

# Vietnam

*Lights and Buildings*



2

AUGUST

64



By NGUYỄN NGỌC HẠT

*Steady fighting  
of  
Vietnamese Sold*

# Vietnam

## Fights and Builds

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### OUR FRONT COVER

By Nguyen Ngoc Hanh



Emperor Khai Dinh's  
mausoleum in Hue, Central Vietnam

### OUR BACK COVER



Vietnam's fruit



SAIGON, December, 1964

Dear Friends,

*Thank you very much for your many congratulatory letters. They were most encouraging. We apologise for the slight delay in the publication of this issue but matters beyond our control intervened.*

*At times the problems in our struggle for national freedom and a true democracy seem almost overwhelming. But yet as we squarely face these problems we know we will not fail.*

*One of the most thorniest problems facing our country recently has been that of identifying our friends and exposing our enemies. The enemies of a free South Viet Nam seem to be lurking everywhere. We find them on the battlefields, in our cities ; almost anywhere within our borders, they may be Vietnamese, Chinese, Russian, Lao, Cambodian, or of other descent.*

*These enemies of South Vietnam are not only found in the Viet Cong but also among other groups which appear to be harmless.*

*Undoubtedly, too, some enemies may also be found among the recent Communist returnees who have insincerely taken advantage of the government « open-arms » policy ; among the past-November coup liberated prisoners ; among the malcontents created by recent political events ; among the remaining colonialist partisans and others.*

*Perhaps most of persons in these so-called friendly groups are truly friends of the government, but undoubtedly an awareness of the possibility that there may be enemies within their ranks is in order.*

*When we call your attention to the necessity of separating our friends from our enemies, we do not wish to malign or arouse suspicions about a particular group of people, our intention and fondest hope is that the groups mentioned above will themselves purge their ranks of our enemies. That any union of men may not necessarily occasion any infiltration of Communist subversive elements into the ranks of the nation. That our Vietnamese rural masses may not be deceived or misled when struggling for a common ideal. That the day may soon dawn when the true friends of freedom and democracy for our beloved country may stand free of compromise, and infiltration by our enemies.*

*Once again thank you for your moral support.*

With our best wishes  
Sincerely yours,  
The Editors.

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Gia Long Palace, symbol of today's Vietnamese sovereignty in Saigon



Prime Minister's Palace — Saigon, 7 Thong Nhat Boulevard

# **F**REEDOM IS THE TARGET OF OUR FIGHT

*If the Communists ever become masters of the world, no man will know what freedom is.*

*For this reason, we fight Communism to safeguard our own freedom and that of South Vietnam.*

*We fight the Communist to save ourselves, to save our country, and also to bring a substantial contribution to the struggle to preserve freedom for all mankind.*

*We have to make sacrifices, we have to put up with hardship, but we are firmly convinced that we have an ideal worth fighting for.*

*In today's sacred war to preserve our freedom we must, however, remind ourselves of these important points :*

*When the people are still hungry and in tatters, when they still have difficulties in making ends meet, then, to them, food and clothing are only REAL things that matter, freedom being just « a castle in the air ». It is therefore easy for these people to fall for Viet Cong propaganda which promises them a life of plenty and social justice. Only when they are well-fed and warmly clothed, only when their survival is assured, only when their lives are secure, do they realize that freedom is a MUST. And only then do they realize that Communism means hardship. But it will already have been too late.*

*To prevent this, one can show the people the irrefutable proof that the Communists never keep their promises of bringing happiness and a life of material sufficiency as their propaganda constantly claims. Indeed, the Communists will let them starve, thus driving them to crave for food, not to think of freedom, let alone to fight the Communists to get this freedom.*

*As a rule of life, a man regrets only what he has lost.*

*Nowadays, many people are fortunate enough to live in an atmosphere of liberty and to enjoy freedom in a most casual manner. Gradually, they forget that freedom must be fought for, protected and consolidated. Being in this state of mind, they are easily misled by Communists ; they are ready to believe what Communists would like them to believe ; they always want more and better. They become more and more oblivious to reality until the day they are securely in the hands of the Communists, when freedom is taken from them. But then, it is already too late to reverse.*

*Because of that, we must endeavour to have the people understand this point.*

*We are struggling for our freedom.*

*And the first step in our fight for freedom is to make our countrymen appreciate and value freedom.*

*Only when everyone knows the value of freedom, loves freedom, and is prepared to make sacrifices to preserve freedom, will the Communists be defeated, and will we be able to build a truly democratic nation.*

L.



Gate of the Armed Forces High Command Headquarters

# A REVIEW OF SOME FACTS BY PHOTOS

August 25, 1964



Before the Prime Minister's palace, 7 Thong Nhat boulevard, a great mass of irritated demonstrators demanding the withdrawal of the August 16 Charter

Photo shows Maj. Gen. Khanh coming down from Prime Minister's palace outside the guarded enclosure and decidedly stepping forward to a car that served as a rostrum on the boulevard



The then prime minister Maj. Gen. Nguyen Khanh standing on the top of an automobile (right upper corner) and speaking to demonstrators

Yes,  
**VIETNAM**  
is  
fated to play  
a decisive role  
in the defense  
of  
**FREEDOM**  
in  
Southeast Asia



After twenty years of misery and mourning due to war, the Vietnamese people naturally have the right to be doubtful and worried. To doubt the sincerity of those who stand forth to shoulder the responsibility for national affairs To worry that the nation's destiny might fall into the hands of adventurers, increasing the nation's troubles.

Press conference by the Provisional Leadership Committee. Right to left: General Tran thien Khiem, Maj. Gen. Duong van Minh, Maj. Gen. Nguyen Khanh



*A REVIEW OF SOME EVENTS BY PHOTOS*

**Coup of September 13, 1964**



Inside the gate, before a meeting house, invited pressmen waiting for a press conference about a national solution

Prime Minister's Palace besieged by armored cars



*INDEED THE ENEMY WE FEAR IS DIVISION. AS IN THE OLD TIMES, THERE WERE KINGS WHO DID NOT FEAR FOREIGN AGGRESSORS BUT THEIR OWN PEOPLE, TODAY WE ARE NOT AFRAID OF THE VIETNAMESE AND CHINESE COMMUNISTS, BUT WE ONLY FEAR ONE ENEMY, DIVISION*



**The days following  
Sunday September 20,  
1964, date of the tribal  
soldiers' beginning rebellion**



**Civil Irregular Defense Group Montagnards of Boun Sar Par garrison in Darlac province Central Viet Nam, regretting their wrong deeds and pledging allegiance to Government**

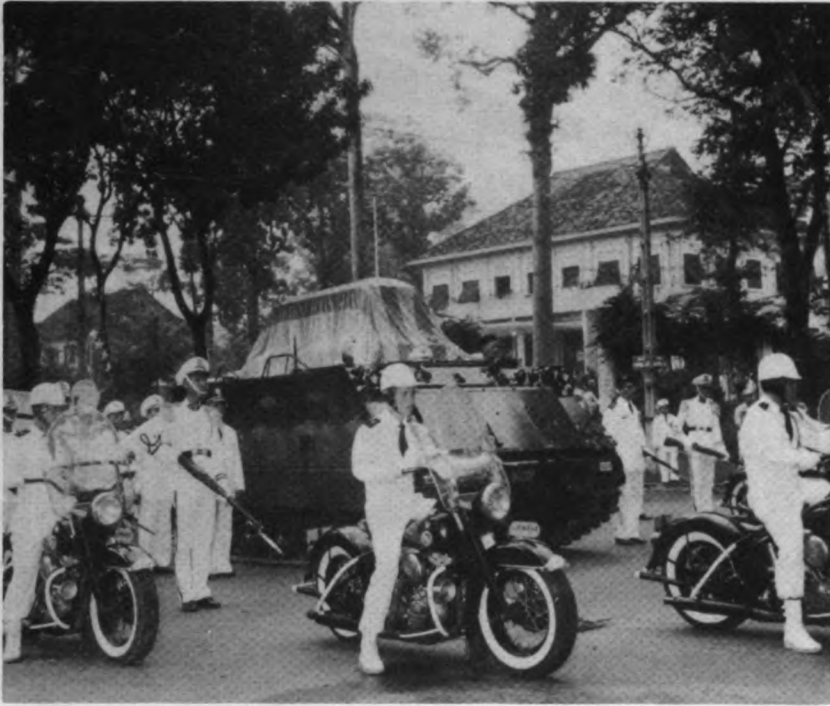
**Friendly talk of the then prime minister Maj. Gen. Nguyen Khanh with tribal leaders after their surrender so as to ward them off the plots of Communists and Colonialists**



**Surrender of tribal soldiers**



With the death of the «ELDER BROTHER OF THE ARMY», a great mourning in the Vietnamese Armed Forces. The 60-year-old five-star General Le van Ty died of lung cancer tuesday night Oct. 23 following an illness that had lasted over a year



«The Armed Forces have lost an elder brother. We lost a companion, a model comrade, a courageous soldier, a virtuous and talented general ».

