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Lights and Builds



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FACULTÉ DES LETTRES
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CULTE
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LETTRES



*The culture of today
for the service of that
of tomorrow*

SAIGON, JULY 1964

Vietnam

Fights and Builds

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OUR FRONT COVER

By Nguyen Ngoc Hanh

*Vietnamese Civilians and Soldiers
share a common bond of affection in
the struggle for Freedom and Liberty*



Dear Friends

In the domain of the Press, each newspaper, each review is distinguished by a title or head-line that makes it differ from others ; it is also designed to illustrate and emphasize the intentions of the editors and the editorial board to give it individuality and to typify its outlook, presentation, background and content.

To day, this monthly news-magazine reaches you under the title of « Vietnam Fights and Builds ». The title is not presumptuous, nor merely rhetorical ; at least, it may partly symbolize our Vietnam, our country, our land wrested from barbarian hands and bequeathed to us and to future generations by our Fathers. It represents a heart-beat, a breath of our spirit, a particle of our soul.

We can then exclaim with pride that this newspaper is ours, our link between us and our brothers beyond the seas.

May we therefore please ask you to give it your moral support and encouragement so that it may improve, develop and aim to fit itself better to serve the National Cause.

With friendly greetings

Yours sincerely,

The Editors.

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The Central Market of Saigon

Editorial

IT FIGHTS AND

A stranger newly arrived in Vietnam, when he sees the situation in this war-torn country, is certainly justified in asking himself some questions, for instance :

— If left alone, what could this talented Vietnam not achieve with its heritage of 4,000 years of recorded history ?

— Is Vietnam optimistic or pessimistic about the future and why ?

— Does the nation really have some strenght of its own ? If so, to whom or to what is this strength due ?

For this stranger to find adequate answers to these and other questions, constitutes a challenge. If he is benevolent, and uses his common sense to see things and events as they are objectively and with a searching eye, he will draw the right conclusions, for this is necessary to a prudent, open-minded newcomer if he does not want his investigations to backfire.

It is possible that this one sentence may supply the clue to the answer to all these questions :

« The anti-Communist country of South Vietnam is certain to be led to victory ».

But why should this be so ? asks this man of good will.

— Because it fights and builds and, what is more, it knows how to do that as well as anyone. In other words, it does not want to sit on the fence nor stand in the middle, advocating neutralism. On the contrary, it has so far shown a steady, practical, fighting spirit against subversive Communist intervention.

That the Vietnamese fight and persist in this way, is a fact which cannot be contradicted. No one fights for nothing. By fighting, the free, anti-Communist Vietnamese interd to safeguard, improve and build their life — a life built on Liberty and

Democracy, Justice and Charity, In-dependance, Prosperity and Unity.

The historic Exodus of 1954, when nearly one million North Vietnamese refugees fled from Communism and came South, must not be forgotten. They have been resettled in South Vietnam and are clamouring for a life built on these very foundations.

Without fighting, there can be no victory, however many phases have to be endured.

Experience shows that, when people methodically uproot degenerating plants and replace them by improved and selected seedlings, they deserve to see their good intentions rewarded and their determination « to fight and build » achieve victory.

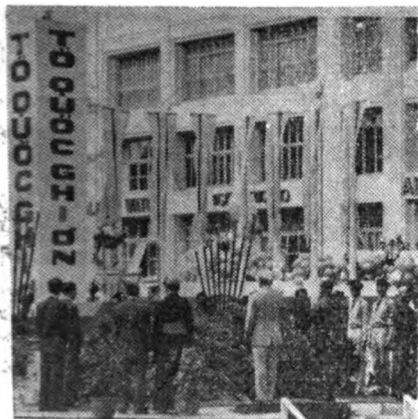
Moreover, ultimate victory is assured for those who lead the struggle against Communism, for they are not alone; they have friends and, what is more, they are the best that can be.

It is therefore logical that the Vietnamese, as fighters and builders, do feel optimistic. They themselves have an undoubted, innate strenght which is not dependent upon physical weapons and which is as invisible as it is invincible. This strength induces a deep sense of mutual understanding and love between citizens of all classes and walks of life throughout Vietnam — even beyond the « bamboo curtain » — uniting them now that their country is in danger. Their leaders are quick to afford them good examples, keeping them profoundly united in spirit and action — sometimes clandestinely — and repelling whatever external influences are harmful or dangerous to them or to their children.

As for you, blood-thirsty Communists, you have so far killed too many lives, among them innumerable poor Vietnamese citizens. We will be re-united and live as we have always wished to live. But you will

BUILDS

be defeated and ejected. From now on, come what may, you will no longer be able to undermine our unity, a unity which is unshakeable thanks to the strong leadership of Major General Khanh, Prime Minister of the Republic of Vietnam and Chairman of the Military Revolutionary Council. He is the symbol of an abiding hope for our well-beloved country of Vietnam, a country that continuously fights and builds.



The altar erected for the National Shame Day ceremony



The determination to fight for final victory. The rite of mixing sacred earth from all parts of Vietnam performed at the July 19, 1964 mass meeting by Maj. Gen. Minh and Maj. Gen. Khanh, symbolizing that the beautiful Vietnam must forever stretch unbroken from the Nam Quan Pass in the North to the Ca Mau Cape in the South

THE GOVERNMENT'S PROGRAM OF ACTIVITIES

After the November 1, 1963 coup and the January 30, 1964 purge, a Revolutionary Government was formed with Major General Khanh as President.

To show its good will and prove it does not want to cling to power, but only works for the good of the country and the people, the government has solemnly promised to do its best in a record period of one year to establish the basic institutions ; thus laying a solid foundation for the task of national salvation and development.

Hereafter is a summary of the Government's program of activities.

NATIONAL SALVATION

Aims and purposes

Concentrate all the forces of the nation to repel the Communist invasion and shatter all maneuvers of the colonialists to neutralize South Viet Nam, so as to deliver the population, especially in the countryside, from the war calamities and bring them a peaceful and happy life in freedom and justice.

Reorganize our governmental structures

Abolish the centralization of power. Reform the central and local agencies to fulfill the requirements of the war and to serve the interests of the people. Simplify the administrative machine to become more efficient. In order to save the national resources and public funds, and to satisfy the needs of the local population, the government will study and or abolish or reinstate a number of provinces and districts. In doing so we must carefully consider the difference between the military and politico-administrative requirements to avoid the errors of the old regime. Besides to ameliorate the governmental agencies, the civil servants and cadres will be selected on the following basis :

- Replace the aged and incapable civil servants with young elements to keep pace with the momentum of the revolution.
- Select the right people and assign them to the right places according to ability, experience, and character.
- Retrain governmental personnel to give them a revolutionary spirit.
- Trust them and give them clearly defined duties and responsibilities.

To really and permanently liberate the people, we need a sufficient number of low-level cadres who will look after our rural population.

This aims at reinforcing our substructure and avoid disproportion.

Countryside (New Rural Life Hamlet)

The previous Strategic Hamlet Programme followed the principle of building a

great number of hamlets very quickly and consequently these hamlets only had an outside appearance but could not achieve the desired results. On the other hand it has created many injustices and corrupted our local substructure cadres.

At present, we shall be more realistic and shall make the best of the good points of the old Strategic Hamlet programme and adopt the following principles :

- insist on quality rather than quantity !
- establish Hamlets in groups, spreading the oil spot from the rich and populated areas outward ;
- give equal stresses to the economy and the living standard of the population and the security factor.

In the general pacification programme, the consolidation of the New Rural Life Hamlets is a key matter. The National Budget and Foreign Aid as well as the facilities of the central Government will mostly be geared toward the countryside, in order to destroy the enemy substructure and at the same time control the countryside. We shall give the utmost confidence to the entire anti-Communist patriotic elements in the various localities to establish our own substructure because only local people can exterminate the Communist traitors from their localities.

Youth

The Youth Forces including university students and school pupils, have to be imbued with the spirit of serving the country and the people. Therefore the Government will :

— Give facilities to and encourage the city youth to head toward the countryside, to share the life of the country people so as to promote unity against the Communists.

— Reorganize and give much assistance to the Combat Youth members who are sacrificing themselves to protect the lives and properties of the people.

(Continued on page 6)

NATIONAL SHAME DAY

July 20

Saigon, (VP)

The Deputy Prime Minister for Cultural and Social Affairs, Brig. Gen. Do Mau, urged journalists to turn their typewriters against «the Communist butchers» and expose «the bloodthirsty bandits who hide behind the «Liberation Front» label to fool the people.»

This is what you can do, the Deputy Prime Minister said, to help the people clearly realize that the term Communism is synonymous with all that is immoral, dishonest and inhumane.

«There can be no peace wherever the Communists appear, » Gen. Do Mau stressed, adding that «the Communists are the ones who lit the flames of war which puts brother against brother.»

The Deputy Prime Minister added : «It is the Viet Cong who are behind our country's partition and the present cruel war, but paradoxically they are the ones who call loudly than anybody else for peace and reunification. Can we allow them to continue to crudely deceive our fellow-countrymen any more ? While our fighting men silence them with their gun barrels you fighters on the culture front should shut their mouths by means of your pen.»

So said Gen. Do Mau at a City Hall press conference attended by Information Minister Pham Thai, the Chief of the Liaison Mission with the ICC, the Special Commissioner for Youth and Sports, the Defense Ministry's Psy-War Director and other leading officials.

The meeting with the press marked the coming Day of National Shame, July 20 commemorating the signing of the 1954 Geneva Accord which led to the partition of Viet Nam.

Over one million refuse to live under the sign of death

The Deputy Prime Minister be-

gan his conference by recalling the mass exodus to the South 10 years ago of one million people fleeing Communism.

Most of the million freedom-seekers were poor, honest people, the General said. They feared Communism more than death by starvation. In 1945 about two million people starved to death in the North rather than leave their birthplace. However they did so in 1954, realizing that to live under the Communist regime amounted to living in a state of moral and spiritual death.

Ten years of Communist crimes

The 10 years that have elapsed also witnessed a mounting record of Viet Cong crimes. Before history, can the Viet Cong deny their crimes ?

«On the occasion of the coming Day of National Shame, » Gen. Do Mau said, «we join together in commemoration of those national fighters who gave their lives to defend the nation's just cause, to express our sympathy for our fellow-countrymen in the North who suffer under the Communist yoke. These fellings further strengthen our determination for a fight to the bitter end against the Communists, those atheists whose crimes mounted higher and higher for the past 10 years.

Main celebrations

Next, Information Minister Pham Thai stressed the importance of the National Shame Day celebration, in which the whole people is invited to participate. He said that now the national morale is on the upswing, the national commemoration will be a psychological blow against the Communists who draw closer to their collapse in the Southern Area with each passing day.

The celebration programs include theatrical and literary contests in the capital and the provinces beginning next Friday. Results of the contests will be published on July 18. Also planned are talks over the radio or at public places, youth seminars, sports meets, the reading of documents on Viet Cong crimes and the White Paper on Communists aggression against the Republic of Viet Nam.

Services to the memory of the dead combatants will be held throughout the nation on July 20. All Army units will mark the day as well, but their programs are withheld for security reasons.

North longs for liberation

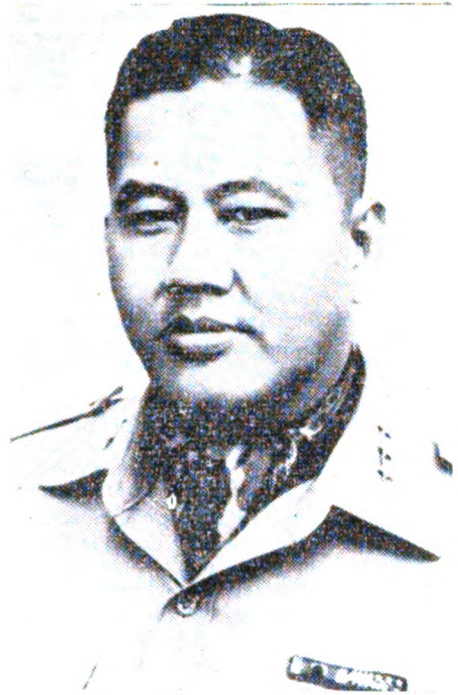
The Chief of the Vietnamese Liaison Mission then depicted the miserable conditions in North Viet Nam and said that our fellow-countrymen in that part of the country are longing for liberation from our side.

He quoted the affirmation of a foreign diplomat who left Hanoi recently that the Northern capital is now a dead city whose population are bowed under a heavy burden of sufferings, both physical and moral.

He also said an anti-Communist underground is spreading over the North, as demonstrated by sabotage in Quang Binh and Thanh Hoa provinces and the Montagnard areas.

He also took the opportunity to denounce the «Liberation Front» as an organization which only terrorizes and deceives, and urged the people to denounce these troublemakers to the authorities.

The press conference ended after the Information Minister distributed documents on Viet Cong crimes to the newsmen.



