

Washington D.C.

6/7/60

To:  
Miss Elsie Cunningham  
Viet-Nam Project.

Dear Miss Cunningham,

Following the instructions of your letter of June 3, I have sent my applications for a graduate assistantship and for admission to the University. The total application including : 1 - a Certificate of English Proficiency from Dean John Gage Allee of George Washington University, 2 - Two school records from George Washington University and the American University, and 3 - Three letters of recommendation from the professors of both universities, has been sent directly from the parties mentioned.

I have the same address through the whole summer and am eagerly hoping that I will be admitted to the University for the coming Fall semester. I am sincerely grateful to you for rendering any possible help and opportunity toward my admission to Michigan State University. I am looking forward to meet Dr. Ruben V. Austin and will be available for the interview at any moment during the summer.

With many thanks, I am, dear Miss Cunningham,

Yours sincerely,

Trinh Van Chan  
1614 - 17th St., NW.  
Washington 9, D.C.

HO. 2-3315

## MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

VIETNAM ADVISORY GROUP

OFFICE MEMORANDUM

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TO: Dr. Ruben V. Austin, Coordinator

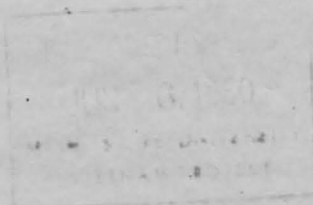
DATE: June 2, 1960

FROM: Dr. Lloyd D. Musolf, Chief Advisor

SUBJECT: Distribution of Notes on the Vinh Long Study

Recently Wes Fishel learned that Jack Donoghue had sent his notes on the Vinh Long study to a friend in the Sociology Department at MSU. Wes wondered whether he could receive a set of the notes. Yesterday, Jason Finkle informed me that if Wes can wait for three or four weeks he will be able to receive a preliminary draft of the Vinh Long study. By waiting until then, Wes will be able to fit Donoghue's remarks into the content of the research done by other members of the Vinh Long study group. We shall try to furnish your office with several copies at that time. Will you please inform Wes of this news.

LDM:pp



VP Thursday Jan. 4, 1962 (Evening) Number 2190 Page H.1A-H.1D

VIETNAMESE-AMERICAN JOINT COMMUNIQUE

Saigon (VP) Jan. 4

Following is the Vietnamese-American joint communiqué on an economic and social programme "aimed at providing every Vietnamese with means for improving his standard of living":

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The Governments of Viet Nam and the U.S. have announced a broad economic and social program aimed at providing every Vietnamese with the means for improving his standard of living. This program represents an intensification and expansion of efforts already made for the same purpose during the past few years.

Social facilities in the fields of education and health will be established throughout the country. Roads, communications, and agricultural facilities will be developed to bring increasing prosperity to the people.

Measures to strengthen South Viet Nam's defense in the military field are being taken simultaneously, pursuant to the recent exchange of letters between President Kennedy and President Diem.

All of these steps - economic, social, military - demonstrate the desire of both the U.S. and Vietnamese Governments to do their utmost to improve the protection and prosperity of the Vietnamese people in the face of Communist guerrilla aggression and depredations directed and supported by the Communist regime in Hanoi.

The Vietnamese and American Governments have worked out a comprehensive program as a follow-up to the study made by the Joint Experts under the leadership of Professor Vu Quoc Thuc of Viet Nam and Dr. Eugene Staley of the U.S. as well as later studies. Some measures have already been started. Others are in the advanced planning stage and will soon be under way.

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The U.S. Government is furnishing additional aid to assist the Vietnamese Government in maintaining a level of essential imports which the Vietnamese Government could not otherwise finance. Priority will be given to imports required to meet the needs of the people, including the means of developing the industries of Viet Nam, and luxury goods will be excluded in accordance with current conditions of austerity. The Vietnamese Government, as recently announced, has taken steps to increase greatly the piaster resources available to it for financing the piaster costs of security, economic and social programs.

With this combination of dollars and piasters, the Government of Viet Nam, with U.S. material and advisory support, will carry out the following programs at village and hamlet levels and in cities:

1. To improve administration where the Government has the closest contact with people, training facilities for village officials will be set up.

2. The rural health program will be further developed. Maternity clinics have already been established in over half of the districts and first aid stations in about two-thirds of the villages. The objective is to extend this program to achieve 100 per cent coverage. A nation-wide program of inoculations against diphtheria, tetanus and whooping cough will be started. These programs will be concentrated in the near future in areas relatively free of Viet Cong domination and will be extended to other areas as the Viet Cong are suppressed.