*Funeral oration by  
Maj. Gen. Nguyen Ngoc Le*

General Ty's military burial at the Capital Cemetery on Phan thanh Gian street.



Last respects to Vietnam's «OLD SOLDIER».

It is not a weakness to tell the truth when it helps people heal quickly the political wounds of misunderstandings. With regard to Saigon news, after the proclamation and withdrawal of the so-called Cap-Saint-Jacques or August 16 Charter, appeared the formation of a military triumvirate-government that, although satisfactory in its beginning days, seemed to be drawing in its wake a lot of very contradictory happenings which aroused a nearly chaotic situation in the whole of South Vietnam : many factions tested their strength against the government by strikes, demonstrations and disturbances. In the same context, the abortive coup of September 13 was soon followed by the Montagnard rebellion in the highlands of Central Vietnam.

Obviously the Viet Cong made the most of that momentary domestic division to promote and lengthen the anarchic conditions in South Vietnam.

But who in the world is permitted to experiment with all those tensions of a nation ? Now that pressure by the Communists on the political affairs of the Government could be sharply felt by government's officials,

To put an end to all those political manoeuvres by Communists the High National Council was established by Decision n° 7 of september 8, 1964 of the Provisional Leadership Committee and charged with drawing up a provisional charter.

Following is the provisional charter written by the High National Council and promulgated by the government on October 20, 1964, seven days before the deadline of the promised transmittal of official authority to a future civilian government to be elected in the immediate future.

# The Vietnam's Internal State *of Affairs*



Presentation of the High National Council by Maj. Gen. Duong van Minh

## ***PROVISIONAL CHARTER***

**Preamble.**— On the first of November, 1963, the Armed Forces heroically rose up and topples a dictatorial family regime. That is an achievement the entire people remember and are grateful for.

But, after temporarily holding the reins of government for a time, the Armed Forces, through its proclamations and appeals, has reached the reasonable conclusion that for effective service to the nation and to respond to the aspirations of the entire people, it must return to its purely military position, and gradually return power to a civilian government.

The High National Council was convened to draft and promulgate a Provisional Charter with the objective of organizing the public powers during the transitional phase and, step by step, to carry out the transfer of authority from the military to civilians.

Drafted in the midst of war and disturbances, in an urgent, pressing length of time in order the sooner to bring an end to the perils of a government lacking legal foundation, this Charter, although provisional, nonetheless provides the elements of a democracy :

- Separation of powers
- Respect for fundamental liberties
- The pursuit of social equality.

Furthermore, this Charter has for objective the building of stable government which can speedily and peacefully solve the political crises that may arise.

However, faced with the pressing exigencies of the hour, a few restrictions cannot but be included in the Charter to protect the supreme interests of the homeland and facilitate the work of restoring and maintaining public safety.

The transfer of power to the High National Council, pending the convening of the National Convention, is a temporary expedient but practical and necessary to cope with the difficulties the nation is now confronting, and also so that the transfer of power may be accomplished within the time limit set by the present government.

## CHAPTER ONE

### *Fundamental Provisions*

ARTICLE 1 — Viet Nam is a Republic and its territory is one and indivisible.

ARTICLE 2 — Sovereignty belongs to the people and will be exercised by the people's duly designated representatives.

Owing to the present particular situation of the country, a National Convention will be convened in accordance with procedure to be set by a law promulgated after this Charter.

ARTICLE 3 — The Republic of Viet Nam accepts all principles of International laws which do not conflict with national sovereignty and its anti-communist, anti-neutralist position.

## CHAPTER TWO

### *Rights and duties of citizens*

ARTICLE 4 — All Vietnamese citizens are equal before law, irrespective of sex, national origin and creed.

ARTICLE 5 — The fundamental democratic liberties as contained in the United Nations Declaration of Human Rights, such as freedom of thought, freedom of speech, freedom of the press, freedom of creed, freedom to practice and propagate religion, freedom of assembly, of association and of movement, are guaranteed within the limits of the law on condition that the rights of other persons are respected and that the exercise of these rights is not prejudicial to national defense, public order and safety.

Freedom of speech may not be abused in order to make false accusations, slander, violate public morale and order, or to make propaganda for Communism and Neutralism.

ARTICLE 6 — Freedom to establish trade unions and the right to strike are recognized, but must be exercised in accordance with the law, and not prejudice national defense, public order or safety.

Civil servants and employees of agencies concerned with national defense, public safety, the essential needs of community life such as electricity, water and public transportation, are not allowed to strike. However special provisions of law will protect the legitimate interests of these civil servants and employees.

ARTICLE 7 — No one may be illegally arrested or detained all forms of torture and coercion are strictly prohibited the private life, family, dignity and residence of private citizens must be respected.

ARTICLE 8 — The right to private ownership is recognized and guaranteed by the State, which advocates the accession to ownership of every citizen and genuine social equality.

For the common good, the State may requisition private property, but only within the limits of the law and with payment of appropriate compensation.

ARTICLE 9 — All citizens have the obligation to respect national discipline and defend their home land by carrying out military service obligation and contribute to the public expenditures in accordance with their ability.

## CHAPTER THREE

### *Chief of State*

*Following are the 17 members of the High National Council selected and introduced by Maj. Gen. Duong Van Minh chairman of the Provisional Leadership Committee:*



Dr. Nguyen Dinh Luyen

ARTICLE 10 — The Chief of State will be selected according to procedures to be set by the National Convention.

ARTICLE 11 — The Chief of State will choose the Prime Minister. The Prime Minister will submit his action program to the National Convention.

The Chief of State will appoint the Prime Minister after obtaining the approval of the National Convention.

The Prime Minister will name the Deputy Prime Ministers, the Ministers and Secretaries of State, who will then be appointed by the Chief of State.

The Chief of State will terminate the function of the Prime Minister and of other Cabinet members in the case their resignations are accepted by the National Convention, or in the cases covered in Articles 32 and 33 below.

If the National Convention consecutively rejects two candidates proposed by the Chief of State to succeed the duty to present a list of three people from which the Chief of State may choose.



Dr. Nguyen Xuan Chu

Prof. Ton That Hanh

Lawyer Nguyen Van Huyen

Dr. Ngo Gia Hy



Mr. Nguyen Van Luc

Dr. Tran Dinh Nam

Dr. Ho Van Nhut

Mr. Tran Van Que

**ARTICLE 12** — The Chief of State, on the proposal of the government, will appoint at Cabinet meetings :

- Diplomatic representatives of all levels
- University Rectors
- The Prefect of Saigon.

At Cabinet meetings the Chief of State will also appoint and promote the judging magistrates, upon proposal of the High Council of the Magistracy.

The Chief of State will appoint and promote all general officers, and all field grade officers into the ranks of general officer, upon proposal of the Armed Force High Command after consulting with the Prime Minister.

**ARTICLE 13** — The Chief of State is the supreme commander of the Republic's Armed Forces. The Chief of State appoints the Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces after consultation with the Prime Minister.

**ARTICLE 14** — The Chief of State confers awards and decorations, and exercises the right of pardon.

**ARTICLE 15** — The Chief of State must be kept informed by the government on international negotiations and, with the endorsement of the National Convention, will sign and ratify international treaties and agreements. In accordance with the proposal of the National Security Council and with approval of the National Convention, the Chief of State declares war, the cessation of hostilities and signs peace treaties.

The Chief of State receives the credentials and represents the nation in international relations.

**ARTICLE 16** — In accordance with the proposal of the National Security Council and with the approval of the National Convention, the Chief of State declares the state of emergency, the state of martial law or the state of war, whose effect suspends the application of a number of prevailing laws over part or all of the national territory.

In the above situations and when the independence and integrity of the national territory are seriously threatened, the National Convention, after consulting with the



Dr. Le Khac Quyen



Engineer Phan Khac Suu



Mr. Ho Dac Thang



Mr. Mai Tho Truyen



Mr. Luong Trong Tuong



Lawyer Le Van Thu



Mr. Tran Van Van



Lawyer Tran Quang Vinh

decree-laws after their signing. Thirty days after the termination of the above period, those decree-laws not abolished by the National Convention will be considered as valid laws.

