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I. - POLICY AND PROGRAMMES OF LAND REFORM IN RURAL AREAS

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Realizing the social revolution by means of "Benefiting Both Tenants and Landlords" and "Reducing Big Landlords for providing ownership to farmers". The policy will be realized through 2 programmes :

I. SHORT TERM PROGRAMME

Continue and improve the former programs through the following items :

A. TENANTS' REGULATIONS

- a. Cancellation of bidding of public farm land and direct cultivation development for farmers according to the policy which was approved by the Land Reform Commission on September 28, 1965.
- b. Find a solution to the problem of "mixed and confused ownership" directed by Viet Cong in regions which were just pacified, within the policy of respecting the right of "holding the land by former tenants and generous consideration given to new farmers.
- c. Find a solution to the problem of land rent still owed by tenants in regions where security was just established, by exempting the collection of land rent during the years Viet Cong occupation and also exempt land taxes for the landlord.

B. IMPLEMENTING ORDINANCE 52

- a. Find a solution to the problem of "mixed and confused ownership" caused by Viet Cong by reconstituting ownership for the farmers for the expropriated land which was awarded to them, and examination of the

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problem of distributing expropriated land that has not yet sold to farmers even they have given land by the Viet Cong.

- b. Selling and distributing 224,000 Ha of farm land to farmers that the Government bought from French land owners. This policy was approved by the Land Reform Commission on July 28, 1965.
- c. Giving definitive land ownership titles to farmers who were allowed to buy expropriated land and postponing the collection of land payment by instalment for one year and exempting the farmers from paying land tax until they pay back their debts.
- d. Continuing to distribute 165,000 Ha of farm land that was expropriated cultivated or uncultivated (priorities given to returnees).

C. DISTRIBUTION OF UNLEGALLY SQUATTERED LAND THAT BELONG TO THE GOVERNMENT : 300,000 Ha to about 180,000 farmers.

D. DISTRIBUTION OF LAND IN LAND RESETTLEMENT AREAS (Cai San and other land development areas in South and Central Viet Nam) : 150,975 Ha.

II. LONG TERM PROGRAMME

To implement fully the policy of "land for the tillers" through two stages :

A. IMPROVEMENT OF TENANT STATUS

- 1. Extending the tenancy contract to 9 years.
- 2. Strong enforcement of regulations concerning cancellation or extension of contracts.
- 3. Solving share cropping farmers problems in Central Viet Nam.
- 4. Fixing land rent according to land productivity to suit local conditions since one rate of land rent can not be applied to thinly populated and densely populated areas.

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5. Applying the same policy for orchard land and residence land.

OWNERSHIP FOR FARMERS

1. Developing and distributing 1,000,000 Ha of public unexploited land to farmers by 2 methods :
 - direct government implementation of agricultural production works and distributing the developed land (Land Development Method)
 - exploitation by private citizens or associations who have the right to use the land for a period of time then give it back to the Government for distributing to farmers.
2. Sale of public farmland (more than 300,000 Ha).
3. Purchase of land from landlord who voluntarily offer for sale, excluding the retaining part, for resale to farmers.
4. Decrease of the retention of land by landlord, examination in particular regions to expropriate surplus land resale to farmers.

C. SUPPORT PROCEDURES

- Agricultural Credit Bank makes available loan to farmers to cultivate and buying agricultural machineries
- Agricultural Cooperatives and Farmers' Association realize activities of common interests ;
- Planning programme for soil improvement works (Irrigation Hydrolics, Soil Improvement) ;
- Encouragement of agricultural processing industries.

The short-term Land Reform program which was officially approved by the Government Cabinet on August 8th, 1965 for taking action has the following items :

1. Cancellation of public land bidding by replacing direct cultivation solution for farmers

Throughout the nation, there are 305,272 Ha of public land. In comparison with the cultivated acreage; this occupies only 8,5%.

At present time, the use of public land is not uniform. In the Delta and South Central Lowland regions (from Binh-Thuận to Khanh-Hòa provinces), most of the public land subjected to rent for a period of 3 years, the remaining least part is reserved for farmers who want to rent by contract for direct cultivation.

The bidding procedure to let the public land is more likely a violation and not reasonable. According to the actual land administration regulations, the cultivated land for leasing must be contracted for at least 5 years with interest ranging from 15 to 25%. But for the public land, the Government will lease the land by bidding and only for short-term period.

Therefore, some land-lords are anxious and jealous, they do not want to apply tenant regulations for the farmers.