3. The education program will also be expanded. Public primary schools have increased from 1,191 in 1954 to 4,668 in 1961. Over the same period the number of students has grown from 330,000 to 1,100,000. The goal is to extend primary schools to every village in the country. As with rural health facilities, the immediate aim is to expedite the extension of primary schools to all those villages in areas relatively free of Viet Cong and to extend them to villages in other areas as Communist guerrillas are eliminated.

4. Village communications are being developed, both to enable the receipt of radio programs broadcast over the national radio system now nearing completion, and to provide a means for village communication with district headquarters. Such a communication system will make it possible to make emergency calls of any nature - for example, for emergency medical assistance.



5. New roads are being built to link rural communities with main highways and, in turn, with provincial and national centers. This program, already under way in many areas, will make it easier to ferret out Viet Cong guerrillas at the same time it lays a potential for improving the lot of loyal citizens.

6. Adequate funds will be available to support and expand the agricultural credit system. It has already functioned successfully in many parts of the country, and as security is restored, an increasing number of farmers will be able to borrow money cheaply in order to increase their production and income.

7. A program to control pests and insects, especially in Central Viet Nam where they have ravaged rice crops for the past two years, is ready to be launched on an extensive scale. It should materially improve the livelihood of peasants in the areas affected.

8. Special efforts will also be taken to enable the Montagnard population in the high plateau to share the progress in this region with their Vietnamese compatriots. Resettlement will be accelerated where necessary to remove the population from Viet Cong pressures. Increased resources available to the Government of Viet Nam will assist in the construction of resettlement villages and will enable the subsidization of inhabitants where necessary until they become self-supporting. Many of the land development centers created during the past few years are now flourishing areas producing new crops like kenaf and ramie, and people living in them enjoy a bigger income than before. Similar prospects exist for the new resettlement centers for Montagnards, to which village improvements in health, education and communications will be extended.

9. Special efforts will be directed at reconstruction in the flood-stricken regions in the Mekong Delta. These will include regroupment of people into new villages to which health, education and communications benefits will be extended. Road and canal construction will also be involved.

10. Extensive programs of public works will be undertaken to help relieve unemployment.

11. Industrial development, which has been marked in the past two years, will continue. In the field of cotton textiles, for example, a further investment of US\$ 6 million will go far toward making Viet Nam nearly self-sufficient in cotton cloth. At the same time it will provide a living for thousands of workers.

12. Increased U.S. assistance for both immediate economic and social measures and longer-range development reflects the confidence of the U.S. Government in the future of Free Viet Nam. Both the Vietnamese and the U.S. Governments also welcome the support and assistance of other governments in carrying forward these programs for ensuring the freedom of Viet Nam and the increasing prosperity of the Vietnamese people.

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L-b/dvh

Embargoed for publication or radio  
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Saigon Time, Friday, January 5.

# DAILY REPORT

MONDAY  
JAN. 4, 1960

## Foreign Radio Broadcasts

No. 1 -- 1960

I — LATIN AMERICA

II — MIDDLE EAST & WEST EUROPE

III — USSR AND EAST EUROPE

IV — FAR EAST

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*Foreign Broadcast Information Service*



NORTH VIETNAM  
Jan. 4, 1960

Art. 17--The state strictly prohibits the use of private property to disrupt the economic life of society or to undermine the economic plan of the state.

Art. 18--The state protects the right of citizens to possess lawfully earned income, savings, houses, and other private means of life.

Art. 19--The state protects the right of citizens to inherit private property according to law.

Art. 20--Only when necessary, in the public interest, does the state buy, requisition, or nationalize with appropriate compensation means of production in the cities or the countryside, within the limits and under conditions fixed by the law.

Art. 21--Labor is the basis of the development of the national economy and the raising of the material and cultural standards of the people.

Labor is the duty and the honor of citizens.

The state encourages the creativeness and the enthusiasm in labor of workers by hand and brain.

### Chapter III

#### Fundamental rights and duties of citizens

Art. 22--Citizens of the DRV are equal before the law.

Art. 23--Citizens of the DRV who have reached the age of 18 have the right to vote, and those who have reached the age of 21 have the right to stand for election, whatever their nationality, race, sex, social origin, religious belief, property status, education, occupation, or length of residence, except insane persons and persons deprived by a tribunal or the law of the right to vote and stand for election.

Citizens serving in the army have the right to vote and stand for election.

Art. 24--Women in the DRV enjoy equal rights with men in all aspects of life--political, economic, cultural, social, and family.