Major General DUONG VAN MINH
Chief of State



Major General NGUYEN KHANH
Prime Minister and Chairman
of the Revolutionary Military Council

**ANY SCHEME IN FAVOR OF THE VIETCONG
MUST BE CRUSHED**



A scene of the crowd at the mass meeting on July 19, 1964. Over 1,000,000 people demonstrate against the partition of Vietnam

THE GOVERNMENT'S PROGRAM OF ACTIVITIES

(Continued from page 3)

— Initiate movements of social action to give the youths the opportunity to participate in the betterment of their own lives and that of their society.

— Develop the various sports and physical education compatible with the abilities and taste of the masses.

Information

But the government program will only receive the support and the participation of the people if there is a thorough explanation among the masses. Thus the problem of propaganda, information, and press will be given special attention.

A — Propaganda

Establishment of Propaganda Agency to :
Train in phases propaganda cadres.

Carry out the program of oneness of cadre and population especially in the countryside.

B — Information

1 — Equip the Central Radio Saigon station to give it a stronger and wider range in order to establish a direct communication system to the masses.

2 — Increase the rate of production of documentary films two-fold the present rate to satisfy the needs of the countryside.

C — Press

1 — Establish a Press Council.

2 — Promulgate the statute of the press.

3 — Carry out the program of on-the-job training of newsmen abroad.

Defence

In the field of national defence, we will consolidate and increase the paramilitary forces and popular defence groups to efficiently assure the security of the rural areas.

The combativity and mobility of the Armed Forces and the paramilitary units will be given special attention to meet the war needs.

Besides the Government will :

— Promulgate the statute of the Armed Forces.

— Form a commission to work out a fair promotion system.

— Abolish the use of military personnel for non-military purposes.

— Review the regulations governing the military service and mobilization : flexible draft deferment for those engaged in activities such as : district chiefs, national police, pacification cadres, rural census taking teams.

— Improve the living conditions of the soldier's families.

— Establish more organizations to serve the war orphans.

— Build villages for married enlisted men near the military rear bases.

— Promulgate special statutes to assist efficiently the soldier's families.

In general, the Government while trying eliminate all the present social injustices, will do its best to assist the fighters — military, civilian and governmental — who are exposing themselves on the battle fields in the service of the just cause.

Open-arms policy

Within the framework of the present historic struggle, the Government open-arms policy will be based on sincere cooperation to accomplish the total revolution of the people.

Those who come back to us will contribute more constructive ideas necessary to the establishment of social justice and true democracy.

Thus, with the determination to promote the actual revolution, the Government will eliminate the mistakes of the old regime to give a brotherly welcome to these people.

The Government promises that those who come back to our ranks will be honourably received and worthily employed according to moral character, ability and experience.

NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

The Revolutionary Government's national development programme aims at establishing and consolidating basic democratic structures which will lead more rapidly to a government by the people.

Confronted by a war for survival and having been sacrificed by a dictatorial family rule, the Vietnamese people at present need all kinds of support from the Government to develop their social and economic potentialities. The Government believes that national development can only be achieved by first of all helping the people to attain a life free of material needs and free from worries. Such are the major features of the Government's long-term program which will later be pursued by a popularly elected government after the goals of the shorter one-year term program are reached. This better program includes two major fields : economic development and social improvement.

The economic and financial development program includes agricultural, economic and public equipment matters.

A — Agricultural activities : the Government's program aims at :

— Improving land legislation : tenants

will be allowed to till the land for five years, buy the expropriated land and pay for it in twelve instead of six annual installments. The land tax will be temporarily suspended for peasants owning less than half an hectare.

— Realizing the « Land to the Tiller » and the policy of « Letting the people enjoy the fruit of their labour » the Government will temporarily let the peasants till the public land which they have illegally occupied, or the land they are working in the agrarian development and resettlement centres and which has been surveyed.

— Giving the rural population the means to help develop the economy and increase production especially in agriculture and animal husbandry.

B — Economy and Finance : Private enterprises will be encouraged as much as possible. The Government will sell its interests in owned firms to private investors and establish a stock market.

At the same time the Government will improve the monetary and tax systems to encourage production.

Budgeting will aim at saving the public funds to avoid inflation in accordance with the policy of « austerity for the sake of the people ».

Through associations and syndicates the Government will encourage private interests to participate intensively in the import and export activities. In the field of industrialization, a list of priority in investments will be established which aim at saving foreign exchange, expanding local industries and providing jobs to the working class.

C — Public Equipment : the following activities are contemplated for 1964 to proceed with the project bringing the Dong Nai water to Saigon ; to complete the 66,000-V electric line around the capital so that Saigon and its suburbs may benefit from the electric power coming from the Danhim ; to exploit the industrial resources of the Cam Ranh area ; to work out and maintain the provincial and rural road networks to facilitate communication between the urban centres and the rural areas ; and besides to carry out the irrigation projects especially in the Ninh Thuan and Quang Ngai areas.

Social expansion programme

This includes education, health, social welfare, labour and justice.

A.— The goals of the new educational programme aim at imparting to university and school students a sense of responsibility necessary to the citizens of a country confronted by a war of survival against the Communist aggression and giving the young sufficient professional skills for them to succeed their elders in assuming the future historic responsibilities.

The following measures will be taken :

— screen teachers ;
— restore discipline in schools by creating student associations ;

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VIETNAM : WHERE COMMUNIST SUBVERSION THREATENS THE FREE WORLD. THE PATTERN OF WAR

A war of terror, assassination, subversion defaces the land of South Vietnam. It is a calculated and carefully plotted war directed and supported by an elaborate Communist organization of the Viet Cong in North Viet Nam. Its goal is to absorb the nation and its people into the Communist orbit.

The Communist were plotting this takeover even as they were negotiating the Geneva Accords which ended the Indochina war in 1954. With the partition of Vietnam, they left thousands of trained Communist agents in South Vietnam, hid arms and ammunition there for later use, and poised guerrilla warfare cadres in remote mountainous and jungle areas.

When political action and propaganda failed, the communist turned to guerrilla action to confuse the peoples.

To recruit villagers for its armed force, the Vietcong uses threats, kidnapping and violence in its raids on Vietnamese villages. Money to pay the regular Vietcong units comes from a variety of sources, including highway robbery, kidnapping for ransom and extorted « taxes ».

Their strategy is based on terror, particularly against isolated outposts and individuals, to compel support for them : they have moved now into larger military operations with attacks carried out in battalion strength or more against Republic of Vietnam forces.

Each step in the Communist pattern, from the small-scale guerrilla tactics of several years ago the heightened pace of military activity today, is in direct violation of the Geneva Agreements, the evidence is ample. It is well documented by prisoners' statements and captured

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DEVELOPING NATIONS NEED BOTH AGRICULTURAL INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT

(Condensed from a paper presented at the United Nations Conference on the application of Science and Technology for the benefit of the less developed areas).

That sustained economic progress, in most low income countries, entails a progressive reallocation of labor and capital from primary to industrial sectors, is the consensus of nearly all economists. However, this does not necessarily lead to the conclusion that agricultural development can or should be neglected in order to make more capital immediately available for industrial expansion. In most low-income countries, failure to develop production potentials in domestic agriculture impedes long-term economic development, including industrial development.

Considering current population growth rates and the prospect that they may increase, the difficulty of supplying sufficient food and fiber appears as one of the greatest barriers to rising per capita incomes.

However, advances in science and technology have increased and no doubt will continue to increase the possibilities of expanding food supplies, and general economic and social development give promise, in the long run, of restraining population growth.

Most informed people agree that affluence can eventually be created for all societies if proper measures are taken. But there is no general agreement regarding the socio-economic institutions, policies and programs best suited for producing economic progress in the low income countries. This is especially true of recommendations regarding the role of agricultural development.

A few decades ago, it was popular to refer to the essential primacy of human needs for food and clothing as a rationale for indentifying agriculture as the « fundamental » industry. This idea, carried to the extreme, implied that the one essen-

tial of economic progress and prosperity was a prosperous agriculture. More adequate analysis revealed the deficiencies of this doctrine of « agricultural fundamentalism. »

In more recent years, the pendulum of economic doctrine appears to have swung to the other, equally indefensible extreme of « industrial fundamentalism » — the idea that industrialization is the prime essential of general economic development.

The attractiveness of the idea that heavy industrialization is the key to affluence may be attributed to two major factors : the industrial development accomplishments of the U.S.S.R., where most emphasis has been on the expansion of heavy industry ; and the historical correlation between industrialization and economic development in these presently more advanced economies.

This analysis by analogy is dangerous, as the situations are not analogous, and the direction of the causation is confused.

From the experiences of the developed countries one should not infer that progress in today's low-income countries would be facilitated by the same emphasis upon industrialization as occurred in the Soviet Union. The Russian drive to industrialize began from a higher level of per capita agricultural output than now prevails in much of the less developed world.

As various writers have pointed out, the Russians began with a substantial agricultural surplus. Thus, though harsh methods were required to repress consumption, especially among farmers, measures to increase the production of food and

(Continued on page 9)

THE NATIONAL UNITY WEEK



preceding the National Shame Day is well illustrated by the following speech of the Organizing Committee Chairman Brig. General Do Mau Deputy Premier in charge of Cultural Affairs and Social Welfare.

(The Speech was delivered on July 21, 1964 at a reception held to close the above week at the Cultural House).

Your Excellency the Prime Minister,
Distinguished Guests,

For the first time since the partition of our country 10 years ago, a National Unity Week, an all-out propaganda campaign has

been launched in the whole country, from the 10th to the 20th of July 1964.

This ceremony was formally closed this morning at 6:00 a.m. after religious services were held for the victims of the Communists.

It was a rightful and opportune initiative by the revolutionary Government which responded to the desire of more than 1 million refugees from North Vietnam, of hundreds of thousands of victims of the Communists, of all the citizens of Vietnam who are determined not to betray the spiritual legacy of their ancestors and the history of their race.

As the chairman of the Organizing Committee of the National Unity Week, I consider it my duty to report to the Prime Minister, to the Government and to the Nation, the results of the 10-day campaign.

This campaign included :

- The dispatch of Civic Action teams from the Information and Psychological Warfare Departments to rural areas,
- The graduation of Youth cadres designed to rural areas,
- Social works by hundreds of voluntary student and youth teams,
- A radio-broadcasting campaign to carry the voice of the Government to the most remote areas,
- A press campaign to denounce the Viet Cong atrocities,
- Public showings of anti-Communist motion pictures,
- A contest of anti-Communist songs and stage performances which were broadcast by the national radio network,

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The three - member United Nations mission which was in Vietnam to investigate border incidents between Vietnam and Cambodia, flew to the province of An Giang and visited part of the border between the province and Cambodia

At An Giang, member of the mission met Prime Minister Maj. General Nguyen Khanh who was on an inspection tour in the area.

Photo shows from left to right : Messrs Moise Aka (of Ivory Coast), Pie Correa (of Brazil) Sidi Saba (of Morocco), Prime Minister General Nguyen Khanh, Foreign Minister Dr Phan Huy Qua.



**Good relations with
our neighbours but
firm defense of our
frontiers**

DEVELOPING NATIONS NEED...

(Continued from page 7)

other consumer goods could be neglected without causing shortages sufficiently serious to prevent the rapid expansion of heavy industry. Similar surpluses are not available in countries such as India.

Where development has occurred without strongly enforced central direction, intersectoral adjustments (that is, shifts of resources from agriculture to industry) have, in large measure, resulted from rather than caused per capita income progress — rising incomes led to changes in the composition of consumer demand and resource adjustments were made to accommodate these demand changes.

This is not to say that intersectoral adjustments were non-essential for continued progress. Without such adjustments, new forms of consumption would not have been introduced; sustained increases in agricultural productivity would have resulted simply in food surpluses; and stagnation would have resulted from the lack of aggregate demand.

Furthermore, much of the increased productivity in Western agriculture — which made the continuing transformation to industrialization possible — resulted from the adaptation of developments that occurred in other sectors, for example, the internal-combustion engine, chemical fertilizers and insecticides, and so on.

Today, much of the nonagricultural activity in the developed countries is devoted to the production of intermediate producer goods for agriculture and the processing and distribution of farm commodities. Without development in these non-farm sectors, current agricultural productivity would be sharply reduced.

The fact remains, however, the initial industrialization of the developed countries was built on the firm foundation of agricultural surpluses.

Economic growth models used by planners have often utilized

simplifying assumptions which have led to introduction of the «industrial fundamentalism» fallacy into development plans.

One such common error is that which assumes the economy to be closed to international trade, and divides it into production goods and consumer goods sectors.

This leads, of course, to the conclusion that the growth of the national product depends completely upon the proportionate allocation of investments to production goods sectors since, by assumption, all such capital goods must be produced domestically. This leads, in turn, to the paradox which indicates that although capital is much more productive when invested in consumer goods production, it should, nonetheless, be allocated as heavily as possible to the production goods sector.

Proper analysis would indicate that long-term growth would be maximized by investing in production of consumer goods — wherein the greater comparative advantage lies for most undeveloped countries — wherein the greater comparative advantage lies for most undeveloped countries — and exchanging these for capital goods imports.

In view of the unsettled state of world affairs, the widely shared urge for eventual self-sufficiency is understandable. The desire for short-term self-sufficiency is another matter.