The bidding procedure will make profits for most of the middle-men and the rich land owners; the landless people without supports have to re-rent the land with a higher interest and most of the time have to pay in advance, therefore, if the poor harvesting once happens, no rent reduction is considered.

In some area like in the Central Viet-Nam, populated but lacking of land, there is really high competition, therefore, sometimes the farmers have to pay interest ranging from 40 to 60%,

but according to the land administration regulations the maximum limit for interest is set at 25%.

The public land bidding situation leads to the farmers complaints because their production efforts do not help to improve their actual poor life.

The Department of Agriculture requested the cancellation of the bidding regulations in order to have a new measure : the direct cultivation that the Government Council already approved it.

From now on, the public land distribution for direct cultivation will be under the responsibility of a mixed village committee. The public land will be divided to the village farmers for leasing to a maximum of 3ha/per family in the Central Viet-Nam or 5ha/per family in Southern Provinces. The cultivation time is set for 5 years with a legal interest rate ranging from 15 to 25%.

The above-mentioned procedure will be gradually applied for the public land that the contract-time is already expired; therefore, not later than the ending 1966, there will be no more bidding for public land.

2. Postponement of land collection for one year and application of tax exemption for new land-owner during the in-debt time

By saying "land for the tillers" the Ordinance 57 is to limit the private owned size in order to use the extra land distributed or sold to farmers, aiming to help concretely the landless farmers. The Government authority has already fix the expropriated land price in a really special procedure. The payment by instalment before was set at 6 years limit, now extended to 12 years. The annual payment now is compared to the interest that the farmer has to pay at the time he is an actual a working farmer.

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But nowadays because of the security situation in the rural area, the cultivation cannot be carried out properly, moreover the Viet Cong collect all the profits, therefore the expropriated land owner cannot contribute anything even he has plenty of goodwill.

Facing this problem, the Department of Agriculture proposed one year postponement for payment to farmers.

Besides, to make it easy for farmers to pay, there will be a tax exemption during/period ^{the paying} (12 years).

3. Provision of true land ownership to farmers who buy the expropriated land

Concerning the articles in the Decree 57, during the paying period, the land will be owned by the Government therefore the Ministry of Land Administration only distributed to the farmer a certificate, still recorded as owned by the Government of Viet Nam.

This does not attract the farmer's incentive because the land is only temporarily distributed, hence, no actual farmer contribution to conserve the land for more production as in the case the farmers own truly the land.

On the other hand, the Viet Cong propaganda leads to the confusion that the farmers only work for the Government profits, and strongly suggested to farmers a mixed and confused ownership without farmers reactions.

Because of the above-mentioned reasons, the Department of Agriculture has made a request to provide the true ownership to farmer right after the land measurement and distribute to them; with conditions that the land is only used to secure the payment by instalment until the ending term.

This amendment will help the farmer in application of any regulations concerned with a true land ownership.

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4. Distribution of land owned by the French.

The Government of Vietnam, referred to the Viet-namese French Agreement signed on september 10, 1958, 224,647ha belonging to 334 ~~rice-fields~~ french owners.

The previous Government kept these lands, first because these lands include the large plantations with mechanized cultivation and irrigation systems, therefore, the allotment for sale is running into difficulties, thereafter, the Government of Vietnam has the intention to change those land into the public land for village distribution as an investment.

But up until today, the two above reasons do not stand anymore.

While implementation of the land administration policy dealing with the limitation of areas for private land in order to keep extra land for redistribution to the poor farmers, the Government of Vietnam cannot split the expropriated to public property for only renting and not for sale to farmers, especially during the implementation time for the land administration policy, there is only public land distribution to farmers at first priority.

The Ministry of Agriculture requests the sale of these farm lands to farmers who have been planting in place like those farmers who own the expropriated land as cited in the Ordinance 57.

Yet, in the case of distribution of the French owned land, we have to adopt the following measures in order to make it successful :

- Fixation of boundaries and allotment for distribution according to the studied plan.

- Making projects for new construction with canal system, irrigation in order to improve the land prior to distribution to farmers.

- Leading the small landowners to get organized or grouped into associations like the Farmers' Associations or Cooperatives, for then to protect their own buildings, activities in their plantations and to develop agriculture within the scientific scop.

The distribution project is planned as follows :

- For the scattering small plantations, with no soil and agricultural improvement works, will be distributed with the actuel cultivation conditions and only limit area when it's over the legal set.
- For the large plantations along with soil and agricultural improvement work programs, these will be distributed according to the allotment plan in order to have the boundaries determined and to group the land owners to the Agricultural Cooperatives, therefore, they will protect and give maintenance to their properties (Canal, damdikes,...)
- For the large plantations without soil and agricultural improvement works these will be projected with agriculture program first, then the allotment for distribution will come later.

