »	» : 200 »
Roads achieved	8,800 kms.

9) *Thudaomot* :

Reclaimed area	83 ha.
Cultivated area	64 ha.

10) *Mytho* :

Resettled :

Anh-Duc center.	280 persons
Thanh-Phu —	458 —
Long-Dinh —	5037 —
Ba-Beo —	7307 —
Total. .	<u>15602 persons</u>

Lodging built	2350 comparments
Cultivated areas at Long-Dinh .	69 ha
Ba-Beo	<u>336 —</u>
Total. .	405 ha

V. — General situation after 2 years

After two years, the refugees resettlement works have recorded satisfactory results :

1) *On the material plan* :

Each family of the resettled people (averagely including 5 persons) has got a sufficiently large lodging surrounded by a garden in which they can plant vegetables, fruit trees and breed poultry to increase their income.

The farmer has his fields, his ox, his farm tools ; the handicraftsmen has his tools ; the fisherman, his boat and fishing items. So, their life return to a normal one as if they were working on their homeland ;

2) *On the social plan* :

Each Resettlement Center has a Communal Hall, its schools, its health installations ;

3) *On the spiritual plan :*

The Roman Catholics and Protestants have their churches, and the Buddhists, their pagodas for their religious services. The same material reliefs are given to them.

Every Resettlement Center has its Information Hall and reading rooms.

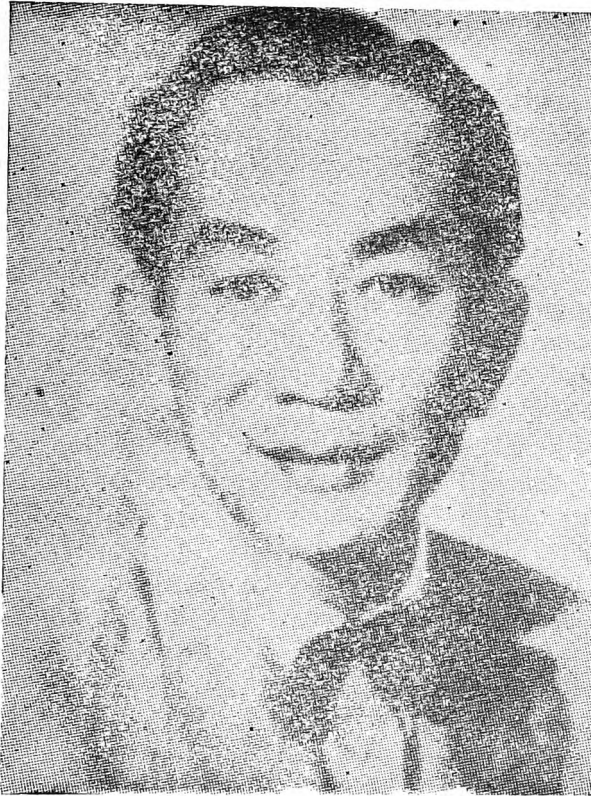
4) *Emigration influence :*

From the economic view point. — The great majority of the refugees are hard-working men, leading a very simple life ; they are producing much and consuming little, thus surely contributing to the country's prosperity.

Furthermore, thanks to their large number, they are bringing a solution to the problem of labour shortage for realizing the economic development programme laid down by the Government.

From the political and cultural view point. — The importance of the refugees' mass astonishes the whole world and at the same time constitutes the gravest moral failure for communism ; this contributes to brighten the national cause particularly for our compatriots of the South who, from now on, realize how is tyrannical the Viêt-Công's policy and false is their propaganda, thus encouraging the former to participate in the anti-communist campaign and support the President Ngô's government.





MR. NGUYỄN-VĂN-THỜI
Secretary of State for Agrarian Reform

XII.— ACTIVITIES OF THE DEPARTMENT FOR LAND PROPERTIES AND AGRARIAN REFORMS

In parallel with the realization of the national salvation work, the President of Republic is constantly dealing with solving various social problem, the most important of which seems to be the improvement of living conditions of the farmers who constitute the population's basis.

This has led him towards creating on May 11, 1955, the Department for Land Properties and Agrarian Reforms which then started operating in conformity with the President's principles and instructions concerning this delicate undertaking: the Agrarian Reforms.

To be able to easily attain the expected goal, the Department organized a series of lectures for the sake of all the province Chief and Directors of Agricultural Services, as well as the delegates of landowners and farmers, in view of proceeding to a deep and detailed survey on the questions relative to the means and methods to be put in effect for performing such reforms.

This survey done, the said Department put it into practice, and directed its activities to following points:

I.— Creation of Agricultural and Agrarian Reforms Committee

CADRES' FORMATION

To vulgarize the Government's policy of Agrarian Reforms, the Department created Agricultural Committees on every scale, and Agrarian Reforms Committees on provincial scale whose role is to take adequate measures and put in effect regulations fixed for the achievement of the elaborated action program. To get an idea on the importance of the works done we hereun-

der release a chart showing the situation of *Agricultural Committees* in different provinces in South and Central-Vietnam :

SOUTH-VIETNAM :

PROVINCES	DISTRICTS	CANTONS	VILLAGES
1 — Baclieu	4	7	35
2 — Baria	3	5	20
3 — Bentre	4	15	73
4 — Bienhoa	4	10	56
5 — Cantho	5	10	55
6 — Chaudoc	5	8	36
7 — Cholon	5	12	69
8 — Giadinh	5	15	59
9 — Gocong	2	5	40
10 — Hatien	—	—	—
11 — Longxuyen	5	7	42
12 — Mytho	4	12	112
13 — Rachgia	4	5	28
14 — Sadec	2	4	20
15 — Soctrang	8	17	59
16 — Tanan	3	8	46
17 — Tayninh	3	10	23
18 — Thudaumot	5	8	44
19 — Traving	5	13	5
20 — Vinhlong	4	10	—
21 — Vungtau	—	—	—

CENTRAL-VIETNAM :

1 — Danang	—	—	—
2 — Bing-Dinh	7	80	672
3 — Binh-Thuân	6	29	65
4 — Khanh-Hoa	6	29	193
5 — Ninh-Thuân	3	12	82
6 — Phu-Yên	5	47	315
7 — Quang-Nam	4	33	459
8 — Quang-Tri	4	22	214
9 — Quang-Ngai	6	22	85
10 — Thua-Thiên	5	40	238

Then, to provide these committees' action with more impulsion and efficiency, lots of Agrarian Reforms cadres have been trained and sent all over the villages to keep the rural people informed of the governments' policy, to help the farmers fill in some administrative formalities concerning the loan applications, the land-leasing bills, the applications for plough-cattle granting, the inventory of fallow fields.

II.— Farmers' Statute — Land Reclamation

3 million of printed land-leasing bills have been distributed throughout the national territory to avoid the farmers from troubles, and expenditures caused by the making of these bills. Moreover, measures have been taken in their favour regarding the land-leasing (reduction of land-leasing rate, ownership after 5 uninterrupted working years.)