Few of these low-income countries are presently well prepared to meet the requirements of rapid capital formation, especially in their capacities for capital goods production. At least in the immediate and intermediate future, growth efforts will be seriously impeded and will prove unduly repressive of current consumption unless a major share of their produced goods requirements are imported.

Through time, as development progresses, comparative advantages

may gradually move toward the producer goods sector, and existing comparative advantages would come to diverge less and less from the long-term comparative advantages.

But, given the present stage of development in most low-income countries, it is our judgment that in the immediate and intermediate future, advantage will be found most frequently in the primary and light industry sectors instead of in heavy industry — primarily in the production of consumer goods rather than capital goods.

The relegation of agriculture to a position of secondary importance in development efforts is encouraged by beliefs that the soils and climate of the low-income regions prohibit the achievements of high yields per acre (hectare). Thus the conclusion is reached that substantial expansion of agricultural production is not feasible, except to the extent that new lands can be brought into production.

However, it is becoming increasingly clear that very modest inputs of capital in forms which serve to introduce coordinated improvement of farming methods — of plant varieties, animal breeds, pest control, fertilization, irrigation, crop rotation — may result in tremendous increases in yields.

Productivity of capital in such uses is probably higher than in any other investment, particularly in labor-dense economies. Problems of obtaining and maintaining high yields in the low-countries will probably be as amenable to scientific methods as they have been in developed countries.

It is too much to expect agricultural research and extension programs to have large results immediately after their initiation. Immediate results were not obtained from such programs in the United States or elsewhere. However, such efforts should become increasingly effective

(Continued on page 12)



A COMMON BOND OF FRIENDSHIP

At a reception held by the Chief of State Maj. Gen. Duong Van Minh at Saigon Gia Long Palace in honor of Mr. Cabot Lodge before leaving Vietnam — From left to right :

- 1. Ven. Thich Tri Quang — 2. Ven. Thich Tam Chau — 3. Maj. Gen. Duong Van Minh*
- 4. Mr Henry Cabot Lodge — 5. Arch-Bishop Neuyen Van Binh — 6. Maj. Gen. Nguyen Khanh.*



↑ *Ex-Ambassador Henry Cabot Lodge wearing Vietnamese traditional clothes before his departure from Saigon Tan Son Nhut Airport.*



U.S. Ambassador Gen. Maxwell Taylor presenting his credentials to the Chief of State of Vietnam at Saigon Gia Long Palace. From left to right : Gen. Maxwell Taylor, Foreign Minister Phan Huy Quat, Maj. Gen. Duong Van Minh. →

THE NATIONAL UNITY WEEK

(Continued from page 8)

- The issue of special postage-stamps and anti-Communist slogans on all mail correspondences,
- An emulation campaign in the Armed Forces including Civil Guard and Militia units,
- An appeal to rallied Viet Cong cadres to denounce Communist crimes and to exhort their former comrades to rally to the national cause,
- The organization of an anti-Communist slogan campaign,
- Public talks by intellectuals and representatives of civic organizations to demonstrate the errors of the Communist doctrine,
- A congress of Actors and Singers to express their solidarity in the national struggle against Communist aggression,
- A campaign of denunciation of Viet Cong crimes by private citizens,
- The airdrop of millions of leaflets to ask Viet Cong cadres and soldiers to rally to the national cause,
- The public reading of the Black Paper on Viet Cong crimes by the people,
- The diffusion abroad of the White Paper on the Communist aggression against South Vietnam,
- The reading of the White Paper by the people,
- The organization of student forums in the country and abroad to denounce Viet Cong crimes,
- Public debates on the Government policy to achieve Freedom, Happiness and Unification of the nation,
- Armed propaganda campaign in insecure areas,
- Visits to the graves of victims of the Communists,
- Exhibits of Viet Cong crimes and atrocities,
- Religious services for the victims of the Communists, and the citizens who have given their lives for their country,
- A minute of silence observed by the whole country in honor of the dead,
- Talks under the flag by Government officials on the meaning of July 20 and National Unity Week,
- Visits and presentation of gifts worth 2 million and half piasters to the families of victims of the Communists,
- On July 20, flags were hoisted half-staff; all theaters, night-clubs and tea-houses were closed from 6:00 a.m. to midnight,
- Mass-rally to demand the withdrawal of the Viet Cong from the South and of the Chinese Communists from the North.

oOo

More important however than the list of those activities during the National Unity Week is the tremendous response from the people, a psychological fact which cannot be translated into dry statistics. People from all walks of life, old and young, political and religious groups, labor and youth organizations, they all met at the Lam Son Square in an unprecedented giant rally to express their determination to exterminate the enemy. The same determination was seen in the words "Sat Dat" (Kill Enemy) which were tattooed in the chests of the Vietnamese fighting the Mongol invaders. That determination which is latent in the traditions of the Vietnamese nation has always inspired our people through the most glorious pages of its history.

On National Unity Day, more than 1 million people, with a firm determination on their faces, converged from all directions to the rally, carrying a jungle of flags and slogans, shouting their will to march North and kill the enemy. Their voices mingled in an impressive chorus of national unity, generating a wave of mutual understanding among all political and religious groups.

Yet the novel feature of the July 19 mass-rally is that, unlike the demonstrations organized by the Communists or the old regime, it reflected the entirely voluntary participation of the people. That spirit of voluntary participation was most eloquently expressed by the enthusiasm of the youth groups which were present. For without this voluntary participation, how could

the Government fulfill its task of coordinating the mass-rally of more than 1 million people in the record time of 3 days?

However if to arouse a new spirit of enthusiasm and determination to save the country is already a remarkable achievement, to maintain that same spirit is even a necessity. To light a fire in the storm is indeed difficult, but it is even harder to keep it burning.

Rome was not built in a day. Then it is not in a week that a new flame can be lit in the hearts of millions of people. In fact, such a flame has been burning in our hearts for generations and has been warming the blood of our people. But to kindle it up for a day would bring no lasting results, unless it can be fanned into a big fire, capable of destroying all the selfish motives, all the false pretenses, all the proposals for surrender camouflaged under vague and utopian theories.

While our countrymen, our relatives, our friends are dying every day, killed by enemy bullets; while our blood is flowing, there is no doctrine, no theory which can deny this tragic fact. To deny it would be to betray, and to remain passive is to help the enemy.

Frankly we must admit that we have much to learn from the young men, the students, the soldiers who are fighting on the frontline and the simple peasants who, without calculations nor excuses, are enthusiastically answering the call of the Fatherland.

Aside we must put all factional and personal prejudices, so that together we may light up the fire of national unity. We must close our ranks to preserve that fire in the storm which is blowing from the Red continent.

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.

We have talked a great deal about unity but we have not really tried to achieve unity. Let us not confuse words with reality, form with substance.

History holds for us a treasury of precious lessons. There we must try to draw the sources for a renewed faith in the future of our country, in the indomitable determination of our people. The July 19 mass-rally in this sense can be considered as the starting point for a movement of national resurgence which will lead us to final victory. Let us not be pessimistic nor narrow-minded to the point of seeing only our own weaknesses while overlooking the enemy's.

For the weaknesses of the enemy are all too apparent: low morale, bankrupt economy, confusion from the Sino-Soviet conflict, internal divisions. All of these weaknesses, the Communists have tried to cover them up with renewed sabotage, efforts and desperate attacks. But let us remember that the victors are those who can hold on for the last 15 minutes..

The history of humanity has time and again proved that in any war whichever side has the right cause and unity, that side will win. This is the simple secret of victory which our history has repeatedly revealed through the glorious victories of such national heroes as Tran Hung Dao, Le Loi, Quang Trung, even in the face of the most powerful invasions from the North.

The right cause is on our side; we only need to really unite. With unity, we shall find our way to survival and to victory.

oOo

Before I close, I wish to take this opportunity to congratulate and thank all those who have actively contributed to the success of the National Unity Week, success which is acknowledged by this informal gathering today.

If good results have been achieved, it was due to the thorough preparation, the careful coordination of the central Organizing Committee and to the dedicated efforts and good will of the civilian and military personnel who worked with it, especially the Departments of Information, Interior, Defense and the Youth and Sports Commissariat.

Thank you.

DEVELOPING NATIONS...

(Continued from page 9)

as more competent personnel are obtained, operational procedures are improved, and farmers become more confident in the ability of extension workers to give reliable advice.

Current investments in developing these institutions may not produce maximum returns for 10 to 15 years or longer. But, except in rare cases, the fundamental fact of poverty in these countries cannot be changed in a shorter period in any event; and until agriculture is more productive, sustained and rapid industrial progress will be difficult.

In any case, self-sufficiency in consumption goods, especially food, might reasonably be regarded as a more urgent goal than self-sufficiency in heavy industry, intermittent disruptions of foreign supplies of consumer goods, upon which an economy has come to depend, would cause more havoc than similar disruption of foreign supplies of producer goods.

Vietnam...

(Continued from page 7)

Vietcong propoganda materials and actions plans which the Republic of Vietnam has presented to the International Control Commission.

The Communist pattern for seizing power over all of Vietnam is clear. Subversion and terror from the inside and military pressure from the outside the strategy has been used before, and if successful in Vietnam it would be repeated elsewhere tomorrow.

HIGHLAND HONEYMOON HAUNT

There is such a great to-do at Saigon's airport that you could spend the whole day there just watching this true life.

Vietnamese soldiers and air force men hurrying purposefully about, or drinking beer and pop in the lounge while waiting for flights back to their battle stations. Helicopters and troop transports and other military aircraft coming and going on the tarmac, engines and motors roaring. A big Thai Airways International commercial airliner taxing up to the terminal building while an Air Vietnam plane moves out, as if to emphasise the good connections provided by these two Asian airlines.

Crowds of civilians milling around, clutching bundles as they check in and out on up country flights in a hubbub of chatter and laughter, Tourists and other new arrivals goggling at the beautiful ground hostesses, in their long gowns slit at the sides to the waist and ankle-length silken pantaloons shimmering in the sunshine as they stride along.

And, blue in the haze of distance, a great wall of jungle and mountains where much of the cold hot struggle for control of this beautiful, rich land is being fought. And beyond which lies Dalat the popular highland honeymoon haunt of South Vietnam...

Like Saigon itself, Dalat still can be visited easily. But it is best to go by plane and so avoid any possible risk of getting mixed up in the struggle if travelling by car or bus or train. The flight from Saigon by Air Vietnam DC-3 takes about an hour. It is a thrilling ride.

Right after takeoff, the pilot has to climb steeply to gain enough height to clear the mountain barrier ahead. As you soar up and over it and look down on its fearsome jungle you sympathise with the poor devils battling one another in it.

On the other side stretches a vast

plateau watered by yellow surging rivers falling from level to level over cascades and waterfalls. The plane passes above clearings and villages and cultivated land. And soon it lands in the middle of the plateau at Lien Khuong airport, a small field about 20 miles from Dalat.

Nowadays, Japanese seem to be traveling everywhere, especially in Southeast Asia, and this flight is no exception. A group of them on board, including a young married couple, is met by another group waiting at the little terminal building and all drive off in jeeps and cars. They are connected with a huge hydro-electric scheme under development near Dalat.

An airline station wagon provides a free service for passengers between the airport and Dalat. The road is good and the wagon speeds along through farms, banana plantations and orchards of plums and other European fruits. Then the jungle takes over again and the road climbs steeply along the sides of valleys and up to another plateau. In a depression on this lies a group of charming lakes. And on the slopes around the lakes is Dalat.

Situated at an altitude of about 5,000 feet, Dalat has an area of 100 square miles and a population of about 60,000 plus some 20,000 tribal people living in the vicinity. It has a perpetual spring climate, with an average temperature of about 18 C or 65 F. The weather is particularly pleasant in the dry season. A light sweater is the heaviest clothing you need at any time.

Developed into a hill station during the French regime, Dalat offered a change from the heat and humidity of the plains. It became a popular highland honeymoon haunt and honeymooners get a 20 per cent reduction on round trip air fares from Saigon.

There are facilities for tennis, swimming, sailing, fishing, golfing,



Tennis, swimming, sailing, fishing and hunting are there for the visitor in Dalat. But it's especially nice to wander under the waterfall at Pongour with nothing to do but enjoy the beauty.

hunting and other activities. Hotels and villas provide good accommodation and cost are reasonable. Under present circumstances, things have changed somewhat. But visitors are still welcomed.

There is an official tourist office opposite the airline booking office with a charming girl in charge who speaks English. And on a slope just above stands the Dalat Palace Hotel. This is built in the massive old style with large rooms overlooking the main lake and terrace leading down to the lakeshore. A single room there, with a choice of lunch or dinner, cost me 420 piasters (about US\$6).

The main part of the town lies across a small stream that is the outlet of the lake. On the way to the bridge you pass the cathedral and nearby nursery. On the other

side of the bridge a broad square is fronted by the new 2 storied Central Market building, where all kinds of fruits and vegetables are sold on the first floor and clothing and sundries on the second floor.

Above it is a cinema and then streets of shophouses, many stocked plentifully with cameras and other things made in Japan. Tribal hand-woven materials and other handicrafts are sought after by visitors. Local and Chinese and French dishes can be tried in small restaurants, and there is a night club with lovely hostesses.