ARTICLE 17 — In case the national budget has not get been endorsed by the National Convention on the day it must be implemented, the Chief of State may sign a decree-law permitting the implementation of one-fourth of the national budget for the coming quarter and so on until the national budget is passed by the National Convention.

ARTICLE 18 — The Chief of State presides at Cabinet meetings.

All documents signed by the Chief of State, except for the appointment of the Prime Minister, must be counter-signed by the Prime Minister and the Ministers concerned.

ARTICLE 19 — The Chief of State promulgates the laws according to the provisions of Chapter Five.

ARTICLE 20 — In case the Chief of State dies or is otherwise unable to carry out his functions, the chairman of the National Convention will replace him, with the condition that there must be a new Chief of State within the next sixty days.

The Vice Chairman of the National Convention will replace the Chairman preside over the Convention.

ARTICLE 21 — The Chief of State may be held accountable only for the charge of treason, and will be tried by a Special Court.

#### CHAPTER FOUR

##### *The Government*

ARTICLE 22 — The Prime Minister presides over Cabinet meetings and determines and carries out national policy.

The Prime Minister is in charge of implementing the laws and has the power to sign decrees.

In the circumstance provided for in Article 16, the Prime Minister has the task of drafting decree-laws.

The Prime Minister utilizes the Armed Forces and organizes national defense in accordance with the decisions of the National Security council.

The Prime Minister appoints high ranking civil and military officials, except, for those functions mentioned in articles 11, 12 and 13. The Prime Minister can delegate part of this right to the Deputy Prime Minister and Ministers.

ARTICLE 23 — Documents signed by the Prime Minister must be counter-signed by the ministers concerned.

ARTICLE 24 — The Prime Minister and the Ministers are jointly responsible to the National Convention for the common policy of the government, and individually responsible for their own official actions.

The procedures for motions of censure and the question of confidence are set forth in Chapter Five.

ARTICLE 25 — The government has the right to suggest draft laws and prepare the draft national budget.

National Security Council, may pass a law empowering the Chief of State, within a fixed period of time and scope, to sign decree-laws to enact emergency measures.

The National Convention will be informed of all such

## CHAPTER FIVE

### *The Legislative Power*

ARTICLE 26 — The legislative power belongs to the National Convention.

Members of the National Convention may not be prosecuted, pursued, detained or convicted for any opinions expressed or voted in the Convention.

Except in case of flagrante delicto, members of the National Convention cannot be prosecuted, pursued, detained or tried throughout their term of office.

The prosecution and detention of any National Convention member will be suspended, if so requested by the National Convention.

By a majority vote of three-fourths of its membership, the National Convention may temporarily suspend the parliamentary immunity of one of its members.

While carrying out their legislative power at the National Convention, members who are civil servants or military men must ask a long-term leave or absence. This does not apply to professors of a university or advanced technical school. Members and their spouses may not participate in any bids or sign any contracts for the supply of goods or services to governmental agencies.

ARTICLE 27 — The National Convention votes on the laws. It also votes on the recommendations of the government, when necessary.

ARTICLE 28 — The government proposes draft laws, the National Convention members have the right to introduce draft bills.

Within forty-eight hours after passage by the National Convention, all law will be forwarded to the Chief of State for promulgation within a period of 15 full days from the day of receipt.

During the above 15 days, the Chief of State may ask the National Convention to reconsider one or more provisions of the law.

On reconsideration if the National Convention does not agree to amend the law in accordance with the proposal of the Chief of State, it will so decide by a majority vote of two-thirds of its members.

If the period set for the promulgation has expired but the Chief of State has not promulgated a law or returned it to the National Convention for reconsideration, the law will tacitly become effective and will be promulgated by the Chairman of the National Convention.

ARTICLE 29 — In the case the National Convention declares it an urgent necessity, the promulgation period may be reduced to one full day.



Press conference by HNC

*Any scheme in favor of the Vietcong*  
**MUST BE CRUSHED**

**ARTICLE 30** — The National Convention votes on the budget proposed by the government. The draft national budget must be forwarded to the National Convention at least three months before its implementation date.

The National Convention has the right to propose new expenditures, but at the same time must propose corresponding revenues.

If on the scheduled date for implementation of the budget the National Convention has not yet endorsed the draft budget, the Chief of State will sign a decree-law to implement one-fourth of the budget for the coming quarter, as stipulated above.

**ARTICLE 31** — The National Convention has the right to request the Prime Minister, Deputy Prime Ministers and Secretaries of State to report to the Convention on a particular subject which will be made known in writing at least one week in advance, or three days in urgent cases.

The Prime Minister, Deputy Prime Minister, Minister and Secretaries of State may ask the National Convention to permit them to appear before it to report on a specific subject.

The government may appear before the National Convention accompanied by their aid members.

The Ministers and Secretaries of State may appear before and be invited to appear before the committees to report or give views on a specific subject, under the conditions mentioned above.

**ARTICLE 32** — By a majority vote of two-thirds of its total membership, the National Convention may censure one or more Ministers or Secretaries of State. The concerned Ministers or Secretary of State will be considered as having tacitly resigned from his position.

By the same majority vote above, the National Convention may also censure the Prime Minister as well as the whole government. But, along with the censure motion the National Convention must, after the consent of the Chief of State is obtained, nominate another Prime Minister. The censured Prime Minister must be tacitly considered as having resigned from his office along with his entire government. The Chief of State will appoint the Prime Minister nominated by the National Convention. Pending the formation of the new government, the old government will act as care taker.

**ARTICLE 33** — After discussion with the cabinet, the Prime Minister has the right to put the question of confidence before the National Convention.

If a two-thirds majority of the National Convention members vote non-confidence in the government, the latter is tacitly considered as having resigned after the National Convention nominates a new Prime Minister with the approval of the Chief of State.

**ARTICLE 34** — Censure or non-confidence motions against the Prime Minister must be voted on only forty-eight hours after the debate.

**ARTICLE 35** — If within twelve months two cabinet crises result through the application of Articles 32 and 33, the National Convention may be dissolved by the Chief of State, with the approval of the Prime Minister and after consultation with the chairman of the National Convention; but the Chief of State must convene the new National Convention within thirty days.

The new National Convention cannot be dissolved within the year immediately following its convening.

## CHAPTER SIX

### *The Judiciary*

**ARTICLE 36** — The judging magistrates hand down their decisions in accordance with their conscience and the spirit of impartiality, respect for the law of the land and the national interests.

The prosecutors, under the control of the Ministry of Justice, supervise and follow the enforcement of the law in respect of morals and public safety.

**ARTICLE 37** — To guarantee the independence of the judging magistrates, their transfer and disciplinary penalties will be decided by the High Council of the Magistracy.

The Chief of State will appoint and promote all judging magistrates upon proposal of the High Council of the Magistracy.

**ARTICLE 38** — A law will set forth the organization, operation and powers of the High Council of the Magistracy.

**ARTICLE 39** — The trial of the Prime Minister Chairman of the High National Council and of the National Convention for treason or any other grave offense falls within the competency of the Special Court, whose organization, operations and prosecution procedures will be defined by law later.

## CHAPTER SEVEN

### *Economy and Welfare Council*

**ARTICLE 40** — An Economy and Welfare Council will be established with the task of :

— presenting its views on draft laws, projects and plans submitted to it by the Government or by the National Convention, if necessary.

— making suggestions and drafting plans on subjects under the jurisdiction of the Economy and Welfare Council for submission to the National Convention for consideration.

In addition, the National Convention and the government must consult the Economy and Welfare Council on all plans, drafts, bills of an economic or social welfare nature.



On October 26, 1964 at 3:20 p.m., in the presence of the High National Council Maj. Gen. Duong van Minh and Maj. Gen. Nguyen Khanh (Gen. Tran thien Khiem being on mission abroad) and new Chief of State Phan khac Suu signed the document affecting the change from military to civilian rule. Photo shows Maj. Gen. Minh (left) and Maj. Gen. Khanh (middle) signing the document



## CHAPTER EIGHT

### *National Security Council*

ARTICLE 41 — A National Security Council will be set up with the task of :

- proposing declarations of war, cessation of hostilities or the signing of peace treaties.
- proposing the proclamation of a state of war.
- proposing the proclamation of a state of emergency or martial law on one part or the entirety of the national territory.
- reviewing and approving defense policy.
- advising and assisting the government in all plans related to national security.