For the reclamation of fallow lands census works have been undertaken everywhere and a 225-million piasters has been made available by the Agricultural Credit Service to be allotted to farmers as short-term loans. For the same purpose, the Department has set up an importation programme of 10,000 oxen to be distributed to needy farmers. Thanks to the U.S.O.M.'s contribution, this programme has been realized in part. 1,759 beasts of burden have been bought abroad and distributed in various provinces in South Vietnam as shown in the below chart:

Tayninh	: 50	Mytho	: 463	Cantho	: 101
Thudaumot	: 49	Gocong	: 34	Soctrang	: 100
Bienhoa	: 50	Bentre	: 90	Baclieu	: 100
Giadinh	: 50	Vinhlone	: 144	Rachgia	: 81
Cholon	: 50	Sadec	: 51	Chaudoc	: 101
Tanan	: 80	Longxuyen	: 101		
Commissionership General for Refugees : 100					

Land-leasing bills recorded in different provinces of South-Vietnam up to January 1956 :

— Baclieu	16,863	including bills of samples A,B,C.
— Baria	390	id
— Bentre	8,349	id

— Bienhoa	4,168	id
— Cantho.	15,630	id
— Chaudoc	17,824	id
— Cholon	7,629	id
— Giadinh	2,933	id
— Gocong.	7,619	id
— Longxuyen	27,685	id
— Mytho	26,034	id
— Rachgia	10,957	id
— Sadec	9,498	id
— Soctrang	36,106	id
— Tanan	3,822	id
— Tayninh	1,340	id
— Thudaumot	1,262	id
— Travinh	6,829	id
— Vinhlong	28,554	id

*Land-leasing bills recorded in different provinces
of Central Vietnam up to January 1956 :*

— Binh-Thuan	2,300 including bills of models A, B, C.	
— Khanh-Hoa	2,072	id
— Ninh-Thuan	300	id
— Phu-Yen	24,490	id
— Quang-Nam	12,581	id
— Quang-Ngai	1,730	id
— Quang-Tri.	393	id
— Thua-Thien	454	id

*Activities of Service of Land-Properties and
Direction of Land-Registry*

To safeguard the landed ownership and avoid any contentions action in the future, new landed books and titles have been established, — particularly those concerning the lands allotted by the Government to farmers.

For the last two years, the Land-Registry service has been dealing with surveying Saigon-Cholon area, drawing plans of state lands, laying down roads and carrying out the allotment of zones affected by April 1955-events.

Works in provinces include cadastral plans of chief-towns, changes to be brought in other plans and in land-registry documents of districts and villages.

Moreover, it is charged with collecting taxes of state land-renting and controlling properties renting fees.

Finally the Land-Registry Service has to cope with other no less important operations : drafting new land-registry documents to replace those destroyed by the war, checking the categories of land properties, establishing land-leasing bills, distributing plough animals, allotting short-term loans.

Chart showing the importance of short-term loans granted in 1955

A. — South-Viétnam :

P R O V I N C E S	C R E D I T S G R A N T E D U P T O S E P T . , 1 6 , 1 9 5 5	C R E D I T S G R A N T E D U P T O D E C . , 2 0 , 1 9 5 5
Gocông	V.N.\$400,000	V.N.\$600,000
Biênhoa	100,000	500,000
Longxuyên	800,000	540,000
Baria	225,000	220,000
Rachgia	5,000,000	2,000,000
Tânan	275,000	500,000
Mytho	2,000,000	810,000
Sadec	20,000	90,000
Thudáumôt	1,400,000	nil
Cántho	2,000,000	2,000,000
Cholon	2,000,000	nil
Tây ninh	1,000,000	nil
Vinhlông	1,300,000	1,000,000
Soctrang	1,000,000	5,000,000
Châudôc	480,000	1,000,000

Bèntre.	2,000,000	nil
Giadinh	nil	40,000
Travinh	nil	700,000
Bacliêu	10,000,000	—
	Total V.N. \$	45,000,000

B. — Central-Viêtnam :

— Quang-Tri V.N.\$	50,000	
— Thua-Thiên.	1,000,000	
— Quang-Nam.	2,250,000	
— Quang-Ngai.	1,500,000	
— Binh-Dinh	2,000,000	
— Phu-Yên.	2,000,000	
— Khanh-Hoa	500,000	
— Ninh-Thuân.	200,000	
— Binh-Thuân.	500,000	
	Total V.N. \$	10,000,000

**III. — Exploitation of « Plaine des Jongs »
by motorized proceeding**

A motor-tilled zone has been created in My-An « Plaine des Jongs », in view of having the fallow lands made available for cultivation. This is the first experience on motor-cultivation undertaken by the Department; but, according to the experts, the results will go beyond all expectations.

Indeed, thanks to 8 cultivators, 7,000 hectares of lands have been ploughed, and paddy plants are now swimmingly growing and promising a wonderful harvest (Experts estimate that 1 hectare will yield about 1,200 kgs of grain).

So, the Department has envisaged to intensify this cultivation proceeding and create several other zones similar to the My-An one.

IV. — Organization of Cooperatives and People's agricultural Credits

Cooperatives for paddy sale and ensilage have been set up with a view to defending the farmers' interests and combating the dishonest manoeuvres of the speculators. 20 USOM-sponsored cooperatives have been created, and a 40-million piaster credit will be soon made available by the Department for the installation of 20 others.

Furthermore, an amount of 35-million piasters has been dedicated to the construction of silos as well as to the needy farmers' sake.

Viewing the same purpose a People's Agricultural Credit has been established with a 225-million piaster worth fund.





Mr. NGUYỄN-CÔNG-VIÊN
Secretary of State for Agriculture

XIII. — ACTIVITIES OF THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

For long months, our farmers, deeply influenced by the partition of the country and bothered by the rebels gangs didn't carry out their farming with the necessary cares as they should. But at the end of 1955, thanks to the work of pacification and economic recovery of President Ngô, our farmers return to a normal life amidst a peaceful and confident atmosphere.

Agriculture, breeding and forestry exploitation have resumed their routine activities and will certainly contribute to the national economic recovery in a near future.

Achievements scored in 1955 — 1956

A. — AGRICULTURE

1. — RECLAMATION OF FALLOW LANDS AND AID TO FARMERS

a) Agricultural hydraulic works :

- Springs dredging,
- Irrigation trenches digging ;
- Canals dredging ;
- Flood-gates construction ;
- Dikes erection and reparation ;
- Dams building.

The total expenditures for the above mentioned agricultural hydraulic works made up to June 1956 amounted to V.N. \$ 10,685,000.

The cultivated area has benefitted by an increase of 19,750 hectares and the output has increased by an average of 40,000 tons of paddy a year.

b) Pumping works :

Within the framework of the aid to farmers, portable-small sized pumps and Diesel motor-pumps have been lent to different cooperatives of Thua-Thiên, Quang-Nam and Khanh-Hoa provinces.

Motor-pumps stations have also been constructed for Tây-Lộc and Dai-Diên cooperatives (respectively in Thua-Thiên and Khanh-Hoa provinces). Furthermore, loans were granted to farmers of Quang-Ngai province to purchase 30 large sized motor-pumps worked by gasogene. These loans amounted to V. N. \$ 2, 151,000. Mobile pumping teams have been set up to irrigate the dried fields of Mytho, Gocông, Soctrang and Baria provinces.

c) Distribution of farm tools, fertilizers, seeds, etc... :

Distribution of following items have been made :

- 600,000 form tools including ploughs, harrows, saws, spades, picks, etc...
- 7,038 tons of fertilizers ;
- 35,000 « gia » (1 gia = 40 litres) rice seeds, 21,000 kgvs. vegetables seeds 164,000 sugar cane and manioc cuttings ;
- V. N. \$ 500,000 worth of insecticide powder ;
- 210 looms.