In its former heyday, Dalat was a well-known hunting center. Sportsmen bagged kills ranging from tiger, panther, elephant, stag and bear to peacock, pheasant, deer and rabbits. The hunting season lasts from September 15 to April 15.

Sightseeing tours in large American cars with local drivers can be arranged at the tourist office. A solo 3 hour drive round some of the waterfalls cost me 300 piastres (about US\$4).

Unlike the other inhabitants, the primitive tribal people, said to be a key factor in the fight for the country, are very darkskinned. Many of them can be seen in the streets of Dalat, and the tourist office also arranges visits to some of their villages.

They brew a potent rice wine in high earthenware jars. This is drunk through long pipes inserted in the jars. The tribesmen show their hospitality and sense of humour by offering you a swig on the pipe and then laugh while you gasp and gurgle as their firewater sizzles down your throat.

M.C.

POTENTIAL OF THE MEKONG DEVELOPMENT

The vast project for the development of the lower Mekong Basin in South East Asia is described as an undertaking having a «great potential» for transforming the life of millions of people living in the area, in a report prepared under the chairmanship of Professor Gilbert White of the University at Chicago. The report, which has been financed by the Ford Foundation contains 14 recommendations for economic action in executing the Mekong project. Release of the report by the Committee is announced simultaneously at the headquarters of the Mekong co-ordination Committee in Bangkok, Thailand and at the United Nations headquarters in New York.

The Mekong Project is a-cooperative effort under United Nations auspices to develop the resource of one of the world's largest rivers in its lower basin over a length of 2,400km. Some 40 million people live in the four countries directly affected ; the lower basin, with a population of 17 million, is itself larger than France.

After three years of intensive investigations : the project has now reached its first investment stage. The project, first proposed by the UN Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East, is under the direction of a coordination committee composed of representatives of the four riparian countries. It is assisted by 16 countries eleven united actions agencies, and several private foundations and business firms.

Authors of report

The report on the «Economic and Social Aspects of Lower Mekong Development» was prepared for the committee for the co-ordination of Investigations of the Lower Mekong Basin by Professor Gilbert F. White ; Egbert de Vries of the Institute of social Studies at the Hague ; Harold B. Dunkerly, Assistant to Secretary of State at the Presidency in Saigon ; and John V. Krutilla, Associate Director of Resources for the Future in Washington. The mission began its work in 1961 ; submitted its final text to the co-ordination Committee, in English and French, in November 1962 ; and delivered the report in final printed form to the Committee 13 February 1963.

Recommendations

To assist the execution of the Mekong project by ensuring the appropriate selection and timing of the large number of

possible development objectives on the mainstream and its tributaries, the report puts forward 14 specific recommendations They are :

(1) The Co-ordination Committee's economic staff, services and training activities should be strengthened by the appointment of additional staff, charged particularly with appraising the economic and social aspects of the project ;

(2) The Committee's services should be broadened to include the training of personnel able to undertake specific analyses of water problems, such as estimates of economic benefits expected to accrue from the proposed projects, and to define policies that would guide the marketing of electric power ;

(3) Co-operation with inter-governments agencies should be increased especially on problems of wide interest for the countries of the Ecafe Region. These projects should deal with the marketing of rice and other potential agricultural products from irrigation, flood control and drainage ; preparation of national income accounts and economic projections ; man- power needs ; standards and quality control for export products ; opportunities for fish cultivation, etc...

(4) The co-ordination Committee, together with the World Bank, should take the lead in a critical examination of economic feasibility methods ;

(5) Studies of the scale and scope of the ultimate Mekong scheme should be initiated ;

(6) About one year in advance of the completion of comprehensive reports on the first mainstream projects, the Committee should explore any changes that might be desired in its administration organization ;

(7) All available data on Resources, resource use, and social characteristics of the Lower Mekong Basin should be compiled and published ;

(8) Basic land inventories should be arranged by aerial interpretation ;

(9) Measures for agricultural improvement should be assessed by a team of agricultural experts ;

(10) The potential of the power market should be analyzed. For this purpose an analysis should be made of domestic, regional, and global consumption possibilities ;

(11) Flood forecasting should be developed so that damages by flood can be reduced ;

(12) Agricultural services and the training of extension service staff should be speeded up to enable farmers to benefit from water management ;

(13) A comprehensive rural demonstration project should be carried out on an area of 3,000 to 5,000 cultivated hectares where the full impacts of the Lower Mekong management on rural life could be observed ;

(14) An experimental forest planting for paper and pulp industries should be organized.

Background

The Mekong co-ordination Committee in 1961 requested the Ford Foundation to make available a team of consultants to consider «the potentialities of short-term projects ; and the long term economic feasibility of the Mekong project in its entirety and in its components, for the region as a whole and for each of the four countries».

The team of consultants was also to consider the types of economic and social data and studies required in order to assess anticipated economic and social benefits and to prepare for full utilization of such benefits, to examine types of national and international administrative arrangements appropriate to assure efficient management of projects and programmes and equitable sharing of costs and benefits, and ways whereby the Mekong Committee and each of the four countries may develop and strengthen staff to undertake the necessary studies and analyses.

When the report of the four experts was presented to the Mekong coordination Committee at its meeting in Tokyo in March 1962, the Committee's then chairman, Mr. Phlek Chang of Cambodia, said : «The Mekong Committee is elated that the white Mission report, the first basic report prepared for us on the economic and social side, expresses the view that our opportunities are «magnificent».

The Committee then recorded its «deep gratitude to Professor White and his colleagues, and to the Ford Foundation which make possible this enquiry in response to the Committee's request».

(Continued on page 23)

*The way and method adopted by the Directorate General of Civil Service
in the re-adjustment of the Civil Service System :*

RETURN TO ITS ORIGINAL UNIFORMITY OF LOGICAL PRINCIPLES

Every civil service system has as its own foundation, a set of basic rules or principles designed to protect and safeguard the rights and privileges reserved to its own organization as well as to its personnel.

Under the Ngo Dinh Diem regime, the existence of the civil service organizational principles was not denied but the application of which was very often officially trampled. Frequent excessive favors or unjust exploitation of the civil service organization have been witnessed. Who then under such a situation can afford a very sincere spirit to serve the government ?

Well aware of this disastrous state of things and willing to insufflate a new fresh and healthy atmosphere among the ranks of national cadres, the Revolutionary Authorities have brought about a large series of proceedings destined to bring the civil service back to its former logical authenticity.

1) *Readjustment of the civil servant status.*

The first thing to do has been to emend the faults and errors intentionally or accidentally committed in the past, and that are many, especially in the branch of personnel management. A special Committee set up for this purpose is now responsible for the re-examination of 1,000 cases of exaggerated particular promotion and about the same amount of cases of disciplinary measures taken unjustly.

2) *Re-establishment of the Council of Discipline.*

Civil servants like every citizen, should have right, when accused, to plead himself and to be judged objectively. A disciplinary council with the presence and participation of a delegate of the accused along with the procedure of re-examining all relevant documents, would constitute a guarantee for civil servants from arbitrary punishments.

3) *Granting annual vacation.*

If there are disciplinary measures to keep civil servants at their duties, there must be also at the same time recognition of their privileges. But annual vacation of 15 or 30 days is part of these privileges, to which governmental employees have right.

4) *Rational promotion through a series of classes within their cadre*

is a well hoped right of civil servants. This must be more or less automatic and be based on merit or on seniority. But such was not the case under the Ngo Dinh Diem rules. Some government's employees had to suffer in the past an unfortunate restraint with regard to promotion even after 7 or 8 years of strenuous services. The Revolutionary Authorities seeing that, has set up Committees for the re-coordination of these defects in order to put things at their place.

5) *Re-coordination of wages and salaries.*

Through the past ten years, many new cadres and functions were groundlessly fabricated especially for the purpose of arbitrary hiring of personnel. Thus the door was widely opened to all sorts of injustices that culminated in a tremendous unbalance between the rates and scales of wages and salaries. Now many appropriate committees are purposely set up to put an end to all that.

6) *Making room to youth.*

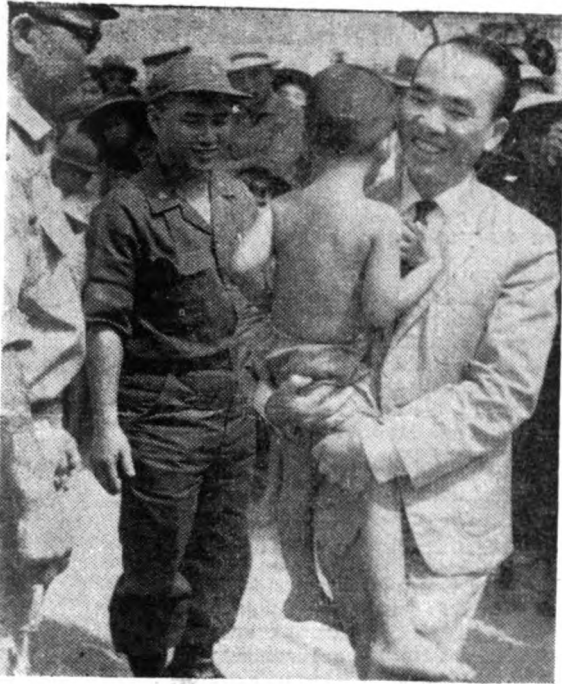
The age-limit required so far for retirement is 55. But due to a loosened procedure of rehiring personnel who arrived at their limit age, public offices often became quasi-sanatoria for some very old governmental employees who were no more active and quite short of initiative. They occupied the places that should have been reserved to young people. These were in great number awaiting the opportunity to serve the government. Now such is not the case. As a strict principle, old people must retire in prescribed time. Retaking them to service is a case quite exceptional and rare. This however does not imply that old civil servants are not taken care for by the civil service. But on the contrary, they can get a relative increase of their retirement salaries with all facilities to enjoy them.

It is natural that after some first re-adjustments done, many additional reforms are needed. But, between them all, a straight return of the civil service to its original, systematic uniformity of logical principles must be considered as one most important problem, a condition sine qua non for a step-up to a sound, modernized and active civil service organization.



Prime Minister Nguyen Khanh presided over a military review and opened an exhibit of war trophies in Lam Son Square to mark the government forces' recent victory over the Viet Cong's Do Xa stronghold.

VIETNAMESE MODERN



Information Minister Pham Thai at an inspection visit to a new rural life hamlet in Quang Ngai province

THE late 19th century witnessed the direst and most violent struggle by the Vietnamese revolutionaries against French colonialism. In 1887, a revolutionary army headed by Mai Xuan Thuong waged an uprising at Binh Dinh. In 1894, the Vietnamese revolutionary party dissolved because of the death of its leader,

Phan Dinh Phung, who died of dysentery in a mountainous area. In 1897, an uprising against the French colonialists was again suppressed, resulting in the capitulation of Vietnam and the signing of a truce accord in the next year. At that time, the French authorities, seeing the situation had returned to normality and stability, began to tighten their grip on Vietnam and to exploit its economy.

The failures of the several uprisings had taught the revolutionaries a lesson that they could hardly succeed in driving out the French if they depended merely on armed uprisings, because their arms and weapons were difficult. Therefore, since 1905, a more progressive way of resistance was adopted. The new revolutionary leaders were engaged in various revolutionary activities and launched reform movements. They bought ammunition from Japan and at the same time came into contact with Japan, China and Thailand to seek the support of these countries.

In 1906, the revolutionary leaders established the Dong Kinh Nghia Thuc, and set the following as their objectives :

1. To destroy the practice of writing pedantic and cliché essays and to popularize scientific knowledge and other practical and useful knowledge.
2. To wipe out primitive, decadent customs, practices and superstition and popularize modern ways of life, including

the cutting off of hair-queues and the introduction into VN of western-style clothes.

3. To encourage people to buy and use locally-made products and to take back from the French commercial rights and privileges by setting up commercial establishments by Vietnamese scholars.

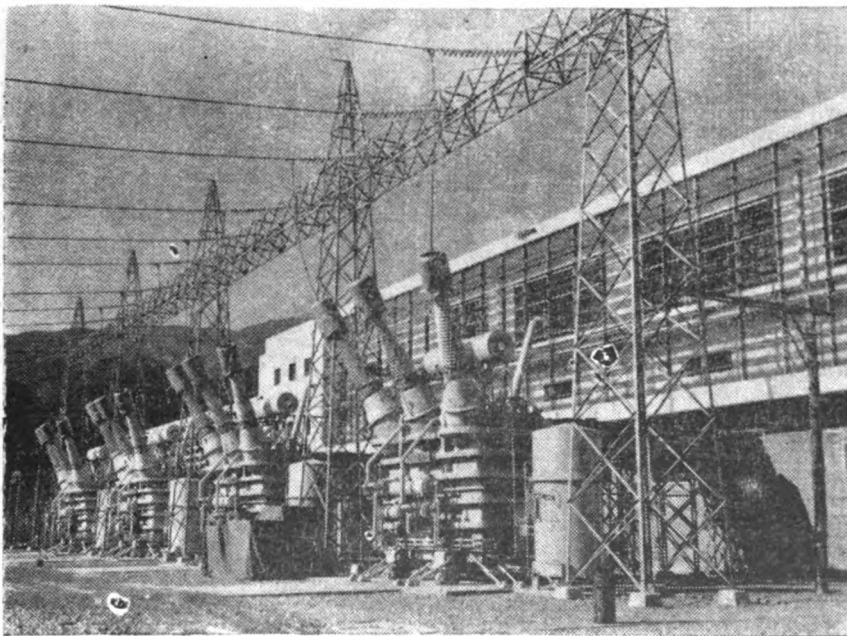
4. To develop and expand agriculture. On the politic aspect, the revolutionary leaders sought to close their ranks to overthrow the puppet regime supported by the French and to erase political corruption and exploitation of the French colonialism.