For equal work, women enjoy equal pay with men. The state ensures that women workers and office employees have fully paid periods of leave before and after childbirth.

The state protects the rights of mothers and children and ensures the development of maternity hospitals, creches, and kindergartens.

The state protects marriage and the family.



NORTH VIETNAM  
Jan. 4, 1960

Art. 25--Citizens of the DRV enjoy freedom of speech, freedom of the press, freedom of assembly, freedom of association, and freedom of demonstration. The state guarantees all necessary material conditions for citizens to enjoy these freedoms.

Art. 26--Citizens of the DRV enjoy freedom of belief. They may practice or not practice a religion.

Art. 27--The inviolability of the person of citizens of the DRV is guaranteed. No citizen may be arrested without decision of a people's tribunal or the sanction of the people's organ of control.

Art. 28--The law ensures that the homes of citizens of the DRV are not violated and that the inviolability of the mails is guaranteed.

Citizens of the DRV enjoy freedom of residence and movement.

Art. 29--Citizens of the DRV have the right to complain to any organ of state concerning, or to denounce, unlawful acts committed by members of organs of state. These complaints and denunciations must be investigated and dealt with rapidly. Persons wronged by unlawful acts of members of organs of state are entitled to compensation.

Art. 30--Citizens of the DRV have the right to work. To guarantee enjoyment of this right by citizens, the state--basing itself on the planned development of the national economy--gradually creates more employment and improves working conditions and wages.

Art. 31--Working people have the right to rest. To guarantee enjoyment of this right by working people, the state prescribes working hours and a system of holidays for workers and office employees and gradually expands material facilities to enable working people to rest and build up their health.

Art. 32--Working people have the right to material assistance in old age, and in case of illness or disability. To guarantee enjoyment of this right by working people, the state gradually expands social insurance, welfare, and health organizations.

Art. 33--Citizens of the DRV have the right to education. To guarantee enjoyment of this right by citizens, the state introduces step by step the system of compulsory education, gradually develops various types of schools and cultural institutions, and expands the various forms of supplementary cultural, technical, and professional education in public services and factories, and in the basic organizations in the cities and the countryside.

Art. 34--Citizens of the DRV enjoy freedom to engage in scientific research, literary and artistic creation, and other cultural pursuits. The state encourages and assists the creativeness of citizens in science, literature, art, and other cultural fields.

Article 35--The state pays particular attention to the moral, intellectual, and physical education of the youth.

Art. 36--The state protects the legitimate rights and interests of Vietnamese residents abroad.

Art. 37--The NVN grants the right of asylum to foreign nationals persecuted for their struggle for freedom, justice, and peace, or for engaging in scientific activity.

Art. 38--No person is permitted to make use of democratic freedoms to infringe upon the interests of the state and of the people.

Art. 39--Citizens of the DRV must abide by the constitution and the law, uphold discipline at work, keep public order, and respect social ethics.

Art. 40--The public property of the DRV is sacred and inviolable. It is the duty of every citizen to respect and protect public property.

Art. 41--Citizens of the DRV have the duty to pay taxes according to law.

Art. 42--To defend the fatherland is the most sacred and noble duty of citizens of the DRV.

It is the duty of citizens to perform military service in order to defend the fatherland.

#### Chapter IV

##### The National Assembly

Art. 43--The National Assembly is the highest organ of state authority in the DRV.

Art. 44--The National Assembly is the only legislative authority of the DRV.

Art. 45--The term of office of the National Assembly is four years.

A new National Assembly must be elected two months before the term of office of the sitting National Assembly expires.

The electoral procedure and the number of deputies are prescribed by law.

In the event of war or any other exceptional circumstances, the National Assembly may decide to prolong its term of office and take necessary measures to ensure the continuity of its activities and of those of deputies.



NORTH VIETNAM  
Jan. 4, 1960

Art. 46--The National Assembly meets twice a year, convened by its standing committee. The Standing Committee of the National Assembly may convene extraordinary sessions of the National Assembly according to its decision, or at the request of the Council of Ministers, or of a minimum of one-third of the deputies.

The Standing Committee of the National Assembly must convene the new National Assembly not later than two months after the elections.

Art. 47--When the National Assembly meets, it elects a presidium to conduct its sessions.

Art. 48--Laws and regulations adopted by the National Assembly require a simple majority vote of all deputies to the National Assembly, except for the case specified in Art. 112 of the constitution.

Art. 49--Laws must be promulgated not later than 15 days after their enactment by the National Assembly.