2.— CREATION OF COOPERATIVES

Following cooperatives have been created on June 1956 :

- *Agricultural Cooperatives* set up in many places in Thua-Thiên Quang-Nam, Quang-Ngai and Khanh-Hoa provinces
- *Rice-grower Cooperatives :*
- Cai-Rang Cooperative (Cân-tho)
- Thanh-Quoi Cooperative (Long-Xuyên)
- Soc-Sai Cooperative (Bên-trê).
- *Sugar-cane planter Cooperatives :*
- Tam-Binh-Xa Cooperative (Gia-Dinh)
- Hiệp-Hoa — (Cho-Lon)
- Nghĩa-Hạnh —)

— Son-Tinh — (Quang-Ngai)

— Mô-Duc —)

— *Market-gardener Cooperatives* :

— Thua-Thiên Cooperative (Huế)

— *Tobacco Producer Cooperatives* :

— Khanh-hoa Cooperative (Nha-trang)

— Thap Cham » (Binh-Thuân)

— *Forestry exploiter and woodcutter Cooperatives* :

— Forestry exploiter Cooperative for South-Vietnam in Biên-Hoa ;

— Woodcutter Cooperatives of My-Phuoc and Lai-Hung in Thudaumot.

— *Fisherman Cooperatives* :

— Gia-Kiêm Cooperatives (Biên-Hoa)

— Hồ-Dôn » (Tây-Ninh)

— Cooperative members : 9,000

— Capital paid up. . . : VN\$. 602,000

Loans granted by the Government within the American-Aid framework: V.N.\$ 14,930,000.

3. — *Qualitative and quantitative improvement of the output.*

a) *Seeds selection* :

In 1955-1956, 1,023 kinds of selected rice seeds have been put in cultivation, numbering as follows :

— 612 local sorts

— 259 foreign sorts

— 104 mixed sorts

— 48 mixed sorts supplied by « Cuttack » Institute.

— Cultivation and distribution of selected sorts of seeds :

Experiment on cultivation of selected sorts of seeds has been carried out in 11 provinces of South Vietnam and 2 provinces of Central Vietnam.

— Proving grounds. 60

- Total cultivated area 1,919 ha.
- Quantity of seeds distributed . . . 1,600 tons.

b) Agricultural works :

- Agricultural hydraulic works ;
- Instrument modernization : many traditional agricultural instruments have been overhauled such as norias, paddy decorticating apparatus, spades, hoes, etc., then distributed to farmers.

- Rural constructions : two rice-mills, 4 silos and 4 Quonset huts have been built for the cooperatives of Soc-Sai (Bentre) and Cai-Rang (Cântho). 3 fertilizer storehouses have been set up in Phu-My and Nhatrang.

- Creation and maintenance of nurseries of fruit trees in many provinces ;

Young plants and grafted cuttings of various selected fruit trees have been distributed to the population.

- A proving ground for sugar-cane plantation has been set up in Nghia-Lô nearby Quang-Ngai ;

- Experiments have been made on the « covering » plants in view of improving them and defending them against weeds ;

- Destruction of insects noxious for the harvests, plantations, etc... in some provinces such as Quang-Nam, Tuy-Hoa, Thua-Thiên, Blao, Banmethuôt, Thudâumôt, Buu-Hoa, Mytho and Phan-Rang ;

- Soil analyses in various regions ;

- Plantes' diseases studies ;

- Tests on the growing of cultivated mushrooms ;

- Self-sown plant studies.

B. — BREEDING

1. — COMPLETION OF THE ORGANIZATION

During the first year into power of President Ngô, the Breeding Service created the Inspection of Foods and the Service of Industry of animal products.

During the 2nd year (from July 7, 1955 to July 7, 1956), 3 other organizations were instituted :

- a) Institute of microbiology and pathology ;
- b) Center of breeding researches at Tân-Son-Nhut ;
- c) Bureau of Zootheistic researches.

a) — *The Institute of Microbiology and Pathology can replace the Pasteur Institute of Nhatrang and is commissioned :*

— to diagnose the diseases of the live stock for all the veterinary organizations of the country ;

— to prepare vaccines and serums in order to preserve the live stock against contagious diseases ;

— to make researches on microbiology and pathology particular to local live stock.

For the time being, this Institute is concentrating all its efforts on the production of vaccine L, a newly-discovered vaccine which proves especially effective against rinderpest.

A campaign of struggle against rinderpest was launched at the beginning of 1956 and is at full swing in different regions of South, Central Vietnam and the Southern Highlands.

b— *The Breeding Research Center has as mission :*

— Experimental Studies and production of fodder plants for extensive breeding ;

— Preparation of concentrated foods for cattle ;

— Analysis of foods destined to cattle, studies to set up an appropriated formula of ration ;

— Selection of pure-breed animals ;

— Acclimation of imported animals ;

— Intensive production of chickens of foreign races (electric incubator) with a view to encouraging aviculture.

c— *The Bureau of Zootheistic researches has the role of:*

— Studying and collecting all documents having a technical or administrative character ;

— Studying and drafting common programs of actions for the Veterinary Services ;

- Entering into relations with scientific and economic establishments;
- Participating in the conferences of studies and researches;
- Popularizing the realizations of the Veterinary Service;
- Drawing up statistics concerning the said Service.

2.— *ACTIVITIES OF EACH BRANCH AND RESULTS OBTAINED*

Below are the realizations carried out by the Veterinary Service from July 7, 1955 to July 7, 1956:

— Live stock existing in Free Vietnam at the moment of the coming to power of President Ngo:

- Cattle (buffaloes and oxen) 350,000 heads
- Pigs 1,000,000 »
- Poultry 2,000,000 units

(Census of August, September, and October 1954)

— Live stock existing in Free Vietnam in July 1955:

- Cattle (buffaloes and oxen) 600,000 heads
- Pigs 1,500,000 »
- Poultry 8,000,000 units

Live stock existing in Free Vietnam in February 1956:

- Cattle (buffaloes and oxen) 950,000
- Pigs 2,000,000
- Poultry 10,000,000
- Horses 17,250
- Goats 41,443
- Sheep 2,635

(These last figures include the live stock of the recently pacified regions and buffaloes imported from Thailand).

To develop more and more breeding, 4 breeding farms were established at Ben Cat, Xuan-Loc, Banmethuot and Phan-Rang.

Moreover, a new breeding research center was created at Tan-Son-nhut in order to complete and consolidate the productivity of different breeding farms of the country.

3. — PROTECTION OF LIVE STOCK

Vaccines prepared during the period from July 7, 1955 to June 30, 1956 :

— Against chicken cholera	44,470
— Against rinderpest	22,600
— Vaccine L.	81,060

Animals having been inoculated :

— Against rinderpest by vaccine L.	30,000
— Against other contagious diseases	
— Buffaloes	65,939
— Oxen	63,063
— Pigs	35,320
— Dogs	1,196
— Chickens.	34,533

4. — CONTROL OF LIVE STOCK AND ANIMAL PRODUCTS

Number of animals sacrificed in the slaughter centers during the last 2 years :

— Buffaloes	11,963
— Oxen	39,428
— Pigs	772,527
— Goats	1,955
— Sheep	6

To these figures, we have to add those of the animals killed in different villages outside the control of the Veterinary Service and which are, at least, equivalent.