The soil and agricultural improvement works program will be carried out in parallel with the land distribution to farmers or it can be done right after the distribution, depending on the financial possibilities and facilit's.

5. Distribution of "The land development" land.

The land development program must be continued in order to expand the cultivated land and mostly to provide private ownership to those farmers who first came here and settled. In the future, the construction of the land development centers will be studied carefully in conjonction with land clearance program and resettling people from highly-populated areas.

Most of the previous land development center were built on the public land or belonged to the provincial or village property, and also some of them are constructed on the private owned and not cultivated land.

The number of the land development centers comes up to 171 centers in the country.

The most important one is Cai-sán's with 27,513 ha. measured and 10,500 farmers have already received the land owning certificates.

But in these 27,513ha, 2,900ha belong to private owners and these cannot be bought yet- Right after the buying of these 2,900ha, land will be distributed to farmers, refugees with certificates of ownership.

The other 30 Land Development Centers are already measures. In these, 5,340 land certificates are ready for distribution in a very near future.

1. POSTPONEMENT OF COLLECTION OF PAYMENT FOR THE EXPROPRIATED FARMLAND FOR ONE YEAR

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I. GENERAL INTRODUCTION.-

In the work of redividing farm land to provide ownership to farmers after Ordinance 57, the price of land expropriated was determined in a very helpful way and the time for payment by instalment from 6 years has also been increased to 12 years, in order to provide the possibilities to farmers to pay more easily.

The payment by instalment for each year is considered to be less than the cost of rice which the farmers had to pay to their landlord before.

However, the work of collecting the payment for expropriated land sale in 1965 was much lessened. This was due to the insecured situation in rural areas which did not provide the possibility to farmers to meet with Government Officials, or their income was taken by Viet Cong. Therefore, even with eagerness to cooperate, farmers still could not pay to the Government.

In order to have a successful collection of land-sale money, hard measures had to be applied. This might create difficulties for the farmers and also give our apperants opportunities to distort our work.

For that reason, and after the proposal of the Department of Agriculture, the Government approved to allow all farmers to postpone their payment for expropriated land purchase for one year without distinguishing secured or insecured regions and tenants who have or have not paid before.

Furthermore, the Government also exempts land taxes to farmers who purchase expropriated farm land during the period

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of payment by instalment, meaning to say 12 years so that their family budget might not be reduced.

II. OPERATIONAL GUIDANCE.:-

The above decision will be realized after the following plan :

1. Effective period for application :
 - Postponement of payment for farmers buying expropriated farm land :
One year after the release of the Department circular to all provinces to announce the Government's decision.
 - Exemption of land tax :
12 years for each new landowner. Implementation procedures will be determined by the Department of Finance but right now, all collection must be ceased.
2. Dissemination and profound explanation of the Government's decision through the announcement by different media, such as news, radio and provincial circular to be released to various villages to guide the implementation operations.
3. Coming to villages having expropriated land in order to control budget record, receipt book and to spread up the payment to the Treasury, all money remained in villages.
4. Village Administrative Committee will accept payment of new landowners who are willing to pay, and right after, the Committee must report to the Provincial Land Office and at the same time establish necessary procedures in order to pay the Treasury as usual.
5. The Provincial Land Office continues to check all villages having expropriated land to control budget record, receipt book and urge them to pay the collected money to the Treasury.

2. DEFINITE LAND OWNERSHIP PROGRAM FOR FARMERS ACCORDING TO THE DECREE 57 ON OCTOBER 22 - 1956

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I. GENERAL OUTLOOK. -

According to the policy of providing the basic income to farmers, the Ordinance 57 published on October has limited the owning of vast land area in order to share excess land to poor farmers and farm tenants. Article No 14 of the above Ordinance, reformed under the order No 8-CT/LĐQg/QL/SL on October 2nd 1964 has provided as follows :

"While waiting for transferring names of recipients, land which has been divided to farmers, shall temporarily allow to register the name of its ownership and recipients should pay the annual term of instalment in a period 12 years.

The first payment shall commence from the following year of accepting land, however, land still be classified under the ownership of the Government during the period of 12 years of payment.

Upon the said conditions, the former Land Reform Ministry had only given to farmers a certificate of providing land bearing the name of its owner including the size, form and place of the farm, however landowners cannot register their name in the Government records.