Indochina and Nam Phong Magazine

Although the Dong Kinh Nghia Thuc existed only about a year, its influence was far-reaching. Its spirit still persists in the hearts of many Vietnamese today.

Seeing that the influence created by the Dong Kinh Nghia Thuc could not be erased by force and violence, the French colonial authorities tried to find some ways to counteract it. In 1913, they adopted the policy of 'using culture to curb culture', and published the Indochina Magazine under the management of Chneider in order to spread the French culture. Although the magazine had tried to attract Western-educated intellectuals and local scholars by means of appeasement and allurement, the effect it produced in the ensuing four years was negligible. This forced the colonialists to publish another magazine, Nam Phong (meaning south wind) Magazine, in 1917. Contents consisted of three parts : French, Vietnamese, and Chinese. It strongly advocated the unity and cooperation between the Vietnamese and French. To achieve its goal of deceiving the Vietnamese, the magazine set forth a progressive tendency, asserting that this progressive tendency was in accordance with Confucius's doctrine of 'moderate progressive tendency'. Apparently, the colonialists, with the Nam Phong Magazine as their camouflage, attempted of the respectable scholars in every social stratum and to wipe out the remnants among the masses who still cherished the thought of the Dong Kinh Nghia Thuc movement.

The combined effort of the Indochina and Nam Phong magazines had hypnotized the society and destroyed the spirit of the Dong Kinh Nghia Thuc. A part of Vietnamese officials and scholars became men of no will, inclined toward mysticism and departed from reality.



Transformer being constructed at Thu Duc

IDEA THOUGHT AND LITERATURE

(From Free Pacific Magazine)

However, the most serious influence came from the romantic current in France. Under this influence, youngsters adopted the individualistic way of life Nam Phong Magazine published the 'Tuyet Hong Luy Su', a tragic love novel, which made many youngsters infatuated with romanticism, losing their will for advancement, looking upon love as their highest ideal and taking sympathy for the fair sex and melancholia and inertia as the noble way of life.

What influenced the youngsters more deeply was the novel 'To Tam' of 1925, which depicted a tragic love story. Because of the circumstances which did not approve their marriage, the young man and the girl in the story selected double suicide to express their immortal love to each other. Every sentence in the book was so beautiful and powerful that the story was deeply rooted in the youngster's brains. It drove them to strange acts, as if suffering and even dying for love was the noblest behavior which could be compared with the sacrifice of heroes for their nation.

As a result, the typical young men at that time were those who were suffering from heart ailment and or tuberculosis who always groaned and sighed for nothing, and who were pessimistic simply because they wanted to be pessimistic. When they wrote an article, they would carefully write the word 'love' in italic and would cite or copy some sentence from those popular novels. They believed that only by doing so could they be called



Mrs Nguyen Khanh presides over a meeting of the Central Executive Committee for Sponsorship of Military Dependents

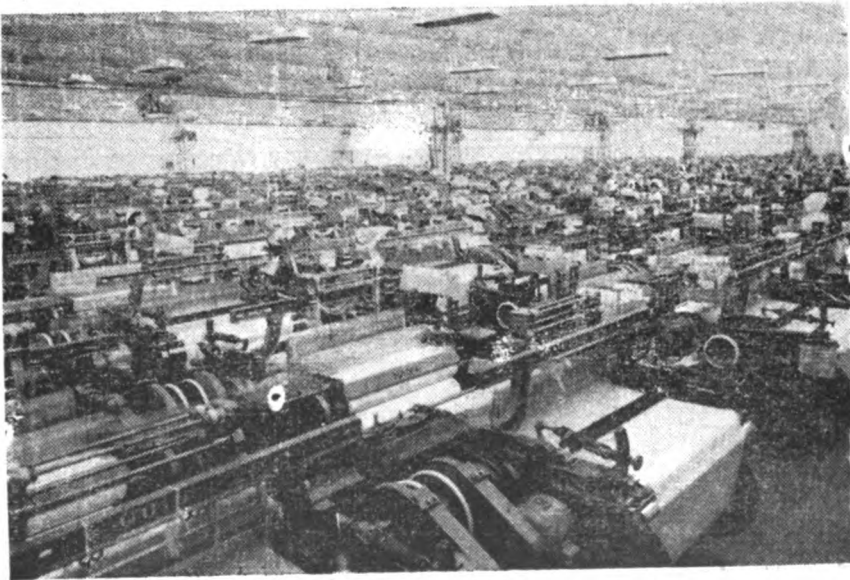
the ideal young men.

Nevertheless, in the late 1920s most of the youths began to be aware of their

duties toward the nation. They were engaged in various activities, urging those Vietnamese officials, scholars and youths who had been hypnotised and intoxicated by the two magazines to join in the uprising of the Vietnamese Nationalist Party established by Phan Boi Chau and led by Nguyen Thai Hoc. Because of loose organization, the Vietnamese Nationalist Party, though gaining remarkable results, was infiltrated by some agents of colonial government. This resulted in the arrest of many party members and forced the party activities to come to a halt. Reluctantly, but bravely, the Vietnamese Nationalist Party decided on Feb. 20, 1930 to launch an uprising against the colonial government. They failed, and on June 30 Nguyen Thai Hoc and 12 other leaders of the party were sent to the guillotine. After that unfortunate debacle the party was gradually disbanded under the pressure of colonial tyranny.

In those days, corrupted officials and a few young scholars were indulged in the comfort of material life. Their luxurious and sumptuous life was in a sharp contrast with the rural life of peasants. This added to the vicious colonial policy made the people's suffering more continued bitter.

(continued on page 28)



Giu Dinh Textile Plant

Educative Movement in Vietnam

I — SCHOOL ADMINISTRATION

I — ADMINISTRATIVE MEASURES

A total reorganization of the Ministry has been in progress since January 1964, aiming at a more logical grouping of the different departments and better coordination of the various divisions.

This undertaking, entrusted to an Organization and Method Committee composed of representatives from every department, will be completed next fall. According to the reorganization plan, the various services will be regrouped under 5 Directorates :

- Directorate of Research
- Directorate of Higher Education
- Directorate of General Education
- Directorate of Technical and Vocational Education
- Directorate of Cultural Affairs.

Partial results have been secured. The National Center of Scientific Research — which includes Nhatrang Oceanographical Institute — and the Atomic Energy Agency are now responsible to the Ministry, while the former Cultural Office of the Ministry of Information and the UNESCO Office have been attached to the Directorate of Cultural Affairs.

But the most important administrative measure is certainly the creation of the National Education Council, which will be called upon to comment on every major project of the Ministry and entitled submit to the central authority any problem that it deems of importance to the country's youth. Truly an «Educational Parliament», it will be composed of representatives of all social strata and walks of life elected by the provincial councils.

2 — INSPECTION

Reform also in the field of educational supervision.

The country will be divided into 5 inspection zones, each one placed under the authority of a chief inspector assisted by an inspector for each type of education.

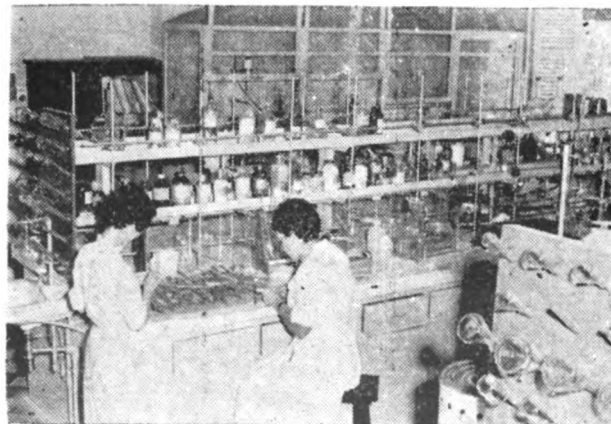
2bis — EDUCATION ADVISORS

Furthermore, University teachers acting as education advisors will tour the nation's secondary schools and help young teachers to round off their training on the job.

(Continued on page 24)



As session of practical works on physics at the Saigon Faculty of Sciences (school year 59-60)



Organic Chemistry Laboratory of the Saigon Faculty of Sciences

EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

As a result of the complaint against the Republic of Vietnam lodged by Cambodia before the UN Security Council and the grave situation in Southeast Asia, Foreign Minister Phan Huy Quat personally led the Vietnamese delegation to the United States. Ambassador Vu Van Mau represented Vietnam at the Security Council meeting to denounce to the world the Communist attempts to exploit the neutrality of Laos and Cambodia, Vietnam's neighbouring countries, with a view to stepping up the invasion war against the whole of Southeast Asia. The delegation of the Republic of Vietnam has succeeded for peace in good faith, and at the same time to shatter all groundless accusations and distortions.

THE GOVERNMENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF VIETNAM WILL BE VERY FIRM WITH THOSE COUNTRIES WHICH, ON ACCOUNT OF SELFISH INTERESTS, PROMOTE POLICIES OR HAVE ACTIONS DETRIMENTAL TO OUR NATION

Attending SEATO by special invitation was South Vietnam's Foreign Minister Phan Huy Quat, center, shown here with Philippine Foreign Secretary Salvador P. Lopez.

SEATO Council « agreed that the defeat of the Communist campaign is essential not only to the security of the Republic of Vietnam, but to that of Southeast Asia ». The Council further « agreed that the members of SEATO should remain prepared, if necessary, to take further concrete steps within their respective capabilities to assist South Vietnam in its fight against Communist aggression ». ➔



*Mr Dean Rusk (left)
Mr Phan Huy Quat (right)*



*From left to right :
Mr Phan Khac Rau
Minister Phan Huy Quat and
President Johnson*



THE INTERIOR MINISTER BRIG. GEN. LAM VAN PHAT **at work**

One from most serious problems he has at heart at the time being is the improvement of the governmental administration to be carried out in conformity with the revolutionary spirit especially at the village and hamlet level. This improvement has been purposely intended by him in his recent past inspection tours in various provinces, often with the accompaniment of a mobile team of his cabinet officers. He



On the spot encouragement and visit to local population in provinces by the Interior Minister General Lam Van Phat



Encouraging repentant political prisoners before the minutes they go back home

was ready to resolve on the spot many difficult problems within his attributions. In his occasional contacts with the military, civilian and governmental population at provinces he used to explain at length the policy and system now adopted by the Government and encourage them to perform a general improvement in the fields of practical virtues and efficient manners of serving the masses in rural areas so as to promote greater confidence of the population towards respective local authorities. Thanks to the presence of his Cabinet Mobile Team, the Minister could rapidly conclude on the spot many local problems and sign important decisions all at once without delay.

Among deeds lastly performed in provinces, some are to be mentioned as follows : Liberation of repentant political prisoners ; granting of assistance fund to provinces for administrative facilities ; studying on the spot living conditions of the population at new rural life hamlets.

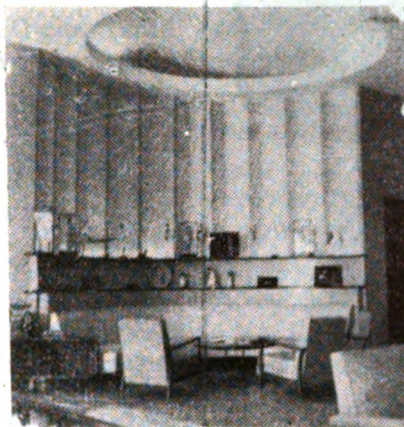
INDEED THE ENEMY WE FEAR IS DIVISION. AS IN THE OLD TIMES, THERE WERE KINGS WHO DID NOT FEAR FOREIGN AGGRESSORS BUT THEIR OWN PEOPLE, TODAY WE ARE NOT AFRAID OF THE VIETNAMESE AND CHINESE COMMUNISTS, BUT WE ONLY FEAR ONE ENEMY, DIVISION

VIETNAM NATIONAL Tourist office



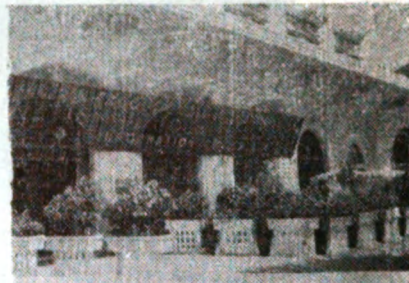
Facing the Saigon River, the Vietnam Tourist Office is situated on the ground-floor of the Majestic Hotel

Inaugurated on 31st of January 1962, the Information Center is very comfortable with many wide arm-chairs and tables where travellers can rest. The room is spacious and decorated with paintings, plaques and beautiful posters of different sights in Vietnam such as Saigon, Dalat, Nhatrang, Banmethuôt, Hue etc...