Art. 50--The National Assembly exercises the following powers:

a--To enact and amend the constitution;

b--To enact laws;

c--To supervise the enforcement of the constitution;

d--To elect the President and vice president of the DRV;

e--To choose the prime minister of the government upon the recommendation of the President of the DRV and the vice premiers and other component members of the Council of Ministers upon the recommendation of the prime minister;

f--To choose the vice president and the component members of the National Defense Council upon the recommendation of the President of the DRV;

g--To elect the president of the People's Supreme Court;

h--To elect the chief procurator of the People's Supreme Organ of Control;

i--To remove from office the President and vice president of the DRV, the prime minister and the vice premiers and other component members of the Council of Ministers, the vice president and other component members of the National Defense Council, the president of the People's Supreme Court and the chief procurator of the People's Supreme Organ of Control;

- j--To decide upon the state economic plan;
- k--To examine and approve the state budget and the financial report;
- l--To fix taxes;
- m--To decide upon the establishment and abolition of ministries and of organs having a status equal to that of a ministry;
- n--To ratify the boundaries of provinces, autonomous regions, and municipalities directly under the central authority;
- o--To decide upon general amnesties;
- p--To decide upon questions of war and peace;
- q--To exercise other necessary functions and powers as defined by the National Assembly.

Art. 51--The Standing Committee of the National Assembly is a permanent executive body elected by the National Assembly. The standing committee is composed of: the chairman, the vice chairman, the general secretary, and other members.

Art. 52--The Standing Committee of the National Assembly is responsible to the National Assembly and reports to it.

The National Assembly has power to remove any member of the standing committee.

Art. 53--The Standing Committee of the National Assembly exercises the following powers:

- a--To proclaim and conduct the election of deputies to the National Assembly;
- b--To convene the National Assembly;
- c--To interpret the laws;
- d--To adopt decrees;
- e--To decide upon referenda;
- f--To supervise the work of the Council of Ministers, the People's Supreme Court, and the People's Supreme Organ of Control;



NORTH VIETNAM  
Jan. 4, 1960

g--To revise or annul decrees, decisions, and directives of the Council of Ministers which contravene the constitution, laws, and regulations; to revise or annul inappropriate decisions issued by the people's councils of provinces, autonomous regions, and municipalities directly under the central authority; and to dissolve the above-mentioned people's councils if they do serious harm to the interests of the people;

h--To decide upon the appointment or removal of the vice premiers and other members of the Council of Ministers when the National Assembly is not in session;

i--To appoint or remove the vice presidents and judges of the People's Supreme Court;

j--To appoint or remove the deputy chief procurators, and other members of the people's supreme organ of control;

k--To decide upon the appointment or recall of plenipotentiary diplomatic representatives of the DRV to foreign states;

l--To decide upon the ratification or abrogation of treaties concluded with foreign states except when the standing committee considers it necessary to refer the question to the National Assembly for decision;

m--To decide upon military, diplomatic, and other grades and ranks;

n--To decide upon special amnesties;

o--To institute and decide upon the award of state orders, medals, and titles of honor;

p--To decide, when the National Assembly is not in session, upon the proclamation of a state of war in the event of armed aggression against the country;

g--To decide upon general or partial mobilization;

r--To decide upon the enforcement of martial law throughout the country or in certain areas.

Apart from these powers, the National Assembly may invest the standing committee with other powers when it deems necessary.

Art. 54--The decisions of the Standing Committee of the National Assembly must be approved by a simple majority vote of its members.

Art. 55--The Standing Committee of the National Assembly exercises its functions until a new standing committee is elected by the succeeding National Assembly.

NORTH VIETNAM  
Jan. 4, 1960

Art. 56--The National Assembly elects a commission to examine the qualifications of deputies to the National Assembly. The National Assembly will base itself on the reports of this commission in deciding upon recognition of the qualifications of the deputies.

Art. 57--The National Assembly may establish the Law-Drafting Committee, the Planning Board, and the Budget Committee, and other committees which the National Assembly deems necessary to assist the National Assembly and its standing committee.

Art. 58--The National Assembly, or its standing committee when the National Assembly is not in session, may, if necessary, appoint commissions of inquiry for the investigation of specific questions.

All organs of state, people's (organizations?), and citizens concerned are obliged to supply all information necessary to these commissions in their conduct of investigations.

Art. 59--Deputies to the National Assembly have the right to address questions to the Council of Ministers and to organs under the authority of the Council of Ministers.

The organs to which questions are put are under the obligation to answer within a period of five days. In the event of investigations having to be carried out, the answer may be given within one month.

Art. 60--No deputy to the National Assembly may be arrested or placed on trial without the consent of the National Assembly or, when the National Assembly is not in session, of its standing committee.