These above conditions, whatsoever, had raised several questions to landlords who sacrifice land for distribution and to those who are subjected for provision of land, thus made a topic for propaganda by the Viet Cong on the Government Land Reform policy.

With the aim at helping farmers to have ownership of land, landlords had accepted a sacrifice of transferring extra land to tenants and now, if the Government doesn't want to

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transfer the names of ownership to farmers and still keep the land with the Government; how could it avoid rumors and critics from landlords.

Moreover, on the farmers' side, land was just only temporarily distributed and has not cause any psychological effect and farmers had not used all their efforts to increase production in case true ownership is given to them.

Besides these, Viet Cong try to make propaganda and distort farmers' views by saying that they are only tenants of the Government. Furthermore, the Viet Cong try to disturb strongly the cultivation and ownership system without any reaction from farmers.

With the above presented facts, the Department of Agriculture had proposed to review the article No 14 of the Ordinance 57 by giving the true ownership to farmers after the land had been measured and distributed with the suspended condition that the land is still under the Government supervision as a guarantee measure until the payment has been paid.

1. With the land has been measured and distributed :

- a. If farmers had paid their instalment in a year or several years, the procedure of transferring true ownership will be allowed
- b. If farmers do not pay any instalment, the implementation procedure of transferring true ownership be given only if the land is cultivated by the owner.

2. With the land had not been distributed (example virgin land, land bought from French owners) and after measured and divided to farmers, true ownership will be given to them, they will then have the right to transfer and register their names in the Government records according to the stated conditions.

The Land Reform Committee had decided in the 38th session on July 28nd 1965 as follows :

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- Numerical order of land distribution ;
- Amount of Government debt that farmers still unpaid.

2. Control of the list of recipients.-

Land Reform Offices in the provinces will send 2 copies of the said recipient list to the Directorate of Land Reform for controlling.

After controlling, the Directorate of Land Reform will certify as "Correct for preparing the order" then send it to Directorate of Land Conservation.

3. Preparation of Order.-

The Directorate of Land Conservation will base on the list sent by the Land Reform Directorate in order to prepare the order of transferring the true ownership to farmers.

Order will be prepared for a number of people.

In each Order, besides different important parts on :

- name (bio-data)
- location of land area

there also included 3 special parts :

- a. The "Hypothèque forcée" for the guarantee of buying land ;
- b. Land is not to be bonded, sold or mortgaged in a period of six years begining the date of buying land ;
- c. With regards to farm land which has not been accurate by measured (or surveyed) the recipient will not have the right to protest if there is any change in aspect or acreage after there is accurate measurements.

Order will be signed by the Commissary of Agriculture.

After the order has been signed, the Directorate of Land Conservation will then take several following steps :

- mineograph the order
- publish in the Official Journal

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- send to the Directorate of Land Reform (1 copy) and to related provincial Land Reform (5 copies).

4. Extraction of the Order.-

The Directorate of Land Reform will then extract the Order (as certificate) and distribute to the owners.

Each extracted copy of the Order has two main parts :

- the exact extract of the Order
- the sketch map

B. REGISTERING STEP

The Directorate of Land Reform will send to the related provincial Land Reform Office 5 copies of the Order.

1. The provincial office of Land Reform will allow the registration and the changing of record then send :

- 1 copy to the Directorate of Land Reform
- 1 copy to the Directorate of Land Conservation
- 1 copy to the tax Office having registering stamp and enrol-stamp.

There will be 2 cases :

a. New Land policy (July 21 - 1965)

- If land has been provided the whole piece or several pieces which had been measured and partitioned then : the remodelling procedure as well as the separation of certificates, and the issuance of new certificates for every new landowners will be made as the former plan.
- If the land distributed has not been measured but has only sketch map, it should be remodelled collectively for buyers who bought the same lot and had one undivided inscription.

b. Land Record Regime

Whether the measurements are accurate or not, the land record should be made separately to each new landowner in a new

land record file. In the original column it should identify the original record number.

NOTE : Whenever there is a change, it is necessary to add a new land record number or new certificate number in the order.

2. "Hypothèque Forcée" Record.-

a. Land Record : Note the "Hypothèque Forcée" in the section of compulsory provision.

For example : The "Hypothèque Forcée" in favor of the Government of the Republic of Viet Nam as collateral for the amount unpaid when buying land

Date

Chief of Provincial Land Office

b. New Regime : Indicate only "Hypothèque Forcée" and see explanation sheet in the column for insured money, in case all charges in collective ownership cannot be recorded in Section V of all debt certificates.