ARTICLE 42 — The National Security Council consists of :

- the Chief of State... Chairman
- the Prime Minister... Vice Chairman
- Minister of the Armed Forces... Member
- Commander in Chief of the Armed Forces... Member

ARTICLE 43 — The organization and operations of the National Security Council will be set forth in a law.



The new Chief of State Phan khac Suu signing the document

## CHAPTER NINE

### *Transitional Provisions*

ARTICLE 44 — During the transitional period and until the establishment of the National Convention, the High National Council, set up by Decision N° 7 of Sept. 8, 1964 of the Provisional Leadership Committee, will be entrusted with the powers provided for the National Convention by this Charter.

ARTICLE 45 — Upon establishment of the National Convention, the High National Council will become a body similar to the Senate in a two-chamber regime. A law will define the mission and powers of this Senate.

ARTICLE 46 — Pending the promulgation of a Constitution, the national institutions established by the High National Council acting as set forth in Article 44, will continue their operations in accordance with the provisions of this Charter.



Press conference by the provisional Leadership Committee about the transfer of authority to civilians

## CHAPTER TEN

### *Final Provisions*

ARTICLE 47 — The Chief of State, the Prime Minister or one-half the membership of the National Convention may propose the revision of the Charter.

Proposals for revision must be accompanied by the justifying reasons and submitted to the secretariat of the National Convention.

The proposed revision is accepted only upon approval by three-fourths of the total membership of the National Convention, and will be promulgated as a law.

ARTICLE 48 — The provisional Constitutional Act N° 1 of Nov. 4, 1963 the Provisional Constitutional Act N° 2 of Feb. 7, 1964 and the Aug. 16 Charter are abolished.

All prevailing laws continue in force, except for those that conflict with this Charter.

ARTICLE 49 — The present Charter enters into effect from the day of its promulgation until a new Constitution is established.

Voted in Saigon on October 20, 1964  
THE HIGH NATIONAL COUNCIL



Oct. 26, 1964 at 4:00 p.m. Maj. Gen. Khanh's government submitted its resignation to Chief of State Phan khac Suu at Gia Long palace in the presence of the High National Council members. Photo shows the chief of state accepting the resignation of Maj. Gen. Khanh

# H.N.C. ELECTED PHAN KHAC SUU AS CHIEF OF STATE

(SAIGON VP Oct. 25, 1964)



Mr Phan khac Suu Chief of State elected by the High National Council

Saigon, (VP) Oct. 25

The High National Council announced at 10:30 p. m. yesterday that HNC Chairman Phan Khac Suu had been unanimously elected Viet Nam's Provisional Chief of State 45 minutes earlier.

The HNC communique said:

"To answer the urgent needs of the country's present dangerous situation, about which the whole population is concerned, after sounding public opinion to determine the will of the majority, the HNC has unanimously asked its Chairman, Mr. Phan Khac Suu, to assume the post of the nation's Provisional Chief of State and temporarily set aside his lifetime ideal of the principle of popular suffrage."

The communique added: Mr. Phan Khac Suu accepted the earnest and logical request from the HNC on the condition that he will carry the heavy burden only until a National Convention is convened, but not until the promulgation of the Constitution, as stipulated in Article 47 of the Provisional Charter."

## *Biographical Data*

Born in 1905 in My Thuan village, Can Tho province, Mr. Phan Khac Suu studied in France six years, earning the degree of agricultural engineer with other diplomas in genetics and agricultural technology.

He is one of the land's most reknown patriots, having taken part in the struggle against French colonialism, Communism and dictatorship.

In 1939-40 he participated in an abortive coup to overthrow the French regime. Condemned to eight years hard labor and banishment from home area, he was kept on the Con Son penal island from 1941 to 1945.

On his release from Con Son, Mr. Suu stayed in the guerrilla-controlled delta provinces and only returned to the capital in 1948.

In 1949 he became Agriculture, Labor and Welfare Minister in the Emperor Bao Dai government in order to negotiate with the French for the return of powers to the Vietnamese government. He held the post only two months.

On the return of Ngo Dinh Diem to Viet Nam in 1954, Mr. Suu was invited to become Agriculture Minister, but soon resigned after Diem ignored his advice and oppressed the Cao Dai and Hoa Hao faiths.

In 1959, Mr. Suu was elected to the National Assembly but was arrested after the abortive Nov. 11, 1960 coup. Tried in 1963, he was sentenced to eight years' solitary confinement. He was freed by the Nov. 1 Revolution last year.



Press conference by HNC



Prime Minister Tran Van Huong

# REINS OF GOVERNMENT passed to TRAN VAN HUONG Government

Prime Minister Tran Van Huong presented his Cabinet to Chief of State Phan Khắc Sửu at Gia Long Palace at 4:00 p.m. November 4 and the change-over ceremony took place at the Prime Minister Office at 7 Thong Nhut Boulevard in the presence of all members of both the outgoing and incoming Cabinets, Mr Tran Van Huong and Maj. Gen. Khanh signed the document affecting the change of Government at 5:00 p.m. sharp November 4.

## BIOGRAPHICAL DATA ON NEW CABINET

### Dr. NGUYEN LUU VIEN

*First Deputy Prime Minister and Interior Minister*

- Born in 1919 in Tra Vinh (South Viet Nam)
- Education : Chasseloup Laubat High School, Saigon Faculty of Medicine, Hanoi, 1938.
- In 1945 participated in the Vanguard Youth Movement in Tra Vinh, Health Commissioner of the Provincial Resistance Committee.
- After the Preliminary Accords of March 6, 1946, went to Hanoi to continue the resistance fight.
- 1947-1949 : Medical Officer, 48th Regiment (Thang Long)
- 1949-1951 : Medical Officer, 320th Regiment and as such participated in many battles in North Viet Nam (Son Tay, Ha Nam, Nam Dinh and Ninh Binh).
- At the end of 1951, seeing that the Viet Minh were only the henchmen of Red China, left the resistance ranks and returned to Hanoi and later Saigon.
- 1954 : participated in the organization of resettlement of the refugees from the North as Deputy Commissioner for Refugees (with the ranks of Secretary of State).

- 1958-1960 : Chairman of the Viet Nam Red Cross.
- 1960 : Along with Mr. Tran Van Huong, drafted and signed with other notabilities the « Caravelle Group » letter sent to Ngo Dinh Diem.
- Nov. 11, 1960 : Arrested by the Ngo Dinh Diem regime and imprisoned at the Police Directorate General and Camp Vo Tanh.
- After the revolution participated in the Council of Notables.
- September 11, 1964 : Interior Minister
- Professional domain : Doctor, specialist in anatomical pathology.
- 1952-1958 : Lecturer at the Saigon Medical College
- 1959-1960 : Resident doctor at Cho Ray Hospital. Later became Laboratory Chief at the Saigon Pasteur Institute.

### Dr. NGUYEN XUAN OANH

*Vice Prime Minister for Economy and Finance Republic of Viet Nam*

Born in Da Nguu (Bac Ninh) July 14, 1921.

*Education :*

1945 : Bachelor of Arts in Economics, Kyoto Imperial University, Japan.

- 1952 : Master of Arts in Economics, Harvard University, Cambridge, USA.
- 1954 : Doctor of Philosophy in Economics, Harvard University, Cambridge, USA.

*Professional domain :*

- 1952-1954 : Resident Tutor and Fellow of Eliot House, Harvard University, Cambridge.
- 1953-1954 : Mutual Security Scholar, United States Department of State.
- Instructor, Harvard University.
- 1954-1955 : Instructor, Wesleyan University, Middletown, Connecticut.
- 1955-1959 : Assistant Professor of Economics, Trinity College, Hartford, Connecticut.
- 1959-1960 : Associate Professor of Economics, Trinitists College, Hartford Connecticut.
- 1960-1963 : Economist, International Monetary Fund, Washington, D.C.
- December 1963 to the present : Governor of the National Bank of Viet Nam.
- February 1964 to present :
  - Finance Minister,
  - Deputy Prime Minister for Economy and Finance.

(Continued on p. 19)

# PM TRAN VAN HUONG'S MESSAGE TO THE NATION

*November 6, 1964*

Dear fellow-citizens,

At the request of the Chief of State, I accepted the responsibility of forming a government in the midst of an extremely grave and complicated political situation.