Wide arm-chairs with the fine decorations

Maps, posters and other interesting literature are distributed free to travellers. In addition, information about money exchange, rooms reservation, means of transportation, airline schedules both domestic and international can also be obtained.



Vietnam National Tourist Office often called : « Tourist Information Center ».



Inside of the Information Center, where various information can be obtained



The entrance of the Tourist Information Center

TAN SON NHUT TERMINAL BEING DOUBLED

When the renovation and expansion of the Tan Son Nhut Airport terminal building is completed in October, it will be more than double its former 2,282 sq. meters.

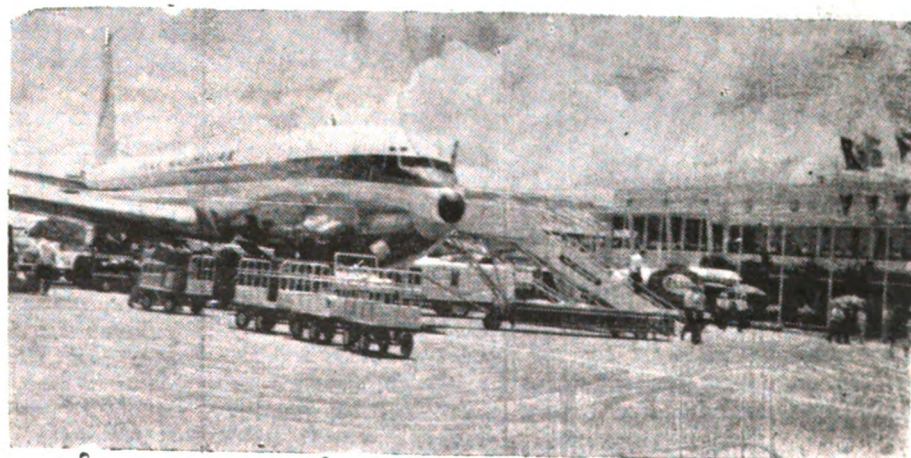
The work began late last year. It was preceded by similar expansions in 1956-57 and 1960-61 to meet the ever growing flow of air passengers on both domestic and international flights. Air Viet Nam passengers rose from 33,300 in 1959 to 173,769 in 1963; on international flights the increase was from 65,800 in 1959 to 119,615.

The present construction at the terminal will double the terrace and the floorspace of the customs office. Also included is a 15 by 72 meter waiting room and a transit hall equipped with all comforts for the passengers. The terminal's facade will be extended by a covered passage 82 meters long so vehicles can be easily reached from the terminal in

all weathers. Offices for the foreign airlines are also being set up at the terminal.

The renovated 6,000 sq. meter terminal should meet all demands for the next five years. Beyond that

time, a completely new terminal is to be built at Tan Son Nhut. Planning will take 12 months, while the actual construction of the future modern terminal would need two and one half years. (DL-d)



Tan Son Nhut Terminal being an area doubled in size



WORTH MENTIONING : STARS OF TOMORROW

The well-trained trio Thien Nga, Lan Huong, Quang Hoa who became famous under the name Da Lan Huong Ballet, are ready to participate gratis in any opera shows organized for the benefit of social works. All three young people agree on the importance of finishing their education before embarking on professional careers as dancers.



Miss Duong Dam Thuy is in charge of our "Vietnam Fights and Builds" penpals columns. Readers desiring to have an exchange of ideas with her on the Cultural, Economic, Social and Scientific fields, are invited to write her at our office.



Dear Editor,

I am a Vietnamese girl of 18 years of age. I would like to correspond with any penpals living in U.S.A. Japan, Australia.

My hobbies are friendly correspondence exchanging postcards and travelling.

I hope you would kindly publish my name on the penpals column of your magazine.

Thank you very much
NGUYEN THI MY
 120 Tran Hung Dao, Saigon

Dear Editor,

I heartily wish to have penpals from different parts of the world. I am a Vietnamese student of 18 years old. I speak and write English and French fairly well and I shall be very glad to help those who want to know more about my country. My hobbies are flowers, painting and music.

Yours Sincerely,

THIEU HOA
 224, Thoai Ngoc Hau, Saigon

Dear sir,

I am a seventeen years old girl, a senior in Secondary school and in a family of eight. My interests among many are: writing, correspondence, movies, postcards. I am very eager for penpals in distant places and will appreciate any and all help you can give me.

Yours truly,

NGO KIM DUNG
 174/9, Nguyen Thien Thuat, Saigon

US URGE JAPAN TO AID VIETNAM

POTENTIAL OF THE MEKONG...

(Continued from page 14)

Present activities

Meanwhile, the Mekong Committee has been endeavouring to put into effect many of the report's recommendations, including those for an analysis of the electric power market, a study of flood forecasting and the reduction of flood damages, and development of demonstration farms; and basic inventories are being carried out in project areas to ascertain the use of land and its potentialities.

In its annual report for 1962, the committee expresses the hope that it may be possible for it to implement, directly under its own auspices, many of the White Mission recommendations or portions of them. Other recommendations might be more efficiently put into effect, in the Committee's view, by other government agencies in the four riparian countries.

The Mekong project seeks to develop the water resources in the lower basin, both on the main stream and its tributaries, through an increased supply of hydro electric power irrigation and drainage.

Contributor

Participants, besides the four riparian countries, are the following governments: Australia, Canada, India, Japan, New Zealand, Pakistan, the Philippines, the United Kingdom and the United States through the Colombo Plan; plus China, the Federal Republic of Germany, France, Iran, Israel, Italy, and the Netherlands;

The scheme is also assisted by the following United Nations agencies: UN Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East, the UN Special Fund, the UN Technical Assistance Board, the UN Bureau of Technical Assistance Operations ILO, FAO, UNESCO, WHO, WMO, the International Atomic Energy Agency, and the International Bank.

In addition, the Asia foundation and Resources for the Future Inc. are contributing to the undertaking, as well as two private firms: Price waterhouse Company and Shell Company.

A major milestone in the Mekong project was the signing last December of a loan for the construction of the dam and hydro-electric power station in the Mekong network, on the Nam Pong in Northeast Thailand. The federal republic of Germany is lending \$11 million for this project and Thailand is appropriating the equivalent of \$6 million.

U.S. urge Japan to give aid to South Vietnam at earliest date

Tokyo, July 7 (Reuter)

The United States has urged Japan to give aid to South Viet Nam at the earliest possible date, Mr Tokuyasu Fukuda, Director of the Japanese Defence Agency, told Japanese reporters today.

Mr. Fukuda recently returned from the United States after meeting the United States Secretary of Defence, Mr. Robert Mc Namara.

The United States had earlier requested that Japan give aid to South Viet Nam. Japan is studying the request with a view to giving non-military aid to that country.

Mr. Fukuda told a press conference held after a Cabinet meeting that he had conveyed Japan's view that military power alone would not help solve the problem of Viet Nam.

He said he had agreed with Mr Mc Namara on closer technical cooperation between the United States and Japan and among free nations.

Japanes World War II Reparation total 447 dollars

Tokyo, July 7 (AP)

Japan paid out 55,560,000 dollars in World War II reparations in fiscal 1963, bringing the total so far to 447 million dollars, or almost half of her total commitment, the Foreign Ministry announced Tuesday.

Japan has agreed to pay a total of almost one billion dollars — in reparations and economic assistance — to Burma, Cambodia, Indonesia, Laos, the Philippines and South Viet Nam for damage they suffered

as a result of Japanese military actions.

Japan's 1963 payments were :	
Burma	18,611,111 dollars
the Philippines	12,777,777 »
Indonesia	17,222,222 »
South Vietnam	5,277,777 »
Laos	1,027,777 »
Cambodia	430,555 »

The Foreign Office said Japan plans to pay 11.8 billion yen (32,777,777 dollars) to Burma in fiscal 1964 to end its commitment to that country.

Other payments in 1964 will include 95,555,555 dollars to the Philippines — 7,222,222 dollars to Indonesia and 3,333,333 dollars to South Viet Nam.

A payment program with Laos has not yet been worked out.



The face of war — Communist style. A three vehicle convoy was approaching Son Ha district, in the highlands of Quang Ngai province, South Vietnam. The convoy was ambushed by a squad of Vietcong, which killed one driver and threw a hand grenade the rear of a 2' ton truck loaded with women and children. An helicopter was dispatched to the scene and airlifted the wounded back to a military hospital in Quang Ngai City, where the victims, Montagnard women and children, were given medical treatment.

Educative Movement in Vietnam

(Continued from page 18)

3 — BUDGET

	VN\$	Percentage
Central administration	66,953,000	4.74
Elementary education	638,300,000	45.25
Secondary education	380,982,000	27.00
Higher education	110,100,000	7.81
Technical education	84,775,000	6.01
Teacher education	33,609,000	2.39
Agricultural education	21,686,000	1.54
Adult education	1,290,000	0.09
Special education	1,848,000	0.13
Other expenditures	71,101,000	5.04
Total...	VN\$ 1,410,644,000	100.00

4 — SCHOOL CONSTRUCTION

In technical education, one should mention the construction of new premises for the Chemistry Section at Phutho and of two provincial vocational schools, as well as the expansion of Phutho Technical School and of three agricultural schools.

In secondary and elementary education, 45 and 1,320 additional class-rooms respectively have been built.

The total expenditure amounted to VN\$130,000,000.

II — QUANTITATIVE DEVELOPMENT

5—NUMBER OF STUDENTS AND TEACHERS

TYPE of education	STUDENTS			TEACHERS		
	1962-63	1963-64	Increase	1962-63	1963-64	Incr.
— elementary	1,174,020	1,292,125	10.0	20,879	21,706	5.0
— secondary	98,749	112,806	14.0	2,087	2,133	4.7
— higher	16,835	19,911	18.3	517	595	15.1
— technical	6,815	7,848	15.1	891	948	6.4
— teacher	2,148	2,122	1.1	42	46	9.6

In addition, there were 280,000 ; 180,000 and 6,800 students respectively in private elementary, secondary and technical schools, and 440 students at Dalat Catholic University.

III — STRUCTURE AND ORGANIZATION

6 — STRUCTURE

The current international terminology will be adopted beginning next fall and elementary and secondary classes will range from grade 1 to grade 12.

The Faculties of Pedagogy of Saigon and Hue have added a fourth year to their course ; their demonstration schools, patterned on the comprehensive type, will take in grades 6 and 7 students next August.

Meanwhile, technical schools will cease to admit 6-graders and will favour 8-graders, as the former are too young. On the other hand, the education of overseers and skilled workers has been entrusted to the two best technical schools in Saigon.

7, 8 — CURRICULA

Along with the reorganization of school administration, an overall reform of the contents of education has been under way since January 1964.

The Ministry's Curriculum Study Committee has been holding weekly meetings to lay down guiding principles, while the implementation task is turned over to subcommittees headed by university teachers.

The Committee's proposals will be given due publicity on the air and by the press, and will be examined by the provincial education councils before they are laid before the Centrale Education Council. Among many others, the agenda will include such items as curriculum revision and the necessity of expanding adult education.

9 — TEACHING METHODS

Every effort has been made to provide the Ministry with a broadcasting station of its own in the near future. Meanwhile, English and French lessons are broadcast daily by V.T.V.N. as are refresher courses for English teachers.

10 — TEXTBOOKS

The Instructional Material Division has published 2 university, 3 secondary and 4 elementary textbooks ; 141,000 free books have been sent to rural students and 68,000 to highland children.

IV — TEACHING STAFF

11 — SHORTAGE

The shortage of elementary teachers, a chronic disease, has been made more acute by demographic growth, educational opportunities, financial difficulties and military service. While the nation's schools need an additional 3,500 teachers annually, training colleges turn out a mere 1,200. This is partly due to stiffer entrance examination standards and the discontinuance of intensive courses. Secondary education shows a brighter picture but even here, supply is far from meeting demand.

12 — TEACHER EDUCATION

As mentioned earlier (III. 6), a preparatory year

was added in August 1963 to the secondary teacher's course, while a first-year entrance examination open to propaedeutical students is being contemplated for next fall. The 4-year study course itself undergoes continuous revision in the light of the latest developments in teacher education.

13 — IN SERVICE TRAINING

Three refresher courses for secondary school teachers were organized this summer :

- modern mathematics (in Dalat)
- English teaching (in Saigon)
- science teaching (in Hue).

13bis — SCHOOL MANAGEMENT COURSES

Some 150 principals gathered in Saigon in July to review issues of special interest to them, while their school accountants attended a refresher course of their own.

14 — CONDITION

If he wishes, an elementary teacher who holds the two Baccalaureates can become a junior high one, provided he has a certain experience and passes a professional examination.

V — OTHER ACTIVITIES

15 — All students in critical areas were vaccinated against epidemic diseases in a matter of weeks.

Two summer camps were organized for the benefit of needy children.

All P.T.A's have been revamped and granted wider powers, but requested at the same time to give the children a chance to voice their own worries and wishes.

A Test and Guidance Section has been set up within the Directorate of General Education.

Over 4,670 scholarships were granted for studies at home and abroad, 270 of which by private organizations and sister nations.