Animals imported from Thailand in order to be distributed to peasants :

— Buffaloes	5,591
— Oxen	629
— Horses	10
— Pigs	215
— Sheep	649

165

Imported animal products :	
— Frozen meat	270,153 kilos
Animal products of the country :	
— Cow milk	329,152 liters
— Goat milk	21,309 »
— (Chicken or duck's) eggs. .	150,000,000 eggs
— Hides.	60,000 tons
— Dressed hides.	8,969 kilos

5. — TRAINING OF TECHNICIANS

Four students, including 2 veterinarians, have completed their studies at the Veterinary School of Lyon. The latter 2 were graduated at the Doctorate and already came back to the country.

Three other veterinarians are attending the superior courses of microbiology at the Paster Institute of Paris.

Nine others and a veterinary nurse were also sent to France in order to attend the perfecting courses on breeding on the protection of animals and on the industry of animal products.

Finally, 9 veterinary nurses are attending technical probationary courses at the Paster Institute of Nhatrang.

During the last year, the school of breeding cadres of Tan-Son-Nhut has trained 120 cadres in 3 successive sessions.

6. — HAS PARTICIPATED IN THE FOLLOWING INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCES :

- International Office of Epizooties at Paris.
- Veterinary Conference at Bangkok.
- Conference on Breeding in Australia.
- Conference on Breeding of Poultry in India.
- 4th Conference of the United Nations' Foods and Agriculture Organization at Rome.

7. — TECHNICAL EDUCATION

During eight years of war, all the schools of agriculture forestry and breeding have ceased working; hence the shortage of technical personnel.

To cope with the pressing needs in personnel, the Department of Agriculture immediately set up a special service in charge of the study of agricultural questions and taking care of the appliance of the programme of establishment of schools, training of technicians. This is the Technical Education and Agricultural Practice Service.

Hereinafter are the works accomplished by the aforesaid service :

**1. — NATIONAL SCHOOL OF AGRICULTURE,
FORESTRY AND BREEDING**

Built in 1955, at Blao, along the Saigon-Dalat road, the National School of Agriculture, Forestry and Breeding was inaugurated on January 3, 1956 by the President of the Republic. The first session was opened on October 9, 1955 for 50 students of both sexes and several free listeners.

2. — AGRICULTURAL PRACTICAL SCHOOLS

Three Agricultural Practical Schools are being built at Cantho, at Cu-Chi and in central Vietnam. Their completion was scheduled for the end of this year.

3. — MODEL AGRICULTURAL FARMS AND SEASONAL COURSES

A programme has been drafted for the establishment of model farms and seasonal courses in different chief towns provinces and villages with a view to popularizing agricultural education in the rural centers.

This programme will be applied before long.

D. — ENCOURAGEMENT TO AGRICULTURE

The activities of the Service of Encouragement to Agriculture aim at making our peasants benefit the last progresses of the agricultural and breeding science. The immediate consequences will be the increase of productivity, the reorganization of the rural life which will finally result in the general raise of the living standard of all the people.

1. — ACCOMPLISHED WORKS

3 training courses of technical personnel have been opened. Moreover, provincial services were established especially at Thu

Dau-Mot, Tan-An, Mytho, Cholon, Gia-Dinh, Gocong, Cantho, Tra-Vinh, Soctrang, Khanh-Hoa, Vinh-Long etc...

Other activities :

— Propagation of varieties of rice having been experimented by the Rice Office.

— Propagation of the use of appropriated fertilizers.

— Creation of the Agricultural Youth Movement aiming at training model young farmers. 106 agricultural youth groups totalling 2,000 members were created.

— Improvement of rural life in Thudaumot and Cholon provinces. These works will be soon extended to neighbouring regions and later throughout the national territory.

— Distribution of seeds and pure-breed pigs to refugees in resettlement centers.

2. — WORKS TO BE DONE

— Creation of provincial agricultural services at: Banmethuot, Moc-Hoa, Phong-Thanh, Tam-Can, Bien-Hoa, Sadec, Long-Xuyen, Binh-Dinh and Dong Nai Thuong.

— Creation of nurseries at Banmethuot, Thudaumot, Baria Blao in order to provide the families of resettled refugees with young plants.

— To increase the training of technical personnel.

E. — WATERS AND FORESTS

During the years of trouble the national forest domain was subjected to disastrous ravages and it is proven by the reports of the interested services, after their factfinding tours, that the clumps of trees of Central Vietnam were the most damaged.

With a view to protecting the forests, the same services (Service for the restoration and protection of nature) drafted a program of restoration of forests. The application of this program will be supported by the American Aid.

1. — REAFFORESTATION WORKS

Last year, it was proceeded to the plantation of:

- 35,000 « filaos » in the dunes of Thuan An
- 35,000 » Nam O
- 35,000 » Cua Dai
- 36,000 » Ba Ha and Dong Hai

Moreover, a nursery of « filaos » was created at Nang Tinh (Tuy-Hoa), another at Phan-Ri (Phan-Thiet), a 3rd one at Phan-Rang.

A nuresery of « Go at Dai-An (Bien-Hoa).

2.— PROTECTION OF FORESTS

— A fire-checking line of 56 kilometers was established at Binh-Thuan.

— Organization for the supervision of forest fires was created.

— Reconnaissance of the wild forests of Song Chi and Giang Chi with a view to establishing fire-checking lines.

3.— PRODUCTION AND INDUSTRY

— Control of timber industry.

— Creation of three cooperatives of wood-cutters at Bau Long and My-Phuoc.

Forest products exploited during the 2nd year of the President Ngo administration.

Timber : 399,573 cubic meters

Fire wood : 518,437 »

Charcoal : 29,129 tons

during the 1st year:

Timber : 290,025 cubic meters

Fire wood : 402,921 »

Charcoal : 13,546 tons

4.— CONTINENTAL FISHERIES

— Distribution of young fishes at Thuduc, Gocong, Tra-vinh, Vinh-Long and Soctrang.

- Distribution of ropes to fishermen.
- Fish-breeding course at the fish-breeding center of Thuduc.
- Organization of sale of Tilapia.
- Distribution of young Tilapia fishes at the fish-breeding center of Cua Be.
- Studies for the conservation of Tilapia by smoke at Nhatrang and Thuduc.
- Experiences of breeding of Tilapia in the flooded rice-fields at Binh-Loi.
- Creation of a new fish-breeding center at Tay-Ninh.

Finally, it is to be signalized that Vietnam has participated in the Conference of Fisheries held in Tokyo in September 1955.





Mr. TRẦN-HỮU-PHƯƠNG
Secretary of State for Finance

XIV.— ACTIVITIES OF DEPARTEMENT OF FINANCES

During the first year in power of President Ngo, the Department of Finances especially devoted to restore the national finances, a heavy heritage of deficits left by the previous governments.

However, despite its efforts, the incomes carried out during the session of 1954 did not succeed in covering the expenditures, this was due to the loss for the Budget of the important part of contribution of North Vietnam.

Confronted with such a situation, the Department judged as opportune to proceed to a clearance of the Finances of the State : on the one hand, it continued to apply the measures taken previously, on the other hand, it tried to take new ones able to increase the resources of the Nation.