At this time, I have some sincere words to say to all of you, in the hope you will appreciate my sincerity and goodwill, and clearly understand what I expect from you, in order to complete the revolution and save the homeland from Communist aggression.

After twenty years of misery and mourning due to war, the Vietnamese people naturally have the right to be doubtful and worried. To doubt the sincerity of those who stand forth to shoulder the responsibility for national affairs. To worry that the nation's destiny might fall into the hands of adventurers, increasing the nation's troubles.

My dear fellow-citizens, the homeland is in danger ! These heartbreaking and tragic words depict the country's present dark situation and constitute an earnest order which demands that all worrying about the country should set aside all differences and mutual distrust, and entirely submerge themselves in the work of saving the people and the country.

As I enter the government, I realize I can do nothing without the active support of the various religious denominations, political parties, students and people's forces.

The November 1 Revolution last year was a success thanks to the ardent patriotism and the fighting spirit of the entire population, among which the Armed Forces, the Buddhists and youth had a great share.

The Revolution has now been won, religious freedom is strictly respected. The struggle of the religious blocs has been integrated into the struggle of all the people in order to combine their forces to erect a solid rampart to halt the Communist menace.

On a par with the religious forces, the younger generation of youths and students have greatly contributed to the fight against dictatorship and to build democracy. Being the most eager element of society, students are also the people's hope for the building of a bright future for the homeland.

The civic organizations and political parties — the pillar of all national activities — which endured so many hardships under the Ngo Dinh Diem dictatorship must now work harder than ever in their task of stirring and guiding the people into the fight against Communism and the building of democracy.

I urgently and earnestly call on the patriotism of the people of all walks of life, especially the religious denominations, political parties, youth, students and other people's forces, to help me in the reinforcement of national authority and discipline, and to build real democracy. These are the preconditions for defeating Communism.

Dear fellow-citizens,

To save the country is the common task of every citizen. Whether in the government or outside, everyone has the duty and opportunity to save the country. All the efforts must be directed towards the goal of great national unity.

The composition of my Cabinet, as you have realized yourselves, may have shortcomings and not please everyone. But the ministers are men of goodwill who do not shy at the transitional nature of the government and have courageously answered to the homeland's call for help. Moreover, once our political line has been laid down, we pledge to do our best to fulfill the mission that the nation, the High National Council and the Chief of State have entrusted to us, even if we do not receive the collaboration of personalities more eminent than ourselves.

Once again, I wholeheartedly ask all of you, my fellow-citizens, to cooperate with me shoulder by shoulder, heart by heart, and endeavor to serve the country and save it from the threat of Communist aggression, and to lead the people to a peaceful and prosperous future.



Tran Van Huong's Cabinet

## Biographical Data...

(Continued from p. 17)

### Foreign Minister PHAM DANG LAM

Born in Vinh Long in 1918.

Licence in Law from the Hanoi Law Faculty, Diploma of Higher Studies in Law. Director General of Political Affairs at the Foreign Ministry 1951-55.

Foreign Ministry Secretary General since 1955.

Foreign Minister in the Nguyen Ngoc Tho provisional government, 1963.

### Justice Minister LU VAN VI

Born in Long Xuyen on February 1, 1905

Licence in Law (1933) Bordeaux.

Doctor of Law in Paris in 1938.

Admitted to the Saigon Bar in 1939.

Head of the Saigon Bar Assn. 1960-61.

### Information Minister LE VAN TUAN

Born in Ha Dong province on Dec. 18, 1917.

Licence in Law.

Judge since 1949.

Deputy Prosecutor of the Saigon Court of Appeals until Nov. 4, 1964.

### Finance Minister LUU VAN TINH

Born in 1915.

A high ranking administrative official in South Viet Nam.

Budget and Foreign Aid Director General Exchange Office Director General.

Finance Minister in the Nguyen Ngoc Tho provisional government in 1963.

### Rural Affairs Minister NGO NGOC DOI

Born in Long An province on June 16, 1908.

Licence in Physics and Chemistry, Paris.

General Commissioner for Refugees in 1954.

Director of the National Institute of Statistics until Nov. 4, 1964.

### Public Works Minister LE SI NGAC

Born in Quang Tri province on June 5, 1911.

Graduated as Engineer of Roads and Bridges in Paris, 1936.

Director of the Phu Tho National Technical Center since 1958.

Director of the Mechanical Engineering School 1960 to Nov. 4, 1964.

### Education and Culture Minister PHAN TAN CHUC

— Born in 1922 in My Tho

— Graduated from Toulouse University in 1951 with a «Licence» in law degree. Received the diploma of Higher Political Studies in 1953 and that of Doctor of Law specializing economic science.

— Member of the Saigon Bar Association.

— Professor of finance, economy and statistics at the National Institute of Administration and the Saigon Law College.

### Health Minister Dr. TRAN QUANG DIEU

— Born on Nov. 28, 1911 in Hanoi

— Graduated as M.D. from Hanoi University.

— Cabinet Director at the Defense Ministry with the rank of colonel from 1960, and once was Director of the Army Medical Corps.

— A member of the National Physicians Association. Dr. Dieu has been decorated with the Gallantry Medal and the National Order Medal.

(Continued on p. 22)



Mr PHAM DANG LAM



Mr LU VAN VI



Mr LE VAN TUAN

# TRAN VAN HUONG'S CABINET



Mr PHAM VAN TOAN



Mr NGUYEN HUU HUNG



Mr NGUYEN DUY XUAN



Mr LUU VAN TINH



Mr NGO NGOC DOI



Mr LE SI NGAC



Dr NGUYEN XUAN OANH



Dr NGUYEN LUU VIEN



Mr DAM SY HIEN



Dr TRAN QUANG DIEU



Mr PHAN TAN CHUC

Social Welfare Minister  
**DAM SY HIEN**

- Born in 1914 in North Viet Nam.
- Before 1954 was a lawyer and a professor at the National Institute of Administration.
- Participated in union activities as legal adviser to the North Viet Nam Trade Union Federation.
- Once Cabinet Director of the Defense Ministry and at the Commissariat General for the Refugees.
- Represented the Viet Nam Confederation of Workers Unions at many international labor conferences.
- Permanent representative of the International Confederation of Christian Trade Union in Viet Nam.
- Chairman of the Brotherhood of Asian Trade Unions.
- Labor Minister in the Nguyen Khanh government.

## Biographical Data...

(Continued from p. 19)

Economy Minister  
**NGUYEN DU Y XUAN**

- Born in Can Tho on Oct. 29, 1926.
- Bachelor of Commerce, London ; M.A. and Ph. D. in Economics at Vanderbilt University, Tennessee.
- Commerce Attache at the Vietnamese Embassy in Tokyo, 1955.
- Economy Ministry's Deputy Director General of Trade 1956-1960.
- Viet Nam Press Director General Jan. 22 to March 13, 1964.
- Press Officer at the Prime Minister's Office in the Nguyen Ngoc Tho provisional government.
- Co-op and Agriculture Credit Director General since March 13, 1964.
- Professor of Economy of the National Institute of Administration.

Labor Minister  
**NGUYEN HUU HUNG**

- Born in Thanh Hoa province on April 19, 1930
- Licence in Law
- Was a teacher before becoming a judge.
- Chief Judge of the Phu Yen province Court of Justice of the Peace with extended competency.

Minister at the Prime Minister's Office  
**PHAM VAN TOAN**

- Born in Saigon in 1922.
- Agricultural Engineer, Inspector of Popular Credit Agency until 1945.
- Licence in Law, Lyon in 1948.
- National Assembly Deputy in 1955.
- Admitted to the Saigon Bar Assn. in 1958.
- Secretary General of the Council of Notables.



The business of providing water to sustain modern civilization is one of the greatest enterprises undertaken by man. It may be said that without this enterprise, civilization as we know it would be impossible. Therefore, Provision of a potable water supply is almost the first problem men must solve whether they live in a prosperous city, thinly-populated areas, jungle or desert.

# *The* PROBLEM OF SUPPLYING SAIGON WITH WATER

*A large metropolitan water project has been designed and is currently under construction*

In Hongkong, the potable water supply problem continues to perplex the entire population there. Every morning, family members and apartment house dwellers have to queue up in front of the water faucet to get a basin of water. There the water supply is sporadic, very often less than three hours a day. In rainy seasons, the problem is less acute but still unsolved.