VI — ADDITIONAL SECTION

16 — The school curriculum was partially revised in 1960, 1961 and 1962, chiefly in civic education and language arts. The fullsize reform contemplated since January 1964 will be implemented as soon as approval by the National Education Council is secured.



Cheering in the joy of victory



• **The Vietcong are responsible for the border incidents with Cambodia**

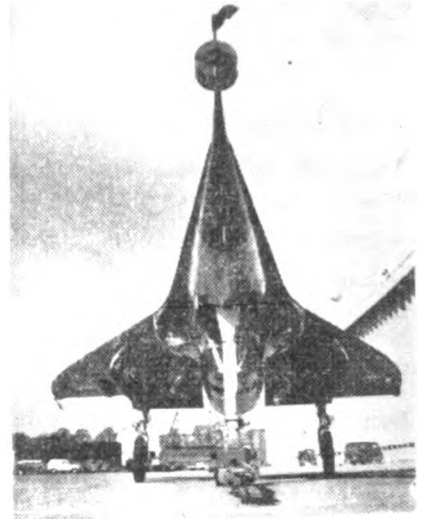
BRITAIN in Pictures



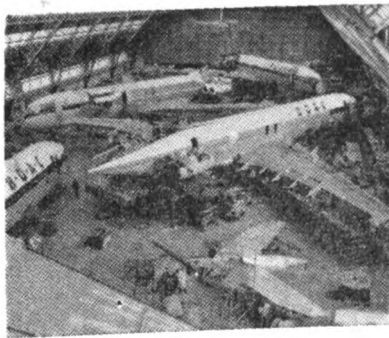
BRITAIN'S NEW SEVERN BRIDGE
suspended 400 feet above the River Severn in South west England, a workman makes the suspender cables for the new Severn Bridge which crosses the river between Aust and Beachley. The bridge will be completed in 1966.



GIANT BRITISH MOBILE CRANES DOMINATE MECHANICAL HANDLING EXHIBITION
Giant « Jones » cranes capable of lifting up to thirty tons dominate the center of London's Earls Court during the 1964 British Mechanical Handling Exhibition.



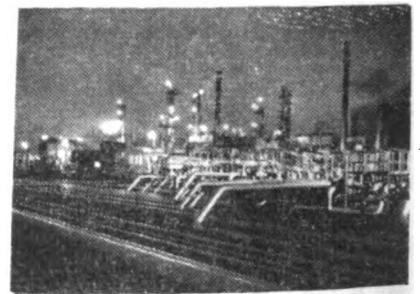
THE SUPERSONIC SHAPE
The aircraft is known as the « Miniature Concord » because it has the wing shape of the Anglo-French Concord supersonic airliner now in the course of construction.



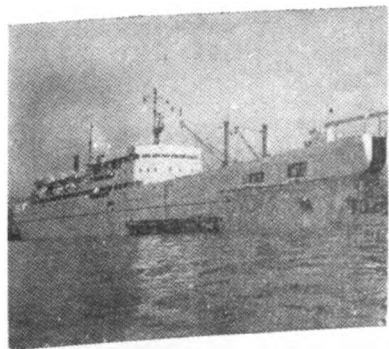
VC10S IN PRODUCTION
Three variants of Britain's VC10 airliner are seen here nearing completion at the Weybridge, England, factory of British Aircraft Corporation.



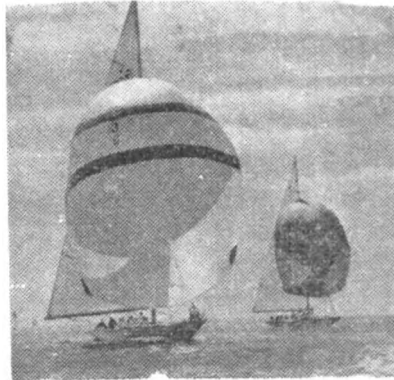
VC10 GOES INTO SERVICE
Resplendent in her newly painted BOAC livery, the first VC10 to go into passenger service is prepared for its initial revenue earning flight at London Airport, England.



New L7 million British Petroleum Oil Refinery situated near Belfast, Northern Ireland, capable of processing 1,300,000 tons of crude oil a year.



Britain's High Speed Cable Ship «Mercury» lay first stage of «Seacom» link.



BRITISH «PROBABLES» FOR AMERICA'S CUP CHALLENGE RACE MEET FOR TRIALS :
Spinnakers balloon in the breeze as Britain's two rivals for the honors in the forthcoming America's Cup challenge.



«Dammit, I'll swear one of those near is coming.»

Vietnamese Delegation big success at Taiwan Film festival

Saigon, (VP)

The Vietnamese delegation to the 11th Asian Film Festival in

Taipei was a success beyond all expectations.

The comment was made by In-

formation Minister Pham Thai at a party hosted by the delegation at the Thu Do Restaurant.

Chief delegate disclosed that the group's enthusiastic welcome in Taiwan was due in no small part to glamorous film stars Kieu Chinh and Tham Thuy Hang. Both were given thunderous applause five times at the « China Night » charity ball sponsored by Mme. Chiang Kai Shek. Proceeds went to the orphanages in Taipei.

Viet Nam's four entries to the festival included the two NMPPC documentaires « Message From Viet Nam » and « New Highway » plus two feature films presented by An Pha Films (« The Year of Tiger »), and My Van Films (« Seven Souls in Torment »).

Three of them won special prizes.

« Message from Viet Nam » depicts the Vietnamese Buddhists' struggle for freedom of worship that resulted in the downfall of the Ngo Dinh Diem regime last Nov. 1. « New Highway » describes the 20-mile Saigon — Bien Hoa Highway and the booming new industries that line it, including the Chinese-aided VISYFASA textile plant.



Vice-President Tran Thanh and Mr Henry Kung Chairman of the 11th Film Festival in Asia complimented the two Vietnamese Stars.



South Vietnamese militiamen of Cu Chi a village near Saigon, are entertained by well-known singer Miss Bach Yen after a series of night attacks by Viet Cong troops. This militia unit has suffered heavy casualties during the last two years, but successfully defended its home village against Communist marauders.



A veterinarian extracts serum from a contaminated horse at the Pasteur Institute at Nha Trang, South Vietnam. The institute, under joint support of the U.S. and Vietnamese governments, produces anti-diphtheria and anti-tetanus serum from more than 200 horses and 2,000 guinea pigs raised on its 25 hectare grounds.

VIETNAMESE MODERN THOUGHT AND LITERATURE

(Continued from page 17)

Tu Luc Van Doan

Aware of their historical duties, some young scholars formed the Tu Luc Van Doan a cultural organization in 1932 and published a weekly, Phong Hoa, to disseminate their thought. They advocated :

1. Eradicate superstition and repudiate corrupt practices and evil social customs.
2. Disseminate the spirit of optimism to counteract the prevalent pessimism and romantic current. Liberate individuals from the yoke of the big family system and encourage the establishment of small families. Encourage the young to service

the poor and the public. Teach hygiene and sanitation knowledge to the public. Preserve some meaningful festivals such as Lunar New Year and the Mid-Autumn Festival.

3. Stimulate the concept of patriotism. Arouse peoples' consciousness to resist colonialism.
4. Contents of literary works should be based on supreme sincerity, with sentiment and thought. Emphasis must be also placed on the organization of the books and the psychological analysis of people of every walk of life.
5. Popularize those Chinese words and

phrases which had long been absorbed into the Vietnamese language, and also popularize some styles of writing from France such as editorial-writing, playwriting, new poetry, etc... Readability and brevity were stressed. Before the forming of the Tu Luc Van Doan, some writers had tried these styles, but without remarkable results. Today some essays written by members of the Tu Luc Van Doan are still worthy to be model essays for young students.

Tu Luc Van Doan not only translated the famous French literary works ; it also introduced American, Russian and British works into Vietnam.

Meanwhile, members of the Tu Luc Van Doan also cooperated closely with other literati to create a climate for study and research in music, art, painting and architecture. All the research must be in accordance with the nationalistic line.

Essay-writing contests were held every year to encourage creative writing and to present the brilliant writers to the public.

Before the Tu Luc Van Doan was formed, the Phong Hoa Weekly Magazine already was published though it attracted little public attention. But since 1932 when the Tu Luc Van Doan took over, the magazine placed more emphasis on sarcastic, humorous and literary articles with plentiful illustration and pictures. In contrast with the pedantic style of the Nam Phong Magazine, the light, humorous style of the Phong Hoa magazine soon won the welcome of intellectuals, students, businessmen and the ordinary people.

After not too long the Tu Luc Van Doan published another weekly, named Today. Unlike Phong Hoa, it stressed the reporting of current events, and put less emphasis on ironic writing. However, due to large expenditure, the new weekly was suspended after several weeks.

In 1935, the Phong Hoa magazine was suspended from publication by the colonialist authorities. The Tu Luc Van Doan was forced to resume the publication of the ill-fated "Today Magazine", which thence imitated the style of the Phong Hoa Magazine.

Before the advent of festivals such as Lunar New Year and Mid-autumn the Tu Luc Van Doan always published some extras. This was soon imitated by newspapers and has endured until to today. A special column also was set up to criticize the shortcomings of books such as incorrect sentence, wordiness, and other mistakes.

In addition to the above-mentioned activities, the Tu Luc Van Doan also

THE GOVERNMENT'S PROGRAM OF ACTIVITIES

(Continued from page 6)

— encourage teachers and students to share the life of the country people during their summer vacations ;

— revise the education programme with emphasis on civics ;

— build more primary and technical high schools ;

— promulgate a statute for university professors and establish the National Cultural Council as a first step toward a National Academy which is the foundation of a truly national culture.

B — Public Health

— each village and each hamlet will have a dispensary ;

— establish more surgical wards in the provinces ;

— set up medical centres ;

— expand such programmes as better out-patient-service, free medical care for the needy, mobile health units, rural health agents, more beds in hospitals.

— improve the pharmaceutical production ; wipe out fake drugs ; complete the equipping of the Pharmaceutical Production Centre ;

— improve and assist the genuine oriental medicine branch ;

— set up a National Health Council.

C — Social Action improves the living standards of the poor people in the cities and countryside.

The 1964 programme of activities consists of :

— social action in the workers districts of the cities : improve the sanitary conditions of the living quarters, establish low-cost cafeterias, nurseries, popular edu-

cation classes, children's playgrounds ;

— social action in the countryside : establish Councils for Social Improvement at the village and hamlet level, build modern low-cost houses in the villages and hamlets, give guidance to the people and make them participate in the rural rehabilitation movement...

— establish additional orphanages, rehabilitation centres for beggars and delinquents, rooming facilities for the needy travelers (depending on local needs) ;

— set up a National Advisory Council on Social Action.

D — Justice

— To eliminate all the remnants of the old regime, the Government has created the Revolutionary Court which begins to operate in March of this year ;

— Improve the security and justice in rural areas, to eliminate social injustice ;

— Ameliorate the Legislation Branch : promulgate the decree abolishing the Family Law, the decree regulating requisitions, the decree regulating the renting of houses, and unifying land legislation.

E — Labor

— The basic policy is to create an atmosphere favorable to a sincere and efficient collaboration between the management and the workers, improve the moral and material conditions of the laboring classes.

— The main principle is to democratise the management of enterprises and improve the quality of labor unions. To democratise the management of enterprises is to acknowledge the rights of the workers

(Continued on page 32)

formed the Quang Minh Doan to help the poor. It planned to build apartment houses to rent to the impoverished who lived in shabby shacks and illegal buildings. For this purpose the Quang Minh Doan built several model houses in suburban Hanoi. However, the French colonialist authorities first were suspicious that the Quang Minh Doan was a transformed political organization, and tried to bar its activities and finally disbanded it.

Reform of Women's Clothes

Back in 1906, some Vietnamese revolutionary leaders had urged the men to abandon their old-fashioned clothes and wear Western-style clothes. Since 1930, Western-style clothes became popular. As for Women's clothes, no change had been made yet. It was then the Phong Hoa Weekly Magazine introduced a new fashion of women clothes designed by Lemur. The new clothes so sought to present the beauty of a woman's form that at the beginning only dancing girls and commercialized songstresses dared to wear them. However, because the fashion was beautiful, it gradually was welcomed by the women in every walk of life.

Two novels written by a leading member of the Tu Luc Van Doan might help to illustrate a part of what the Tu Luc Van Doan stood for. The author, Nhut Linh, was one of the leaders of the Vietnamese Nationalist Party.

One of his novels Doan Tuyet (meaning « break off ») depicted a love story between a modern girl Miss Loan who deeply loved a young revolutionalist. But she was forced by her family to marry a dandy, who was too timid and fainthearted to protect her from the maltreatment of her mother-in-law. Soon she had a baby. But the baby's care was in the hands of her mother-in-law and sister-in-law rather than in her own hand, because the baby was considered belonging to the family. When the baby was sick she wanted to call a doctor but was stopped. Instead, her superstitious mother-in-law gave some ashes to the baby to eat and thus caused its death.