For this purpose, during the 2nd year in power of President Ngo, the activities of the Department of Finances aimed at the following objectives.

I. — Clearance of the Administration of public funds

A saving movement was created in all the branches of the Administration. Useless and sumptuary expenditures were suppressed and the out-dated organizations such as the Bureau of the Secretariate of Bao-Dai and the Imperial Guard were dissolved.

Moreover, the use of public cars was limited, an important number of these cars, judged superfluous, were sold in favor of the Treasure.

At the same time, investigations were opened with regard to the use of advance funds and « black funds ».

In a parallel direction with the saving movement, the Department set up a tight control system of the use of credits and the collection of taxes.

Inspectors of Finances were ordered to minutiously verify the registers and the fund of the organizations having credits at their disposal, throughout the national territory.

Finally with regard to the movable and real estate properties of the State, the Department ordered a new inventory. It is the same for the material in use in all the administrative services.

As for taxes, a control system aiming at detecting bad-will tax-payers and putting an end to abuses.

Finally, the regime of privileges and subventions from which some political or confessional groups got great profits was suppressed.

II. — Restoration of the situation of national finances

It is convenient to signalize that to attain the proposed aim, the Government devoted to pursue the recovery of the incomes of closed exercises, to reveal the intrigues of the evil-will tax-payers in default with the tax service rather than creating new taxes.

A direction general of taxes was installed. Its mission is to take care of all fiscal questions. The activities of this direction general permitted, during the last year, to discover important license irregularities whose settlement yielded appreciable amounts to the Treasury. It is in this manner that despite the suppression of licenses in favor of private schools and contributions to the National Defense as well as the reduction of taxes on real estate properties, the general budgetary situation was satisfactory.

Moreover, the Government proceeded to the modification and institution of the following contributions based on justice.

1) *Customs Rights*. — The quadripartite regime created by the Pau conventions was suppressed beginning January 1, 1955, Vietnam thus liberated from her customs links with the

French Union devoted to modify her customs tariffs with a view to attaining the double aim : to increase its resources, to protect local products.

In execution of Ordinance No. 22 of March 26, 1956, completing Ordinance No. 27 of April 12, 1955, the following two tariffs were applied :

— minimum tariff reserved to all countries having signed with ours commercial agreements by which the Vietnamese products benefit tariff advantages.

— ordinary tariff equivalent to the double of the precedent, applicable to all countries having no commercial relations with Vietnam.

It is to be noted that these tariffs were established in accordance with the following considerations : to limit the importation of fancy goods, to favor products of prime necessity and to protect local products.

2) *Taxes on industrial, commercial, noncommercial, agricultural and land profits.* — The quota of these taxes was raised from 12 to 16 percent for individuals and from 18 to 24 percent for companies in virtue of Ordinance No. 38 of June 4, 1956.

3) *Taxes on Societies.* — By Ordinance No. 4 under date of November 15, 1955, the Government obliges the commercial companies having their main offices in France or in French Union territory to pay taxes on the profits these companies realized in Vietnamese territory ;

4) *Special taxes on gasoline.* — In virtue of Ordinance No. 19 of March 14, 1956, each liter of gasoline pays a consumption tax fixed at \$ 1.24,

5) *Licence of importation firms.* — In virtue of Ordinance No. 20 of March 14, 1956, the importers will have to pay a special license, this measure is destined to discourage the evil-will merchants and speculators.

III. — Monetary and credit problems

In execution of the provisions of the Paris Convention of December 29, 1954, it has been proceeded to the recovery

of banknotes issued by the common Issuing Institute in 3 associated states.

Started on September 30 and ended on November 7, 1955, this operation was carried out under satisfactory conditions.

Simultaneously one proceeded to the recovery of asunder-torn banknotes, thus putting an end to one of the most abnormal monetary situations.

Following these 2 operations the Government issued Ordinance N° 15 of December 24, 1955, setting up the exchange rate of the Vietnamese piaster in relation with the principal foreign currencies as follows:

- 1 Vietnamese piaster = 10 French francs
- 35 » » = 1 U.S. dollar
- 98 » » = 1 Pound Sterling

and creating a free exchange market of foreign currencies between different banks in Saigon.

As the national currency stabilized, the Government started to deal with the problem of financial aid to merchants, industrialists and handicraft-men so that they can effectively contribute to the economic recovery of the country.

To attain the proposed aim, the Government created besides the Investment Fund a new organization called Vietnamese Commercial Credit toward the end of 1955. This new organization has the role of lending funds to merchants, industrialists and handicraftmen for their activities.

Moreover, to set up a monetary and credit policy appropriated to the circumstances, a Superior Currency Council was created (Ordinance N° 44 of June 24, 1955).

IV.— Improvement of internal organization and working methods

The Department is attacking the correction of the financial regulations and the training of technical personnel.

The new financial regulations may be promulgated toward the end of this current year.

In view of improving its internal organization, the Department took the following measures:

— Suppression of the Directions of Customs of the Eastern and Western regions, and in Central and in South Vietnam in order to facilitate the control of the execution of the Code of Taxes;

— Reorganization or creation of Services of Customs, Contributions, Registry and Treasure in the regions whose prosperity was recognized or in those newly taken in charge;

— Installment of a control organization of the provided expenditures.

With regard to the personnel, all the unable elements were replaced; on the other hand, those who showed ability and devotion were sent to France to attend professional training courses in different National Schools of Taxes, Treasure at Paris at the National School of Customs at Neuilly. The training on the spot of the personnel was not neglected: courses of Economy, Finances; Accountancies, Treasury, Commercial Accountancy were opened to the intention of the Personnel in service at the Department or in the organizations of the Treasure or Taxes. It is also to be signalized that a rapid training course for collectors of direct and indirect taxes in provinces was opened in April 1956.

Finally, in the current of May and June 1956, 2 courses of Administrative accountancy were organized to the intention of over 90 members of different organizations of the capital and provinces.

From the point of view of commercial relations with foreign countries, 19 countries have benefited the Vietnamese minimum customs tariff. Below is the complete list:

- United States,
- Great Britain,
- Italy,
- Japan,
- Australia,
- Switzerland,
- Cambodia,

- Laos,
- Holland,
- Sweden,
- Denmark,
- Western Germany,
- Belgium and Luxembourg,
- Canada,
- Norway,
- France,
- India,
- Nationalist China,
- Austria.





Mr. NGUYỄN-NGỌC-THO
Secretary of State for Economics

XV. — ACTIVITIES OF THE DEPARTMENT OF NATIONAL ECONOMY

The activities of the Department of National Economy especially aim at developing Commerce and Industry which constitute two determinant factors for the prosperity of the country.

I. — Commerce

a) *Consecutively with the Paris convention of December, 29, 1954*

Commercial agreements were signed on March 19, 1955, between Vietnam and France in order to fix the Commercial and customs relations between the two countries.

Moreover, an economic mission has visited different foreign countries and participated in the conference of the E. C. A. F. E. and that of the Colombo Plan with a view to increasing commercial exchanges between Vietnam and the friendly countries.

b) *Suppression of the French Chamber of Commerce and establishment of the Vietnamese Chamber of Commerce*

In execution of the agreements of May 17, 1955, signed between the Vietnamese Government and French authorities, the French Chamber of commerce was transferred to the Vietnamese government.