3. Note "Not for rent, bond, mortgage (Ordinance 57).
4. Establish a list of new landowners' names (note : indicate fully bio-data in the new owners' cards).
5. Establish and send circulars for record change to the Village Administrative Council).

6. Archives :

Bind all decrees in the book form according to the date of issuance.

C. FARMERS WHO BUY FARM LAND BUT HAVE NOT MADE ANY YEARLY PAYMENT

- Provincial office carries out investigation to find out whether they still cultivate the land which was awarded to them or not.
- Requests of the permanent record change by the farmers (requests must have full bio-data).

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D. NEW DISTRIBUTION WORKS

Enclosed with expropriating forms as usual, the Provincial Office must provide : Request for buyers farm land with full bio-data of the farmer (indicate correctly after the identification card) and for drafting decree of awarding permanent ownership.

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The above procedures are also applied for the distribution of French-owned land.

REPUBLIC OF VIET-NAM

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D E C R E E

P R O V I D I N G O W N E R S H I P A W A R D E D

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EXTRACTED COPY

Decree dated

providing permanent ownership to farmers who purchase farm
land after Ordinance 57 dated October 22, 1956

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Article 1.- To provide true ownership to the interested
persons having the following respected names of the farm land
distributed after Ordinance 57 of October 22, 1956 :

- Situated at village Province
- Lot No Leaf No
- Acreage
- Extracted from
- Certified Number for land distribution
- Payment for land purchased remained

Article 2.- With regards to the payment for land purchase
which the interested person still owes the Government of the
Republic of Viet-Nam, the "Hypothèque Forcée" shall be registered
in the Record to assure until the termination of the payment.

Article 3.- The above farm land can not be rented,
bonded, sold or mortgaged from the date of issuance of this decree
up to SIX (6) years after the interested person terminates his
payment.

Article 4.- With regard to the farm land which has not
been accurately measured (or surveyed), the recipient shall not
have the right to protest if there is any change in aspect of
acreage after there is accurate measurement.

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Saigon, on the of

TRULY EXTRACTED :

3."DISTRIBUTION AND SALE OF FARM LAND PURCHASED FROM FRENCH PROPRIETORS"

I. GENERAL OUTLOOK.

1. Reasons for the distribution of French owned plantations

The land purchased from French proprietors by the Government spread over 27 provinces amounted to 224,647 hectares. The land is composed of large plantations under direct cultivation of old proprietors, and also a great number are rented and cultivated by farmers.

Previous governments have not permitted to sell or distribute the land for, first of all, many lands were classified as "mechanized plantations", therefore it is difficult to realize the plan of distributing the land at once, secondly the government have intention to transform these lands into public lands which will be distributed to villages as private resources. At present, these reasons cannot be acceptable because :

1. Large plantation such as THOI HOA plantation assigned to Land Development Commissariat General for direct cultivation has been in debt for years. At present, the plantation has been divided into small acres to distribute to farmers for living.

The Government when carrying out land reform policy, has an objective to limit private owned land areas in order to have more land to distribute to poor people thus ; there is no reason and it is ^{not} right to reform the land taken from proprietors into public land which will then be lent to the people, however, in other countries which carried out the land reform program, public farm lands were usually first distributed to farmers.

Moreover, the lands bought from French owned proprietors under articles of the agreement date September 10, 1958, have still bound by land redistribution program regulated by the Ordinance No 57, therefore ; those lands should be redistributed to the people.

In addition, through petitions of organizations and request from farmers who are cultivating their lands, their only aspiration in general is to buy for themselves those lands which are administered loosely under system of many new landlords who have not brought much to the country.

In order to satisfy the demand of farmers and not to waste natural resources of the nation, the Department of Agriculture have decided to distribute all the lands bought from French owners according to the Vietnamese French agreement. These lands will be distributed to farmers who are actually cultivating, according to the procedures controlled by the Ordinance No 57.

2. Distribution procedures.

The main objective of the Ordinance 57 was to measure land and to distribute to farmers according to the present occupation of lands in the field, therefore there are some disadvantages :

The distributions of lands into fragments with windy boundaries according to the present occupation of lands may cause trouble to the mechanization for modern agriculture.

- Since there is no planning on the reparation or re-modelling the drainage system like constructing dykes in large areas to improve soils, thus the will decrease productivity after a short period of time.

- The self cultivation, lack of guidance, lack of initiative, facilities, modern cultivation mothod will not increase of productivity.

Thus, with regards to large plantations the land reform policy must include the following measures in order to obtain good results :

- Modify boundaries and allot the lands for distribution according to detailed plans.