Due to its rapid growth of population, Saigon now also is facing a thorny problem of fresh water supply. Unlike Hongkong which can not find a large and long-term source of water supply. Unlike Hongkong which can not find a large and long-term source of water supply on its land, Saigon has the Saigon and Dong Nai Rivers in its vicinity as possible supply source. Many buildings and houses in Saigon already have installed pipe lines and are supplied with fresh water 24 hours a day. Price of one cubic meter of water is six piasters.

However, in many areas that are dotted with wooden houses and bungalows, there is no water supply line stretching to every house. As a result, residents in these areas have to queue up at water supply fountains to get water or must buy it from travelling water vendors. Water selling has become so profitable a business that many people make a living out of it.

The price of a pair of cans of water ranges from 1 to 3 piastres, depending on the urgency of need. A water vendor can earn as much as 150 piasters a day.

There are more than 200 water tank trucks which carry water from the Tham Luong district of suburban Saigon and sell it to people in areas without adequate supply. Fearing that the water might be contaminated, government authorities have banned the trucks and urged the vendors to buy the water from the Saigon Water Office which can provide safer water.

An official of the Saigon city government said the government did not ban the trucks from taking water from wells which have been tested as clean and noncontaminated. As for the examination of the water source and wells, the Saigon Water Office has suggested to higher authorities that a committee be formed to handle the whole matter.

The present water supply present system for the city of Saigon-Cholon comes from four collectors and 36 deep wells. There the critical maximum total capacity is about 165,000 cubic meters per day. Actually, during the dry season, the collectors may become inoperable because the ground water table is too low, will production is diminished, and the total production is closer to 120,000 cubic meters per day.

(Continued on p. 27)





The photo shows the Communist capital during what should be the traffic rush hour. Communist-built factories have never started operation and people in the North are deprived of many things they normally enjoyed and most essentials are in extremely short supply.



Saigon's Le Loi Street (ex. Bonnard)  
usual daily traffic

## SAIGON back to its previous quiet days



Xa-Loi Pagoda with its normal appearance

Pagodas are places of worship which must be respected, and not criminally be smirched by political activities.

Prime Minister Tran Van Huong



Taking-rest minutes of a military man.



The gate of Le Van Duyet Temple called lang Ong, in Gia Dinh Town, suburb of Saigon.

# SOME NEWS IN REVIEW



VUNGTAU (ex-Cap-St-Jacques) beach resort now **becomes** a city by Prime Minister's decree

## **Vung Tau town made a municipality**

Saigon, (VP) Sept. 10

The Prime Minister on Tuesday signed Decree 247-NV which made the Vung Tau district town in Phuoc Tuy province into a municipality.

Vung Tau town comprises the following villages : Vung Tau, Thang Nhut, Thang Nhi (except for Tau Islet) Thang Tam, Khac Ky and part of Phuoc Tinh village.

Vung Tau will have a mayor and one or more deputy mayors. (DG-d)

## **IDC reports: Nearly one billion loaned to industry since 1958**

Saigon (VP)

Since the start of its new credit system late in 1958, the Industrial Development Center has loaned a total of VN\$977,864,428 as of the end of last month.

In reporting its past activities, the Center also disclosed that it has invested in or furnished capital to many major industrial enterprises in Viet Nam.

For the first eight months of this year alone, loans to 20 firms amounted to VN\$241,594,428. Of this over VN\$139 million went to the textile industry, and VN\$70 million to water supply companies.

Other recipient were : foodstuffs VN\$16 million, glassware VN\$6,250,000 ; chemicals VN\$6,082,880 ; iron and steel VN\$1,687,925 ; electricity VN\$1,633,623 ; and engineering VN\$350,000.

The IDC loans, repayable in five years at interest ranging from 4.5 to 6 per cent, are only granted for industrial construction or expansion projects.

## **Agreement signed on creation of "V.N. — Germain Tech. School"**

Saigon, (VP) Sept. 12

An additional agreement on German aid to technical education in Viet Nam was signed at the Education Ministry this morning by the Minister of National Education and Charge d'Affairs Von Krosigk.

Under the agreement, on which talks had started Monday, the German government will undertake to turn the German-taught vocational section at the Cao Thang technical High School into an independent training center called the «Saigon Vietnamese-German Technical School.»

The school will train young boys as specialized workers and mechanics for industry. Construction of facilities will be paid by the German government, which will also furnish all new equipment for the future center.

German aid will also send eight instructors to work at the future school for five years, and train 23 Vietnamese instructors in Germany.

Attending the signing ceremony were Mr. V. Ludwig Economic Counsellor at the German Embassy, and the members of the German delegation which arrived here Sunday to discuss the aid project. They are Mr. Elmann, Counsellor at the Economic Cooperation Ministry, Mr. Heveling, State Counsellor at the Finance Ministry, and Mr. Strumpel, State Counsellor at the Economy Ministry.

Among the Vietnamese were top officials at the Foreign Affairs and Education Ministries, and the Fine Arts Education Director. (DG-d)

**Peanut exports boom :  
2,457 tons in three months**

Saigon, (VP) Sept. 6

During this year's first quarter peanut exports shot up to 2,457 tons worth over VN\$15 million (equivalent to nearly US\$450,000).

All last year only 454 tons had been exported, worth approximately VN\$2,600,000. Peanut exports in 1962 were 780 tons worth VN\$5 million.

The sudden increase was the result of new Economy Ministry measures to boost exports of all agricultural products. Peanut exporters were awarded a premium of 5 piastres for each US dollar repatriated. The Ministry also authorized the peanut exporters to keep 25 per cent of the foreign exchange they earned. The same exporters were allowed to use this exchange to import consumer and luxury goods not allowed in the regular import program.

The two main buyers of Vietnamese peanuts are Hong Kong and Singapore.

Viet Nam's total production of peanuts in the recent past amounted to 28,685 tons in 1961, 28,550 tons in 1962 and 32,220 tons in 1963.



Blossoming cherry-tree



Peanuts plantation in Hingland Land Development Area of Central Vietnam

PONGOUR WATERFALL  
one of the beautiful landscapes of Dalat  
in Highlands of Central Vietnam

# the versatile



# BAMBOO

By DOAN BICH

Saigon (VP)

Foreigners visiting the ever-popular Handicraft Center in downtown Saigon cannot overlook the great variety of handbags, conical hats, blinds, toys and furniture made of bamboo — one of the most versatile plants the world over.

To the Vietnamese, especially the country people, bamboo is a very familiar plant which, from birth to death, never ceases to be useful. Besides, owing to its fine appearance, the plant has also been regarded as a symbol of nobility and an endless source of inspiration for literary men of all times.

## FOOD, HOUSE and MUSIC

The most popular kind of bamboo — the Cay Tre — grows everywhere in the countryside, especially in North Viet Nam where it hems in entire villages and hides all cottages and buildings.

Since time immemorial, Cay Tre has been a precious, versatile plant for the country people. From bamboo shoots (mang tre), an excellent dish is made that can rival the Western asparagus. During the 1945-54 resistance war against the French, bamboo sprouts were of considerable help to starving people away from their homes.

The hollow but solid trunk of bamboo is a ready material for house building. In the countryside, the plant is indispensable for supporting thatched roof, while its

plaited mats of bamboo serve as walls. How do villagers collect rain water for cooking? A large bamboo split lengthwise is the most beautiful of all gutters!

To the riverside population, bamboo serves to make fishing poles, rafts and junks. Fishermen build their traditional boats of bamboo and use a kind of lacquer to caulk the boats water-tight.

Meanwhile the city craftsmen produce scores of common articles with thin strips of bamboo. Lamp shades, handbags, hats, baskets, blinds and fans are very appreciated by tourists.

Other parts of the bamboo are also useful. Traditional medicine practitioners often prescribe a concoction of bamboo leaves as a calumative, particularly useful after a wrestling bout. Bamboo pulp formerly went into the fabrication of soft paper, a craft very flourishing in Old Viet Nam.

Another variety of bamboo is the rather smaller Cay Tre which generally grows in the forests. Due to its flexibility it is mainly used in making fans, lanterns, baskets, and cages to carry chickens to market.

The tallest of all bamboo is the Cay Buong, a giant that can soar 150 feet high. This king of the bamboos grows in dense forests, particularly in the North Viet Nam mountains. Besides its utility in house building, Cay Buong has many other uses vital to the Montagnards.

The great diameter of Cay Buong — about 15 inches — permits its use as a long bucket.

In the morning, you can enjoy the charming view of long lines of colorfully-dressed Montagnard mai-



dens fetching water from a brook with bamboo «buckets» on their shoulders.