A general statute of the Chamber of Commerce was promulgated in virtue of Ordinance 9 of December 7, 1955. At the same time, the Chamber of Commerce of Saigon was established by decree 31-KT under date of December 7, 1955,

c) *Imports and Exports*

The Department strictly observed the following principles with regard to imports and exports : to limit the importation of fancy goods, encourage the production of local articles.

Imports from Jan. 1, 1955 to Dec. 31, 1955

— Weight. 1, 089, 456 tons
— Value 2, 415, 408, 000 piasters

Despite the deficitary state of the commercial balance, one observes a clear regression from one year to another as shown by the following figures:

— 1953. 10, 712 million of deficit
— 1954. 9, 376 »
— 1955. 6, 797 »

Vietnam, thanks to a wise policy of austerity in imports and of increased productivity of the resources of her soil, is slowly but steadily advancing toward an equilibrium between imports and exports, a prelude to a refound prosperity.

d) Internal Commerce

The Department continues to take care of the supply in rice to the compatriots of Central Vietnam and the Southern Highlands.

Each month, this supply includes in average :

— 8,000 tons for Central Vietnam,
— 1,000 tons for the Southern Highlands.

It is convenient to recall that during the period preceding the 1955 harvests the rice market knew a severe crisis due to the shortage of rice throughout the territory of the country.

To cope with this particularly grave situation the Department took urgent measures, especially the establishment of supply stores authorized by decree 74-TC/KT of October 3, 1955 of the President of the Republic.

Parallely with the preceding ones, other adequate measures were taken against the speculation and illicit raise of the prices of rice and other cereals. One of these measures which has the most effects is the creation of an economic police.

2. — Industries and Mines

a) Mines :

Immediately after the scission of the country, the Department considers the problem of coal supply as its first worry. Stocking stores were urgently created.

Prospections were carried out at the coal mines of Nong-Son near Tourane.

b) *Industries* :

For long years the activities of our compatriots in the domain of Commerce and Industry were very limited and encountered heavy difficulties due especially to the lack of funds, all the financial establishments being in the hands of foreigners.

To mend to this state of thing the Government created at first the Investment Fund, then, the Vietnamese Commercial Credit with a view to bringing businessmen and industrialists. This aid is right now amounting to \$60,234,000.00.

In the same range of idea the Government created 43 handicraft cooperatives including those of weavers, founders ceramists, charcoal-burners, embroiders, mat-makers, etc...

Thanks to the support of the government the handicrafts of the resettlement centers of refugees also know a flourishing prosperity. One especially noted a great extension of looms which amount to over one thousand pieces.

Finally, an Economic Congress was held at Nhatrang from September 16 to September 18, 1955, with a view to recapitulating the general economic situation of the country and making an exchange of points of view between the representatives of the agricultural commercial and industrial circles which will permit to draw up a common plan of action for the recovery of national economy.

At the same time the Department of Economy participated in different international fairs of Seattle, Tokyo, Paris, Djakarta and Phnom-Penh.

Plan of action for 1956

In 1956 the activities of the Department of Economy aim at 2 main objectives :

- To achieve economic independence.
- To reform economic organizations.

With a view to attaining this double aim, the following programme of action was drafted :

a) *Commerce* :

— Encouragement and concrete aid to Vietnamese tradesmen for a coordination of their activities and means in view of creating consortiums. This formula will permit people to deal with great affairs beyond individual abilities.

— To limit the importation of fancy goods.

— Commercial agreements with foreign countries based on conditions favorable to the economic development of the country.

— Studies and application of measures able to favor the exportation of Vietnamese products.

b) *Mines* :

— Continuation of sounding works at Nong-Son coal mines.

— Preparatory works for the exploitation of Vinh-Phuoc coal-beds and copper ores at Quê-Phuong (Quang-Nam).

— Exploitation of fertilizers at Paracels and Spratley Islands.

— Exploitation of sand at Quang-Nam and Cam-Ranh.

c) *Industries* :

— Realization of the industrialization of Vietnam for the improvement of the people's living standard.

— Encouragement for the establishment of the following industries : sugar-mills, sugar-refineries, ceramic industry, industry of pneumatics, manufacturing of bicycles, industry of fertilizers, industry to recover scrap-irons, spinning-mills, etc...

d) *Handicrafts* :

Encouragement and especially pecuniary aid to handicrafts.

..

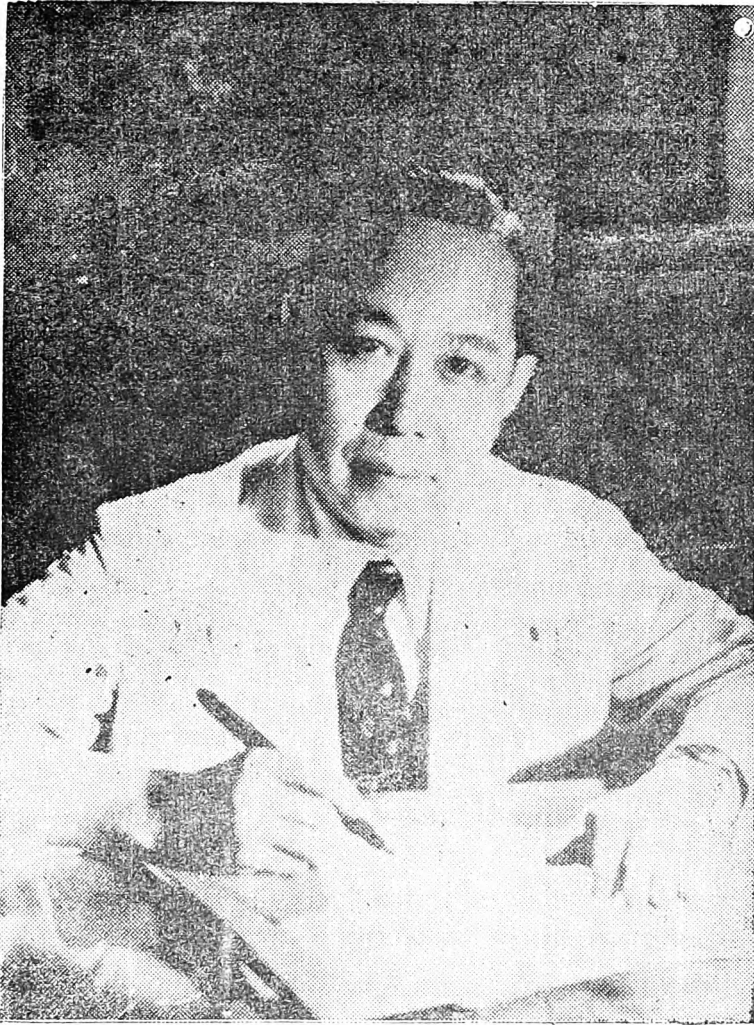
Finally, we have to signalize a particular activity of the Department of Economy : From March 1, 1956 each week it was reserved a special broadcast at the National Radio Station.

This broadcast includes 2 parts ;

— Information part : diffusion of economic information of the country and world news relating to the economic life of the country.

— Instruction part aiming at popularizing economic science, presentation of some commercial and industrial programs, explanations on the measures taken by the Government in economic domain, creation of a movement to study the vital questions in order to achieve national economic independence and reform the branches of economic activity throughout the country.