- Establish the reconstitution project or set-up drainage, dykes which are necessary for the improvement of lands before the allotment of land for distribution is done.

- Guide new small land owners into a group of farmers' organizations such as Farmers' Association or Agriculture Co-operative so that they can protect or construct public works in the plantation and develop agriculture collectively and scientifically.

3. Distribution plan.

A. Distribution principles : According to the articles of the Ordinance No 57.

- Recipient priority given to those farmers who are living and are actually cultivating on the land then to other people regulated by the Ordinance 57, article 12.

- Area of distribution : The area depends upon localities and population in the plantation (maximum to 3 hectares of rice lands or to 10 hectares of floating rice lands)

- Method of payment.

Price of land : regulated in the price list given by Land Reform Committee and classification of categories have also been suggested by Production Committee.

Duration : 12 years.

B. Method of distribution.

According to the area, agricultural situation and cultivation situation, 1 of the 3 following procedures could be applied :

1. Scattering small plantations, distribute according to the present land occupation situation of farmers and limit the area only when it exceeds the allowed acreage.

2. Large plantations with present soil and agriculture works.

Distribute according to an allotment plan in order to modify boundaries and to group new land owners into Agricultural Cooperatives for the protection and reconstruction of present (dikes, canals, dams).

3. Large plantations without any soil and agriculture improvement works.

Distribute according to an allotment plan after the establishment of the project - Soil and agriculture improvement works must be carried out together with the distribution of lands or will be done later when it is feasible.

Soil and agriculture improvement works will be established in parallel with the distribution of land to farmers or will be established according to financial capacity and facilities available from the Directorate of Agricultural Hydraulics.

C. Implementation techniques.

1. Basic techniques - The plan will be based upon :

- The close coordination between related organizations in the program, at the central office as well as at local ones.

Responsibility is shared as follows :

- The Central Office studies the project, and approves the plan suggested by Local Offices. These organizations should follow up and control the works.

- The Local Offices study the present situation of plantations and suggest the procedures of distribution, then make the list in a priority order and carry out works approved and assigned by the Central Office.

- Assign technical works to the different organizations at the central and local levels.

2. Organization of the structure of project and the coordination of operations.

a/ Based upon the principles mentioned.

"A Central Committee on the reestablishment and distribution of French owned plantation "will be organized in Saigon.

The Committee Composition is as follows :

- A Representative from Commissariat of Agriculture Chairman
- Director General of Land Administration Reporter
- Director General of National Agricultural Credits office . Member
- Director of Agricultural Hydraulics and Rural Reconstruction Member
- Director of Agriculture Member
- Director of farm machinery Member
- Director of Animal Husbandry Member
- Director of Fisheries Member

The Central Committee has duties :

To draft the policy, project and implementation plan
To revise suggestions submitted by the Local Offices
and approve or sign the project.

To portion out the work and assign responsibility to related Directorates.

To keep control the works as well as the work done
the local offices.

b/ A provincial Committee will be organized in the provinces where there are French owned lands to study and realize the program of distribution of French owned plantations.

The Committee composition is as follow :

The Committee composition is as follow :
The Province Chief or his Representative... Chairman
Chief of land Administration office ... Reporter

- Chief of Agricultural Hydraulics, Agricultural Service, Public works, Reconstruction works, Animal Husbandry, Agricultural Cooperative and Agricultural credit Services Member

- Representative of the local village Member

- Notables, Counsellors Member

- Representatives of farmers Member

Provincial Committee has the duties :

To study the present situation of the plantation, suggest a procedure of distribution and set up a program in priority order.

To portion out the work and assign responsibilities to related Services in the planning and implementing programs.

To coordinate Services and follow-up the actual works then report to the Central Committee.

3. Responsible organizations for implementation of the plan :

Under the coordination of the two above organizations each Technical Service at the Central and Local level (Directorates, Services, Provincial Offices) should take direct responsibilities, in all the works according to its duty such as :

- To study and set-up projects

- To realize and follow up the work being carried out.

II. OPERATIONS GUIDANCE:

A. Preparation :

1. Dissemination to local area of the Government decision to distribute of French owners' land (public announcement on the radio).

2. Establishing a list of French owners land for each village Information provided by the Land Reform Directorate to the Provincial Land Offices for checking present administrative boundaries.

3. Proposing the Provincial Administration to establish local Committees of which some members should represent the local people' .

4. Preparing a list of plantations broken up for squatters and plantations that need to be kept for agricultural works.

5. Proposing the Provincial Administration to convene the Local Committees to study the recommendations of Land Reform Directorate and to define each agency responsibility for preparing working plans for large plantations.