Later, without her consent, her mother-in-law had her husband marry a concubine. The concubine, an ignorant country girl, later gave birth to a child. She was so obedient to her mother-in-law that soon she had won the adoration of the family. Since then Miss Loan lived in despair and disappointment. One day she had a quarrel and a fist fight with her husband. For self-defense, she stabbed her husband to death with a small knife unintentionally. She was charged with murder, but after a series of violent debates before the court, she was acquitted by the court without any penalty.

(To be continued in our next)



Bamboo and beauty in the countryside.



Highland Flowers.

U.S. STRATEGY IN SOUTHEAST ASIA

by *Bussell Brines*

A top United States official has told Congress flatly that South Viet Nam will win its war against Communist attack.

William P. Bundy, Assistant Secretary of State for Far Eastern Affairs, made the statement in testimony recently made public (eds. June 19) by a subcommittee of the U.S. House of Representatives Appropriations Committee.

Asked whether, in supporting South Viet Nam, the administration's policy was «to win the war or just drag along», Bundy replied:

«I do not think there should be any doubt about it. We are going to drive the Communists out of South Viet Nam».

Bundy, who is unusually close to the White House and who was President Johnson's personal appointee in his present position, added: «We are trying to do that without attacking the countries to the North with all the problems that involves. If it comes to that, we will have to face that choice».

These statements were made on May 4 to the subcommittee, which is considering the foreign aid budget for next year, and therefore they preceded the Honolulu strategy conference of major U.S. officials in June. The conference was called to consider further tactics in the wars against the Communists both in South Viet Nam and Laos. Bundy's prior testimony indicated that the purpose of the Honolulu meeting was to give further consideration to strategic concepts which already had been discussed in Washington and was not, as sometimes supposed, a response to new developments in Asia.

Although other U.S. officials have given varied public interpretations of the status of fighting in South Viet Nam, Bundy told the congressmen that the intention of ejecting the Communists was a consistent

administration policy. It was laid down clearly, he said, in Secretary of Defense Robert S. McNamara's speech in March as well as numerous other official statements. McNamara said, in brief, that the United States recognized the difficulties of the conflict but was determined to give South Viet Nam all necessary assistance for as long as required.

«Our objectives» in South Viet Nam, Bundy continued, «are to help that government retain its independence and defeat the aggression against it. It is as simple as that».

Bundy's reiteration of administration intentions, in perhaps the strongest terms used by any high official, underscored the determination here to avoid a political settlement of the conflict which would leave the Communists in a favorable position and in control of large South Vietnamese areas. This appears to be recognized also by the Communist North Vietnamese who are directing and supporting the assault of the Communist Viet Cong, diplomatic sources said. President Ho Chi Minh recently told a French interviewer that his first objective now was to drive out the Americans; not, as previously, to reunify Viet Nam on his terms.

The diplomats attached further significance to Bundy's comments. By using the word «countries» in reference to any extension of the war, he indicated that the administration is thinking of possible air attacks on North Viet Nam and the adjacent areas of Red China which are being used to assemble military supplies for the Communist campaign. There are no other «countries to the North».

In that light, the sources said, use of American jet aircraft for observation and counter-aircraft attacks in Laos has a triple purpose. Tactically, this move answers a

request by Prince Souvanna Phouma, the Prime Minister, to replace the inoperating International Control Commission in observing the movements of Communist Pathet Lao forces, as provided by the Geneva Convention of 1962 which «neutralized» Laos. It is designed also to warn the Pathet Lao and their North Vietnamese commanders of the serial retaliation they can expect from attempts to expand their control of Laotian territory. Finally, he air flights serve to warn North Viet Nam and Red China that they might well face bombing attacks if they accelerate either the Laotian or the South Vietnamese conflicts. The disclosure that Thailand has joined this effort strengthens the warning and underwrites its international character.

Peking and Hanoi, the North Vietnamese capital, have given clear indication that they have heard the warning, the diplomats said. Although both governments have sought to deter further attacks through propaganda, they have been notably restrained in protesting these military operations. Peking has failed to promise aid in defending North Viet Nam, even though Chinese pressure is partly responsible for Hanoi's belligerence, the sources added.

Administration spokesmen told the Appropriations subcommittee that Washington considers Laos to be of prime strategic importance and is endeavoring to use every means of preserving its independence and neutrality.

The alternative to maintaining international neutralization, as provided by the Geneva Convention, Bundy said, is an acceleration of the Laotian war and the direct involvement of U.S. forces. The armies of Gen. Phoumi Nosavan, the rightist leader, and Gen. Kong Le, the

(Continued on page 32)

THE GOVERNMENT'S PROGRAM OF ACTIVITIES

(Continued from page 28)

to share responsibilities with the management in the operation of enterprises. To improve the labor unions is to help them develop freely.

U. S. STRATEGY IN SOUTHEAST ASIA

(Continued from page 30)

neutralist, could « probably lick them »... (the Pathet Lao), he added. « But it is because the North Vietnamese can send in reinforcements to encadre (build up) individual (Pathet Lao) units and also send separate units of their own and quickly get military ascendancy » that the loss of further territory is possible in renewed hostilities. « That is contrary to the (General) Accords and all the rest, but it is a fact of life. The only response we would have would be to put our own forces in there. »

Since this statement in May, the diplomats said, the interim response of using jet aircraft, both for warning and tactical operations, has been devised. Aerial surveillance has confirmed that troops from neighboring North Viet Nam are serving both as units within Pathet Lao battalions and as separately identifiable invading forces. The aircraft further emphasize that an all-out Communist campaign in Laos would threaten either expanded U.S. air attacks or the direct use of American ground forces to protect the kingdom ; or possibly both.

This is, the sources added, a method-short-of-war response similar to the step-by-step moves against Russia's attempt to smuggle nuclear missiles into Cuba in 1962. The purpose is to demonstrate American determination to prevent further Communist aggression while also showing clearly that Washington does not desire any level of war, if it can be avoided. Moscow took the warning and withdrew its missiles from Cuba. The next step in Asia, the diplomats said, now is up to Peking and Hanoi.

(Continental Press)

In order to concretize this principle, the government will in 1964 :

— amend the existing labor laws : relating to the statutes of the labor unions, the use of the right to strike, and procedure of labor disputes, study a statute for domestics, review the statute for non-contractual personnel, abolish the system of labor contractors (as existing at the port of Saigon).

— Improve social security measures : reconsider family allowances, compulsory insurance against labor accidents, establish a national fund for social security, perfect regulations governing factory safety, build workers' housing projects.

STRATEGY FOR INTERNATIONAL ACTIVITIES

External policy : The government continues to maintain diplomatic relations with 94 nations in the world, although, because of limited means, it can only establish diplomatic and consular agencies in the most important nations.

The foreign policy of the government is to continue to support liberation movements in the world opposing all forms of oppression and especially communist aggressions.

As for the Afro-Asian nations, which are in the same underdeveloped situation as we and which have just regained their independence, we want to have very close friendly relations with them as a first step toward the creation of a front of small nations opposed to the communists and the colonialists.

— Vis-à-vis our neighboring nations, we respect the will of their peoples and the policies of their governments. In particular, as far as our two neighbors, Laos and Cambodia, are concerned, the government will try to reestablish the severed relations caused by the former regime.

— But the government will be very firm with those countries which, on account of selfish interests, promote policies or have actions detrimental to our nation. For the sake of the survival of the Vietnamese people, and because we cannot betray the sacrifices of our combatants and our people during the past twenty years, the government is ready to oppose these policies and actions at any cost.

— In the actual war for survival, our nation has received much sympathy from all over the world, especially, the sympathy of the people of the United States, a friendly nation that has given us much disinterested assistance. Vietnamese-American friendship becomes closer with each day because the blood and tears of the Vietnamese and American soliders have blended on the battlefields, to defend a common ideal of freedom and democracy.

The Vietnamese residing abroad will be given special attention by the government which will help them overcome personal difficulties. The government calls on all the sons and daughters of Viet Nam who are away from the Motherland to contribute their share of efforts at a time when the entire people is fighting for survival.

Concerning the internal organization of the Foreign Service, the diplomatic personnel will be selected on the basis of professional ability and nationalism. A training course will be organized for brilliant candidates to the Foreign Service.

POLITICS AND RELIGIONS

To raise the standard of the political activities of the nation in order to rapidly realize a truly democratic and popularly-elected regime, the government advocates the encouragement of open political activities. The government will make public a statute of the political groups and associations, statute which will be suitable with the present situation in the country.

In religion, the government confirms the freedom of belief as a basic inviolable right of all Vietnamese citizens. The position of the government is that all religions existing on the territory of Viet Nam must have equal opportunities to develop within the national union. In the present circumstances, the fraternization of all religions is the basic factor conditioning victory over the common enemy. Therefore the government will resolutely oppose any and all schemes aiming at creating religious dissensions.

Thinking of all ethnic minority people as brothers in the same family who have contributed a big share in the defense of the country, the government will raise their moral and material standard of living, while at the same time maintaining their age-old traditions.

The government will create conditions favorable to the efficient participation of ethnic minority people in the work of national salvation and development.

oOo

The proclamation of the above program of activities of the government was very efficacious. The masses have been feeling themselves redressed, more compact and more united. Clouds of darkness of perplexity disappeared and the heavy atmosphere of misunderstanding cleared up. People are free to sing « alleluia ! » Good will has been shown.

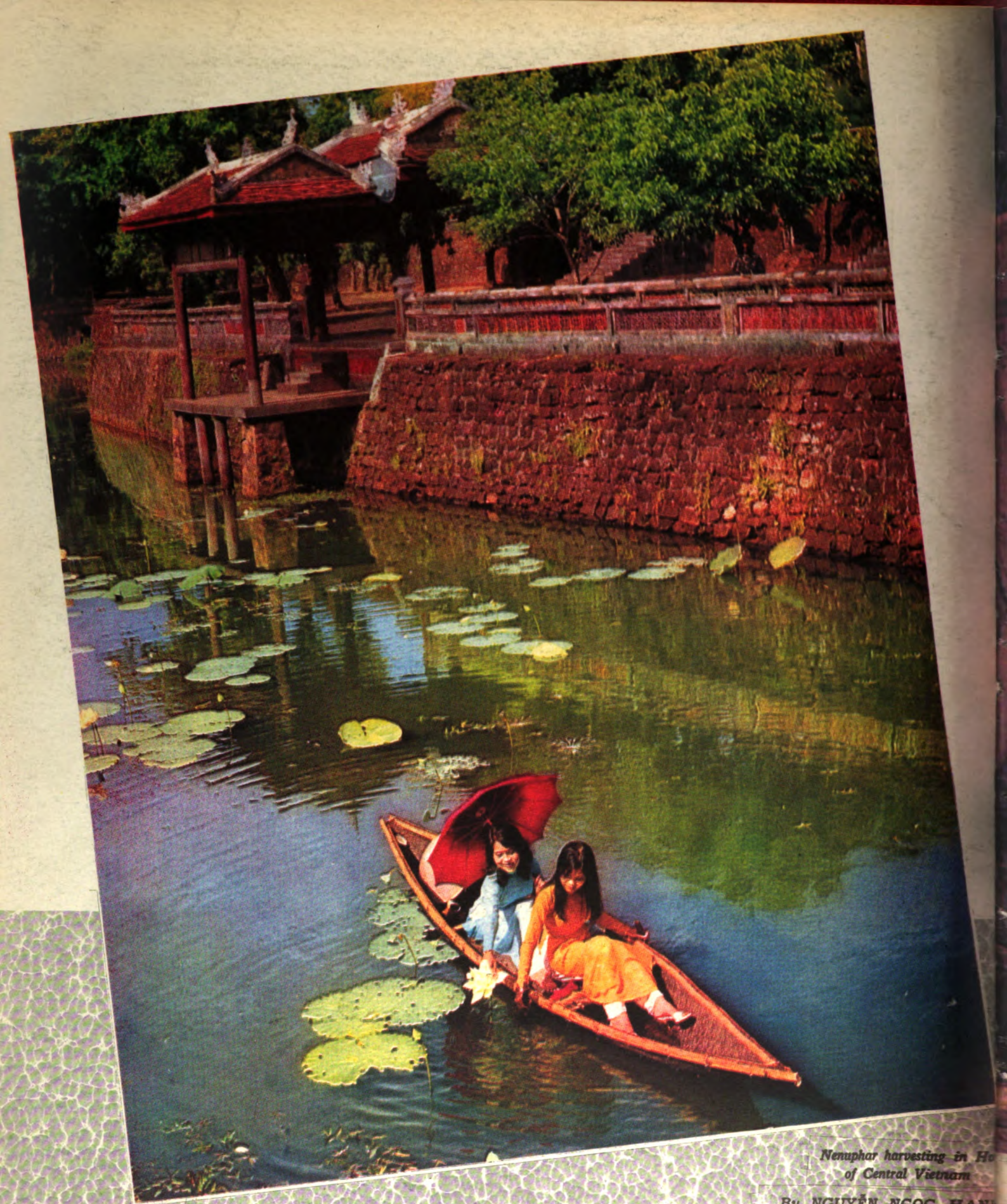
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One very popular means of irrigation in Vietnam



*Nemphar harvesting in Ho
of Central Vietnam*

By NGUYỄN NGOC HANH