Mr. TRẦN-VĂN-MÈO
Secretary of State for Public Works

XVI.— ACTIVITIES OF THE DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS AND COMMUNICATIONS

Generalities

Last year, the Secretary of State for Public Works and Communications was especially preoccupied with realizing, in the framework of the general policy of the Government, works able to help the people to :

- Build their houses,
- Cultivate their lands,
- Practise fishing and breeding,
- Circulate easily and rapidly.

The realizations of the Department interest the following branches of activities :

- Agricultural hydraulics,
- Power,
- Roads and bridges,
- River and navy navigation,
- Railway,
- Aeronautics,
- Housing,

and are carried out thanks to specialized execution organizations.

List of International conferences attended by the civil servants of the Department of Public Works.

C O N F E R E N C E S	P L A C E	D A T E
— 6th meeting of the Iron and Steel Sub-Committee (ECAFE)	Bangkok	Aug. 24, 1955
— 9th International Conference on refrigeration.	Paris	Aug. 31, 1955

— Meeting of the Consultative committee of the Colombo Plan	Singapore	Aug. 29, 1955
— 6th meeting of « Indo-Pacific Fisheries Council »	Tokyo	Sept. 30, 1955
— 4th session of the Division to facilitate air transport (O.A.C.I.)	Manila	Oct. 10, 1955
— Regional conference of representatives of sea institutions and symposium on physical oceanography.	Tokyo	Oct. 17, 1955
— 3rd Session of the Sub-committee of river-roads (ECAFE).	Dacca (Pakistan)	Oct. 24, 1955
— Pacific regional air navigation meeting (O.A.C.I.).	Manila	Nov. 1, 1955
— 2nd International Conference of Ports and Roads	Los Angeles (U.S.A.)	Nov. 7, 1955
— Technical Cooperation Council in South-East Asia	Colombo (Ceylan)	Nov. 16, 1955
— 3rd Session of the Sub-committee of Roaks (ECAFE)	Manila	Nov. 22, 1955
— 5th Session of the Committee of internal transports (ECAFE)	Manila	Jan. 9, 1955
— 2nd Information meeting of the COM - SEA coordination committee of the O.A.C.I.	Bangkok	Jan. 16, 1955
— Conference on Mekong organized by the U.S.O.M.	Bangkok	Jan. 20, 1956
— 8th Session of the Industry and Trading Committee (ECAFE).	Saigon	Fev. 8, 1956
— 12th plenary session of the ECAFE.	P. Penh	Apr. 4, 1956
— 1st Meeting of the Touristic Commission in Eastern Asia and 5th meeting of the Touristic Association of the Pacific.	Bangalore	Jan. 24, 1956
— 5th Meeting of the Electric Power Sub-Committee (ECAFE)	Bangalore	Feb. 2, 1956
— 4th Session of the Railway Sub-Committee and Committee of internal transports (ECAFE).	Tokyo	Feb. 7, 1956
— 23rd Meeting of the International Commission of great dam of the World Conference on Power.	Bangalore	Mar. 7, 1956
— 1rst Meeting of technologists of the treatment of fishes.	New Delhi	Mar. 25, 1956
	Lisbon	June 12, 1956
	Rotterdam	June 25, 1956

Inspection general of Public works

The Inspector general of Public Works exerts his attributions, first by himself for the inspection of great works, investigations and missions abroad and then by the intermediary of the following organizations placed under his direct authority :

- 1) Administrative Service ;
- 2) Service of Studies.

Missions abroad entrusted to the Inspector General of Public Works

- April 1955 — Tokyo (Japan) — 11th plenary session of the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far-East (ECAFE).
- May 1955 — Simla (India) — Conference of the American Aid for Asia,
- July 1955 — Manila (Philippines) — War damages — Getting afloat wrecks for Japan.
- Aug 1955 — Bangkok (Thailand) — Economic Commission for Asia and the Far-East — Iron and Steel Sub-committee.
- Sept 1955 — Singapore — Colombo Plan (Technical and equipment aid) — Conference of experts.
- Nov 1955 — Singapore — Colombo Plan (Application of the instruction of the Consultative Committee) «Policy Meeting» Conference.

Direction General of Public Works

Results of the activities

A — PUBLIC WORKS

1) Roads

The works of repairing of roads were pursued in satisfactory conditions.

2) Agricultural hydraulics

- Cai-San : Organization, direction of the construction sites until the end of the digging of canals at Cai-San.

- Tuy-Hoa : To achieve Đông-Cam dam.
To achieve Đông-Bô Canal.
- Gocông : To achieve Gocông hydraulic network,
- Soctrang : To achieve Tông Cang and Tiệp Nhut dams.
- Cántho : An-Truong dike.
- Phanrang : Phanrang hydraulic network.
- Bìnhđinh : Works to help watering ricefields (10,000 hectares).
- Quangngai : Works to help watering ricefields (10,000 hectares).
- Thuathiên : To build Hà Trung dike to protect against salted water.
Study of Song Bô hydraulic network.
- Quangnam : Studies of the hydraulic network.
- Quangngai : Studies of the hydraulic network.

3) *Administrative buildings*

Activity was concentrated on the construction of schools and hospitals ;

- 2 « Công Đông Dân Đạo » schools (Nhatrang and (Bên-tre)
- 1 Pedagogic school (Saigon-Cholon)
- 1 School of decorative arts (Giadinh)
- 1 School of Administration (Dalat)
- 7 Secondary schools.
- 14 Primary schools.
- 1 Children Rearing Center (Saigon-Cholon)
- 1 Anti-tuberculosis dispensary (Cholon)
- 7 Village infirmaries.
- 1 Ambulance, (Kontum)
- 1 Ambulance (Phuyên)

4) *Water power-automobile control*

— Improvement of the regime of examination for the delivery of driving licenses for motor-cars with a view to assuring security to pedestrians and travellers.

— The cars control service made an annual income of 30 million piasters.

- Water adduction works at Phuoc-Hai (Nhatrang)

- Equipment of Cánhó water-plant.
- Improvement of the water adduction networks of Diling — Dalat — Pleiku — Kontum — Banmethuot.
- Electric equipment of Ankróst — Dankia — Drayling.

Direction General of Transport

The Direction General of Transports has the attributions specified as follows : studies, establishment and application of legislative and regulation texts in order to control and coordinate the ground, river, Sea, air and railway transports, establish plans of transports for wartime and regulate the industry of transports in peace time.

The abovementioned attributions are exerted with the collaboration of the specialized Directions such as :

- Direction General of Public Works (ground transports)
 - Direction of Navigation (river and maritime transports)
 - Direction of Civil air transports
 - Direction of Air bases
 - Direction of the Railways of Vietnam (railway transports) ;
- } Air transports

and the following organizations placed under the direct authority of the Direction General of Transports :

- Service of Coordination and Methods ;
- Transport Control Service ;
- Administrative Service ;

Transports on the whole constitute the circulatory system of the nation. The permanent problem which is posed is the following :

- To determine the present and future needs in consideration of the development of the nation ;
- to determine the present and future technical possibilities of different transportation means ;
- to regulate the transportation so that it will be more economic and profitable to the people ;
- to achieve the stocking of equipment in fixed and mobile materials to be bought now or in the future for each one of the categories of transports ;

— to determine the different tariffs to be adopted.