6. Summarizing the plan proposed by Local Committee then presenting their plans to the Central Committee for approval.
7. Presenting the plan approved by the Central Committee to the Local Committee for action.

B. Implementation Stage

- a. Plantations distributed according to their present status.
 1. Public announcements and collection of land distribution requests by village administration. New request should state clearly family situation and bio-data.
 2. Organizing farmers' meeting to explain and define new boundaries.
 3. Exact land measurements according to the present squatters situation (Land Service) ;
 4. Determining paddy land production by District Land Committee based on Ordinance 57 ;
 5. All of these materials (requests, distribution list, maps) should be sent to the Land Reform Directorate General;
 6. Issuing the land distribution decree, determining the land price that should be paid by farmers and making a list of land-owners by the Land Reform Directorate ;
 7. Registering Provincial Land Office issuing copies of the decree by the ownership and ;
 8. Supporting new land owners in financial and technical fields by such agencies as NACO, COOPS, and Directorate of Agriculture, etc..
- b. Large plantations where agricultural production works have already existed.
 1. Public announcements and explanations.
 2. Land survey and measurements to study agricultural production projects (Rural Engineering or Land Reform Directorate)
 3. Accepting farmers' requests by local Village Administration.
 4. Studying the agricultural production works situation and planning land improvement projects (Rural Engineering Directorate).

5. Carrying out improved agricultural production works projects by the Public Works Department and Rural Engineering Directorate.
6. Measuring the present squatters' land and studying land distribution projects (Land Service).
7. Determining land production (District Committee).
8. Establishing land distribution and plantation improvement projects (Land Service, Reconstruction Directorate, Public Works Department).
9. Organizing farmers' meeting to explain the projects and soliciting their opinion about the land distribution projectss.
10. Revising land distribution projects according to suggestions of farmers and sending them the Land Directorate General for studying and approval.
11. Establishing boundaries according to approved land distribution projects (Land Service).
12. Issuing Land distribution decree and determining land price that should be paid by farmers. Establishing a list of new land owners.
13. Issuing copies of the decree to farmers by Provincial Office.
14. Guiding the formation of Coops and Farmers' Association to enable farmers to live and work together and to maintain agricultural works (Farmers' Association and Coops Directorates).
15. Financial and technical support : NACO, Directorate of Agriculture, Directorate of Animal Husbandry, Fisheries.

c. Large plantation where agricultural production works have not existed.

1. Public announcements.
2. Making a list of working farmers, accepting land buying requests.
3. Detailed land measurements for establishing agricultural production works (Rural Engineering and Land Service).

4. Establishing agricultural production works (Rural Engineering and Public Works)
5. Estimating the present squatters' situation.
6. Land production determination (District Committee).
7. Establishing land distribution projects and rural engineering projects (Land Service, Reconstruction and Public Works).
8. Organizing farmers' meeting for projects explanation and asking for farmers suggestions concerning land distribution projects.
9. Organizing farmers' meeting for drawing lots of land which has left over, to those who have been submitted their requests.
10. Revising land distribution projects and forwarding them to the Land Directorate General for studying and approval.
11. Establishing land boundaries according to projects approved by the Land Directorate General.
12. Issuing land distribution decree, determining land price that should be paid by farmers establishing a list of farmer owners (Land Service)
13. Issuing copies of the decree (Provincial Office)
14. Guiding the formation of Farmers' Association and Coops to enable live and work together.
15. Financial and technical support (NACO : Agriculture + Animal Husbandry + Fisheries).
16. Gradual implementation of agricultural production works according to the available budget (Rural Engineering).

SIMPLIFIED PROJECTS
(for discussion)

The above plan is made for implementation in plantations located in secure areas and when there are personnel and financial means, of course, the proposed plan will be implemented on a pilot basis in a number of plantations.

However, when there are not enough security and financial means, land distribution will be made in a simple manner and the purely technical aspects will be kept for future consideration.

Simplified projects aim at official recognizing the administrative situation of farmers actually cultivating the land as declared by them. These materials will be studied and checked by an Village Committee as follows :

- Chairman of the Village Administrative Committee Chairman
- Financial and Economy Officer Vice-Chairman
- Chief of Hamlet Member
- 1 Resident Notable -
- 2 Resident Farmer Representatives . . . -
- 1 Official from Land Office Secretary

This Committee will accept land buying requests from farmers, studying the present cultivation situation of each farmer, check the declared papers and convene a farmers' meeting for discussion to conform with the boundaries found in the Land Registration book. The studied materials then will be sent to the Provincial Land Distribution Committee for approval.