City-dwellers who visit the Highlanders are sometimes offered sticky rice cooked in a bamboo stump.

The most graceful bamboo is the Cay Truc — a small, green plant generally cultivated to decorate flower gardens. In old times, literary men seeking inspiration often spent whole days near a pool where the the elegant Cay Truc swayed to every breeze.

Due to its beauty, this kind of bamboo goes into the production of artistic furniture such as blinds, folding screens and picture frames. It also serves in the making of a large variety of «articles de luxe» such as cigarette cases and handbags. Another interesting feature of the Cay Truc is that it can be turned into a flute merely by piercing a series of tiny holes.

#### NOBLE PLANT

Bamboo is not only useful while living. After its death it provides a good fuel very appreciated in the countryside, though it burns faster than fire-wood.

For all the above reasons, he bamboo is a precious plant and people often compare it to a patriot who sacrifices himself to serve his homeland. Besides, the ever-green Truc variety has always been regarded as a symbol of longevity and happiness.

Many scholars describe the bamboo as a noble man upright and imbued with unselfishness. Such a significant symbol was, however, cynically abused not so long ago by the despotic Diem regime which used the bamboo on every official seal at home and abroad. While Diem and his family enriched them selves, his flag «proudly» bore a green bamboo over the words «Integrity and Unselfishness.»

In any case, the bamboo still lives, while the dictator is dead. And the bamboo will go on being one of the most versatile, useful and beautiful plants in Viet Nam.

## SUGAR CANE cultivation



Sugar cane

#### Saigon (VP)

237,500 sugar cane cuttings were distributed to farmers in Binh Tuy and Gia Dinh provinces under the current program conducted by the Rural Affairs Ministry with USOM assistance to increase sugar cane cultivation.

Of the total, 200,000 cuttings were planted in Binh Tuy and are now over one foot high.

The remaining 37,500 cuttings of the Florida variety, were grown at the Thu Duc farm experiment center in Gia Dinh province for both demonstration and planting purposes.

Back in May, nearly five million cuttings were distributed to thousands of farmers in the provinces of Quang Ngai, Phu Yen, Tay Ninh, Bien Hoa and Gia Dinh.

This sugar cane cutting distribution program is part of the country's continuing effort to become self-sufficient in raw and refined sugar a few years hence. In the past an estimated 10 million dollars has been spent each year by Viet Nam to import sugar from abroad. (DL-b)

The existing distribution network within the city has approximately 250 kilometers of cast iron pipe ranging from 60 to 600mm in diameter with over 55 per cent of the total being 150mm or less. In addition, there is approximately 130 km of small pipe 50mm in diameter or less.

There are presently, two pumping centers, one in Saigon and the other in Cholon but the latter is no longer operable. The Saigon pumping center is used mainly in re-handling the water delivered to it from the collectors. Under the best conditions the collectors deliver about 17 per cent of the total supply, the balance coming from the deep wells.

About 40 per cent of the average daily production, estimated at 150,000 cubic meters, is distributed to customers through meters to about 25 per cent of the population. The remaining 75 per cent of the population receives its water from public fountains, from vendors, or from private shallow wells. This represents about only 25 per cent of the water supply. The balance is used by the administration or military or for industrial uses, and 15 per cent may be lost by leakage from the system.

#### History of the Saigon Water Supply

The development of the Saigon municipal water supply and distribution system can be traced back to 1880 when the first underground collector, the «Thevenet», was built in the vicinity of the present Saigon pumping station. A collector is an ingenious installation which comprises a number of wells grouped around a central reservoir and pumping station. The initial installation was followed by the «Blancsube» and «Mac» collector in 1910 and finally the Govap installation in 1923 which was the largest of these facilities combined were delivering during the late 1920's some 30,000 cubic meters per day of potable water to various parts of Saigon and Cholon which then had a combined population of about 300,000.

From 1900 to 1930, Saigon-Cholon grew steadily at a rate of about 4,000 people per cent and the development of water supply by means of underground collectors kept pace with this growth. The average consumption per capita per day during that period remained at a steady level of about 75 liters. Although this would be considered substandard by our present requirements, conditions were not considered to be critical at that time.

Starting with 1930, and during the following ten years, the rate of growth of the population quadrupled, rising from 4,000 to a 16,000 average annual rated increase. At the same time, the development of the water supply from collectors had almost reached its maximum potential. These two factors created a situation which required the immediate development of an additional supply from a different source than had been used up to that time.

Various schemes involving the development of a river water supply were contemplated and reported. Each, however, required considerable initial capital expense, which was felt at that time to be excessive in relation to the size of the population involved. Early in 1930, the Prefectural Administration turned to an alternate solution consisting of drilling a number of wells throughout the city and connecting them directly to an expanded distribution system. The Layne Well Drilling Organization, which had proposed this solution, assured the authorities that an additional supply of about 100,000 basic meters per day of fresh water could thus be provided immediately at a total cost considerably below that of any other contemplated solution. This well drilling program was initiated towards the end of 1930.

During the next years, a total of some 35 wells were drilled. However, only 18 of these became producing wells, and their maximum combined

output never exceeded an average of 50,000 cubic meters per day. Besides, the high acidity and excessive iron content of the well water greatly increased the initial, operational and maintenance costs of the new system. The average life of each new well was considerably shorter than could normally be expected and the consuming public began to complain regarding the quality of the water delivered to them. This situation still plagues Saigon-Cholon. Of the 71 wells drilled since 1930, only 36 are still in service.

In the late 1940's and specially since the end of the war in 1954, an additional and much more serious problem developed. The population of Saigon-Cholon, due to various economic and political factors, underwent a phenomenal increase, rising from 650,000 in 1950 to some 1,600,000 today. Although, by an intensive program of well development, a peak volume of 165,000 cubic meters per day of well water was reached during the wet season in 1957, the average quantity of water available per capita per day rapidly decreased from about 150 liters in 1950 to some 90 liters today.

Now, the Saigon-Cholon area once again is facing a serious water shortage and the need for developing a new and larger source of potable water is spent. A large metropolitan water project therefore has been designed and is currently under construction. Since deep wells cannot be depended upon as a reliable long-term source

of water supply, obtaining water from a river is obviously the only other choice.

The Saigon River, although closer to the city, was eliminated as possible sources because it is badly polluted and in certain seasons has a high salt content. Moreover, its watershed is too small to provide at all times of the year the water demands of the city. The Dong Nai River fortunately has a much larger watershed of about 23,000 square kilometers. At the proposed location for an intake near the town of Bien Hoa, which is 30 miles from Saigon the minimum day season flow is reported to be in excess of 100 cubic meters per second. As the maximum future demand for water is less than six cubic meters per second, the minimum flow of the river is unquestionably sufficient.

The selection of an intake Dong Nai River site near Bien Hoa is considered sufficiently far up-stream to avoid any possibility of salt intrusion. It is also upstream from the paper mills and other industries in the Bien Hoa area which might contaminate the water.

The development of the Dong Nai River source requires the construction of an intake and raw water pumping station on the west bank of the river. From the pumping station, the raw water will be delivered through a 72-inch diameter reinforced concrete pipeline to a treatment plant located on high ground near the intersection of the Bien Hoa highway and the Thu Duc road. After treatment, the water will be stored in underground reservoirs and then pumped through a 78-inch diameter pipeline a distance of 12 km the eastern boundary of the city, at which point it will enter the distribution system under sufficient pressure to reach all parts of the metropolitan area without further pumping.

The treatment plant is being designed to produce 500,000 cubic meters of water per day, which is considered sufficient to satisfy the maximum daily demand until the year 1980. By that time the population of Saigon may have reached 2,400,000.

The treatment process to be employed is based on a year's study of the Dong Nai River water. A pilot plant was operated at Bien Hoa to determine the most economical method. Fortunately the river water has is of good quality. Throughout most of the year it has low turbidities, usually less than 10mm. The highest turbidity measured was about 150mm. The Dong Nai River water presents no serious treatment problem. Conventional processes using alum as a coagulant, with flocculation, settling, and rapid sand filtration will produce water of excellent quality. It will be soft, neutral disinfected, and palatable.



Providing Saigon with water

(To be continued in our next)

**NOVEMBER 10, 1964** — Floods caused by typhoon IRIS in ten provinces of Central Vietnam left thousands of casualties, entire villages wiped out, hundreds of thousands homeless with almost total loss of crops, livestock and properties.