Problem that the Direction General of Transports, having an effective direction to direct the studies to be done by each one of the branches of transports, is endeavoring to resolve at the best the economic interests of the nation, and the different industries of transports.

The Direction General of Transports is running with a personnel reduced to the minimum, and succeeds, despite this, in giving the whole service a regular activity and a normal output. The personnel was reorganized according to the aptitudes and abilities of each one, the execution of every work thus becomes easier and quicker.

Meeting sessions of the personnel were organized every Monday in order to permit it to get acquainted with public opinion and study the reforms to be accomplished with a view to realizing the discipline and team spirit among the personnel and improve its output.

Direction General of Posts and Telecommunications

I. — PERSONNEL

Training of technical personnel

Five Vietnamese civil servants appointed to attend the courses of the Superior School of Posts and Telecommunications in Paris have been back. 3 others were sent there in their place.

In Vietnam, the programme of creation, in Saigon, of a Superior School of Posts and Telecommunications is being carried out. It is hoped that this establishment will open its doors in a near future;

Moreover, a class of re-education of personnel has been installed at the seat of the Direction General of Posts and Telecommunications for the political and moral formation of the civil servants.

II. — ADMINISTRATION GENERAL

To achieve national independence in the domain of Posts and Telecommunications, a booklet on the regulations of this service has been published, including all the legislative modifica-

tions of the internal regime as well as international regime. Moreover, a project of the Code of Posts and Telecommunications has also been drafted.

III. — FINANCES

The incomes realized from July 7, 1955 to July 6, 1956 amount to V.N. \$ 192, 140, 000.00. They show an increase of 217 percent comparatively with the annual average of the incomes carried out from 1948 to 1950 and of 49 percent in comparison with the incomes carried out under the preceding government (1951-1953).

IV. — POSTAL SERVICE

10 post offices and 38 rural post establishments have been opened in most of the regions newly restored to the Government after the Geneva agreements.

Attached to its humanitarian mission, the Post Service did not increase the tariff of ordinary letters : this tariff is much inferior to the income price, especially since the devaluation of the piaster. This is a great sacrifice of the administration because, from the point of view of quantity, ordinary letters occupy the first place among the objects of correspondence.

In the international relations, measures have been taken for the coming reopening of the service of postal packages with Hongkong and Japan.

In philately, the Service of Posts and Communications has issued 4 series of stamps : Turtle, Phoenix, Exodus and Post-office.

All these issues aim at waging propaganda in favor of the real independence of the country. But they also have each one a particular meaning.

The « Turtle » and « Phoenix, » respective symbols of the will and loyalty in friendship, characterize the millenary virtues of our race.

The « Exodus » reveal to the world the contrast between the tyranny of the communists and the humanitarian policy of the Ngô-Dinh-Diệm Government,

Finally, the « Post Office » marks the progress we have achieved in the domain of Posts and Communications.

Moreover, dispositions have been taken for the coming issuance of the stamp with President Ngô-Dinh-Diệm's effigy as a token of gratitude toward this clear-sighted Leader of the people and this Savior of the Fatherland.

Direction of the Railway Service Personnel

1. — IMPROVEMENT OF THE WORKING METHODS, HEIGHTENING OF THE MORALE OF SERVING.

The working methods were reorganized with a view to attaining the following aims :

- to serve the people,
- to gain time,
- to abolish the routines of the past,
- to direct toward the democratic spirit of the Republic of Vietnam.

2. — EDUCATION OF THE AGENTS ON THE WAY OF SERVING :

a) in the political field :

1. — At the end of the sessions organized by the « Communist subversive activities denunciation campaign » sub-committee of the Railway Service, the agents have made serious progresses ;

2. — A training course for cadres opened by the railway service from February 20, 1956 to February 24, 1956 formed 60 graduates ;

b) in the technical field :

A course training Canton Deputy Chiefs was inaugurated on August 8, 1955 and at the end of this course, 27 qualified agents had assumed their responsibility in new missions.

3. — SOCIAL ACTIVITIES :

Obedying the doctrine « Priority of Labor-Social development » recommended by the President and executing its program

of raising the living standard of its personnel, the Direction of the Railway Service of Vietnam continuously endeavored to improve the material and intellectual conditions of the railwaymen by building a new city for the families of its agents, on an area of 10,000 square meters.

Direction General of Reconstruction and Town-planning

Construction of popular houses in favor of the victims of the events of April 28 and 29, 1955

In a parallel direction with the construction of low-cost houses, the Direction of Construction is also charged with the attributions of the Construction Sub-Committee within the Central Committee for the aid to the victims of the fire of April 28 and 29, 1955 with a view to relodging them and their families.

— New constructions carried out on dominical lands or private lands requisitioned by the Government. Houses attributed to the victims... 806 compartments.

— Attribution of materials in order to help the victims to rebuild their houses under the direction and control of the Direction of Constructions. 2,672 compartments.

— To resolve the question of draining off the waters and salubrity in the new groups of houses.

The credit necessary to the aforesaid works amounts to about 30,000,000 piasters.

Projets of architecture.

— Civil servants' city, people's city and workers' city.

— Building of the Department of National Finances and Economy.

— School of practical arts for the Youth at Thuduc.

— Secondary schools at Phutho and Govap.

— Continuation of the 2nd and 3rd parts of the housing extension works of the American Economic Aid.

— Technical cooperation in the construction of the School of Medical Assistants at Phutho.

Study of prefabricated houses and their materials

— Kinds of prefabricated houses.

— Building materials — (wood, bricks and earthen products, mechanical tiles, tiles and compressed cement plates).

3. — *Results obtained*

471 compartments built in concrete for renting and renting sale have been erected according to a rational architecture, from the point of view of ventilation as well as extension possibility.

Moreover, in many places, these houses enjoy all wishable comfort conditions : water, electricity, cesspools, etc...

As for 3,478 compariments attributed to the fire victims, though built with low-cost materials, they also benefit hygiene and ventilation conditions and are infinitely more comfortable than the dark and wet hovels of the workers agglomerations of Xom-Chiêu, Xom-Cui, Xom-Chua.

The appartments, of Duy-Tan city, of a modern architecture, give the beneficiaries a higher living standard.

In conclusion, the objective relentlessly pursued by the Direction General of Reconstruction essentially consists of the improvement of housing and living standard of the people, according to the evolution of the Vietnamese economy.

It is with this spirit that the experts, back from the international housing commissions, have adopted some initiatives of their foreign colleagues, in the building technique applicable to the country.



Conclusion

Such are the principal achievements of the Ngo-Dinh-Diem government during its second year.

The successes in all fields have brought about an extensive rehabilitation of the country. They must be attributed to the revolutionary patriotism of a whole people determined to fight and win, and to the methodical and particularly efficient initiatives of the Government. But the main factor of success is undoubtedly the enlightened leadership of President Ngo-Dinh-Diem.

How many efforts have been put forward, and how many obstacles have been overcome in the past two years! However, the task that lies ahead is still heavy: we have to strengthen the republican regime, established under difficult conditions which we well know.

Today, celebrating the Double Seven Day in commemoration of President Ngo-Dinh-Diem's accession to power, it is with an unshaken faith in the destiny of the country that we publish this record of governmental achievements, an eloquent record that needs no comments.

However, in order to realize the « personalist » revolution advocated by the President, we have to double our efforts and vigilance, close our ranks and give the best of ourselves, so that we may win the final victory.

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