The proposed plan may be implemented as follows :

1. Establishing a Local Survey Committee (Village Administration)
2. Public notice and distributing necessary farms.
3. Accepting and making a list of requests (Village Administration)
4. Studying the farmers requests by the Local Committee
5. If possible, describing the cultivation situation and acreage of farmers by Land Office.
6. On the spot survey of the land by the Local Committee if necessary.
7. Determining land production by District Committee.
8. Summarizing the land distribution requests by the Local Committee and forwarding them to be Provincial Land Distribution Committee for approval.

9. Forwarding the documents and land production determination data to the Land Directorate General.
10. Issuing decree, extracted copies of decree determining the land price that should be paid by farmers listing the names.
11. Registering and issuing extracted copies of the decree (Provincial Office).
12. Financial and technical support works (Please refer to completed plans).

Detailed measurements revising documents will be realized as permitted by the favorable situation.

SHORT TERM PROGRAMME OF LAND REFORM

III. PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION AGENDA

1

I. DIRECT SALE OF COMMUNAL LAND

Communal land were managed by the Village Administrative Authorities, the Provincial Land Administrative Services will act as technical advisors and comptrollers.

- Acting as technical advisors, they will guide local authorities in the application of the Central Government regulations.
- Acting as comptrollers, they will see if there is any abuse in the examination of farmers' requests or any settle prejudice in the distribution of land.

II. DELIVERING OF PROPERTY - OWNERSHIP TITTLE TO FARMERS UNDER THE ORDINANCE 57

One working agency of different organization of the Department of Agriculture in charge of land Reform program will be responsible to implement the following points :

- 1st phase.- Within the month of September 1965, the issue of orders to new proprietors for the definitive ownership tittles will be observed in several provinces as follows.

- Long-An
- Định-Tường
- Vĩnh-Long
- An-Giang.

then in the fallowing provinces :

- Gia-Đinh
- Kiên-Giang
- Phong-Dinh
- Ba-Xuylene.

and then, in other eleven remaining provinces.

IV. DISTRIBUTION OF OWNERSHIP TITTLES TO ILLEGAL OCCUPANTS
OF SQUATTERED LANDS

1965 Provision

Months of September and October 1965.

Ownership tittles distribution :

- Dau-Bong (Tây-Ninh)	200 families
- Trang-Bom (Biên-Hòa)	60 -
- Lac-Nghiep (Tuyên-Đức)	300 -
- Banméthuột (Darlac)	60 -

1966 provision and other following years

The operation will continue for the remaining areas about 300.000 ha. concerning with 150.000 families.

V. DISTRIBUTION OF OWNERSHIP TITTLES TO RESIDENTS IN THE
AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT CENTERS

Distribution of ownership tittles to residents in the Agricultural Development Centers :

- Recipients : 15.200 families

thus :

- 10.000 in Cái-Săn
- 1.300 in 2 high land centers
- 3.900 in 7 other centers.

1967 Provision and other following years

The operations will continue for the remaining areas at about 110.000 ha.

- 2nd phase.- Establishment of definitive ownership titles to farmers (surveying plans, inscription of registered names) will be continued up to 1967.

II. DISTRIBUTION OF RICE - LAND PURCHASED FROM FRENCH PROPRIETORS

1965 Provision

A. Area S.A.I.T. in Ninh-Thuận

- Within the month of october 1965, there should have a distribution of 230 ha. which are already surveying (230/1.700 ha.)
- The distribution of other areas will continue up to the end of 1965, and in other small areas situated in the security zone.

1966 Provision

Distribution of land in the area of GRESSIER in Thành-Tri (Ba-Xuyên) and other areas of 500 to 5.000 in the provinces of Ba-Xuyên, Phong-Dinh, Châu-Đốc.

- Areas : 17.000 ha.
- Recipients : 5.000 families, and other regions where areas are under 500 ha.

1967 Provision

Distribution of the remaining french proprieties in the provinces of An-Giang, Kiên-Giang, Kiên-Hòa, Kiên-Tương, Phong-Dinh, Phú-Yên, where area above 500 ha.

- Areas : 20.330 ha.
- Recipients : 4.300 families, and other regions where area is under 500 ha.

1968 Provision

After the implementation of Agricultural hydraulic works in the Mekong delta as provided by the five-yeare plan of ECAFE, the remaining of french-owned land which were not cultivated until now, will put in value and will be suited for distribution to farmers.

- Areas : 111.000 ha.
- Recipients : 17.000 families

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