Flooded Highway no 1 from Tamky (Quang Nam) to Quang Tin province

A sight of flood-stricken areas in Quang Nam Province of Central Vietnam

**NOVEMBER 13, 1964**

A relief visit to flood victims at an elementary school of DANANG city in QUANGNAM by: Prime Minister Tran Van Huong Deputy PM Nguyen Xuan Oanh Ambassador Gen. Maxwell Taylor



Information Minister Le Van Tuan spent all of Monday 30th November visiting flood victims in Danang City plus Quangnam and Quangtin province in Central Vietnam.

Minister Tuan met local information cadres and urged greater efforts to help the stricken people rebuild their devastated hamlets.

Last week the Information Ministry had dispatched five tons of textiles to Danang for the victims.



# HATIEN CEMENT PLANT

The Hاتیen Cement Plant in Kien Giang province was inaugurated on March 22. Minister Au Truong Thanh said the construction of the plant fully demonstrates the government's concern to build a just society and its emphasis on the rural areas, where the people are bearing the brunt of fight against the Communists.

He also revealed that the Hاتیen plant will eventually produce fertilizer for the cultivation of the immense Plain of Reed. Vietnam will one day free itself from its present state of under development and play a prominent economic role in Southeast Asia, he predicted.

The Hاتیen Cement plant consists of :

- 1) a clinker unit in Kiên Giang.
- 2) a crushing and bagging unit in Thu Duc, Gia Dinh.

The Two units cost approximately US\$15 million and VN\$148 million. Raw material (limestone and clay) are available locally and the limestone stone has been estimated sufficient for one hundred years of domestic consumption. The « wet » process is used in order to simplify manufacturing and profit from low cost maintenance of equipment.

The plant at Kien Luong district, Kien Giang, is equipped with two horizontal. Kilns three meters in diameter

and one hundred meters long. It can produce 240.000 tons of clinker a year. Fuel used to fire these kilns will be initially imported, but beginning in 1966 it will come from the refinery being built at Nha Trang.

Four diesel generators supply the electric power for the plant :

3 2.500 kw units in Kien Luong.

1 2.500 kw units in Thu Duc.

The Thu Duc plant also has a 4.000 kw transformer to permit the use of power from Danhim Dam or the Thu Duc thermal power plant.

During the first phase the Ha tien Cement Plant will produce 300.000 tons a year and save the Government 6 million US dollars in foreign exchange.

Production is scheduled to be doubled by around 1975.

The Hاتیen Cement Plant will mark a significant advance in the nation's industrialization efforts and will help accelerate the growth of a number of other industries such as cement fiber, compressed and hollow bricks, sewage pipes and prestressed concrete, besides industries supplying the cement plant like gypsum, electric power, the oil refinery, etc...



Hatien Cement Plant





Dear Mrs Alice Neal,

It is really a tough thing to give you the right answer to your letter on November 4th.

I agree with you that the special training is the key element in the economic and social development of all nations and require the personal attention of political leaders and planners but according to me the mass and general education continues to be a main concern of the under-developed countries still fighting against illiteracy and seeking to improve their standard of living.

Although the specific problems of education and manpower vary from country to country the basic principles of what constitutes a good education are much the same everywhere.

These are some of the important rules I see for education in any nation. First is the need for general literacy. Education is needed to create an informed citizenry; to make it possible for individuals to develop their capacities to the fullest. To provide a search and selection device to enable those best qualified to move into the professional, technical, administrative and political roles.

The most obvious purpose of scientific or technical education in this context is to turn out people with the skills needed to make a modern society work. You are right in mentioning that the special skills needed for everything from operating a modern power plant, to running a government ministry, to using new fertilizers or to using bank credit. Do you agree with me that the general education helps finding hundreds skills which may be necessary for, that successful introduction of new technology at the secondary education must precede the training courses to turn out those skills open to operate this piece of machinery or that kind of equipment.

My further word is we must Create through education a sense of innovation and inventiveness and a flexibility of approach to new situations. We must do this at all levels of education so that the new technologies can be adapted to local environments and society itself can help to create the technology and organization it needs.

In Vietnam our leaders have become conscious of similar needs for education.



A special committee has been elected by the National education. This committee will carry out adequate programs for improving instructions in engineering and science in college, as well as for improving instruction in science and mathematics in elementary and secondary schools

By the way, I would like to call your attention to other roles for education pertaining to science and technology which must be the subject of my next letter.

I hope that I could hear from you soon before my word would be added.

Sincerely yours  
DUONG ĐAM THUY

21-9-1964

Dear Miss,

I am desirous of compiling a book on "ASIA" dealing with the different aspects of the different Independent States and Vietnam.

I shall be highly obliged if you would kindly furnish me with the different publications regarding the State of Vietnam — Her history, literature, photo, port, firm, Education, government, science, industry, Agriculture, recent developments and natural resources.

I think your help will be of immense value in fostering the good relation that exists between the Asian Countries.

With best wishes to you and your country

I am yours sincerely

Sri Anindy a kumar chakraborty  
48F. Anath North Dev lane  
Calcutta — 37, India

— Dear Miss Dam Thuy,

I am a Vietnamese boy of 18 years old, a Senior of Secondary High School.

My hobbies are : swimming, games, travelling, walking,...

I am very happy to receive letters from those who want to make friend with me.

I do hope you would kindly accept my condition and thank you for your aid.

I am,

Yours faithfully



NGUYỄN VIỆT KIM  
203/5, Trần Kế Xương Gia đình  
South Vietnam

26 Aug. 1964

Dear Miss Duong Dam Thuy  
Vietnam Fights and Builds  
31-33, Le Thanh Ton Saigon.

Dear Miss,

Sincere congratulations to you and your staff for the fine first edition of the magazine I receive today. Not only is it attractive, but it is also very informative. We who do not speak Vietnamese especially appreciate learning about Vietnam through your magazine.

I will be leaving Vietnam in November. I hope at that time I may give you my address in the States so that I may continue receiving this excellent publication. It will help me a great deal in the book I am writing.

Sincerely,

Ann Crawford

Permanent address  
c/o Jack's Dist. co.  
1719 Cso. 19th Street  
Birmingham 9, Alabama

## VIETNAM MODERN THOUGHT AND LITERATURE

(Continued from last issue)

Miss Loan finally returned to her former lover and completely broke off with the old family system and backward social customs.

Another novel of the author's • Bang Lanh • (meaning chilly) portrayed the sad life of a young widow who never had the slightest love for her husband. After the death of her husband, she fell in love with a family teacher but dared not marry him for fear of public scorn and sanctions against her that were very common in the olden society. For several times, she decided to surmount the barrier of social customs that divided her and her lover and to establish a new home with him at whatever the cost. But due to the invisible yoke which still bound her, she finally had to submit and lived a lonely, sad life until she died in order to keep her name good and clean.

Here the author asked a question: Should a young widow accept the binding of an invisible yoke formed by inhumanitarian customs and sacrifice personal happiness to live in a lonely, chilly chamber merely for getting praise from her neighbors and community?

## Defect of the TỰ LỰC VĂN ĐOÀN

Though the Tu Luc Van Doan had contributed much to the Vietnamese literary advancement, it also had several defects. Generally speaking, its defects stemmed from its • sectarian thinking • and • radical thinking •. Except for a few members, most of the Tu Luc Van Doan writers always tried to find faults with other writers and criticized them, and never praised them. This once forced several magazines and newspapers to form a united front to hit back. As for its radical thinking. Vietnamese Prof. Duong Quang Ham had the following comment :

• In criticizing the Vietnamese traditional habits and customs, the Tu Luc Van Doan writers can hardly be free from bias. They think all those habits and customs are outmoded and decadent and should be discarded. Therefore, even some good customs were also ruthlessly attacked by them. For instance, that a widow wants to continue her widowed life and raise her

children at the expense of personal happiness was all but for the preservation of her family tradition and avoidance of public scorn. However there are some young widows who decide not to marry again in order to devote attention to the raising of the children. This devotion and great love of a mother should win everybody's praise and admiration. In the light of this, we should carefully study every side of the issue in order to avoid the influence of bias and prejudice before we criticize traditional habits and customs.

In sum, the Tu Luc Van Doan had revived the thought and reform movement which were advocated by many scholars and revolutionaries in the 1920s. At the same time, the Tu Luc Van Doan was fit for the new era, its far-sightedness and its scientific method of handling things had gained considerable achievements. Even up to today, this thought reform and movement are still continuing.



*A good catch*