## Chapter V

### The President of the DRV

Art. 61--The President of the DRV is the representative of the DRV in internal affairs as well as in foreign relations.

Art. 62--The President of the DRV is elected by the National Assembly of the DRV.

Any citizen of the DRV who has reached the age of 35 is eligible to stand for election as President of the DRV.

The term of office of the President of the DRV corresponds with that of the National Assembly.



NORTH VIETNAM  
Jan. 4, 1960

Art. 63--The President of the DRV, in pursuance of the decisions of the National Assembly or its standing committee, promulgates laws and regulations, appoints or removes the prime minister, the vice premiers, and other component members of the Council of Ministers; appoints or removes the president and other component members of the National Defense Council, promulgates general and special amnesties, confers orders and medals and titles of honor of the state, proclaims a state of war, orders general or partial mobilization, and proclaims martial law.

Art. 64--The President of the DRV receives plenipotentiary diplomatic representatives of foreign states, ratifies treaties concluded with foreign states, appoints or recalls plenipotentiary diplomatic representatives of the DRV to foreign states, in pursuance of the decisions of the National Assembly or its standing committee.

Art. 65--The President of the DRV commands the armed forces of the whole country and assumes the function of president of the National Defense Council.

Art. 66--The President of the DRV may, when necessary, attend and preside over the meetings of the Council of Ministers.

Art. 67--The President of the DRV may, when necessary, convene and preside over the special political conference.

The special political conference is composed of the President and vice president of the DRV, the chairman of the Standing Committee of the National Assembly, the prime minister, and other officials who may be concerned.

The special political conference examines major problems of the country. The suggestions of this conference are submitted by the President of the DRV to the National Assembly, the Standing Committee of the National Assembly, the Council of Ministers, and other organs of state which may be concerned, for discussion and decision.

Art. 68--The vice president of the DRV assists the President in his work. The vice president may exercise such of the functions and powers of the President as the President may entrust to him.

The electoral procedure and term of office of the vice president are the same as in the case of the president.

Art. 69--The President and vice president of the DRV exercise their functions until the new president and vice president take office.

Art. 70--Should the President of the DRV be incapacitated for a prolonged period by reason of health, the functions of president shall be exercised by the vice president.

Jan. 4, 1960

Should the office of President of the DRV fall vacant, the vice president succeeds to the office of president until the election of a new president.

## Chapter VI

### The Council of Ministers

Art. 71--The Council of Ministers is the executive organ of the highest state authority; it is the highest administrative organ of the DRV. The Council of Ministers is responsible to the National Assembly and reports to it, or, when the National Assembly is not in session, to the Standing Committee of the National Assembly.

Art. 72--The Council of Ministers is composed of: the prime minister; the vice premiers; the ministers, the heads of state commissions; and the director general of the Vietnam State Bank.

The organization of the Council of Ministers is determined by law.

Art. 73--Basing itself upon the constitution, laws, and regulations, the Council of Ministers formulates administrative measures and issues decrees, decisions, and directives, and supervises their execution.

Art. 74--The Council of Ministers exercises the following powers:

a--To submit bills, draft orders, and other draft regulations to the National Assembly and the Standing Committee of the National Assembly;

b--To coordinate and lead the work of ministries and organs of state under the authority of the Council of Ministers;

c--To coordinate and lead the work of administrative committees at all levels;

d--To revise or annul inappropriate decisions of the ministries and organs of state under the authority of the Council of Ministers; to revise or annul inappropriate decisions of administrative organs at all levels;

e--To suspend the execution of inappropriate decisions of the people's councils of the provinces, autonomous regions, and municipalities directly under the central authority, and to recommend to the Standing Committee of the National Assembly revision or annulment of these decisions;

f--To put into effect the economic plans and the provisions of the state budget;



NORTH VIETNAM  
Jan. 4, 1960

- g--To control domestic and foreign trade;
- h--To direct cultural and social work;
- i--To protect the interests of the state, to maintain public order, and to protect the rights and interest of citizens;
- j--To lead the building of the armed forces of the state;
- k--To direct the conduct of relations with foreign states;
- l--To administer affairs concerning the nationalities;
- m--To ratify territorial boundaries of the administrative areas below the provincial level;
- n--To carry out the order of mobilization, martial law, and all other necessary measures to defend the country;
- o--To appoint and remove employees of the organs of state, according to the provisions of law.

Besides these powers, the National Assembly or its standing committee may invest the Council of Ministers with other powers when necessary.

Art. 75--The prime minister presides over the meetings of the Council of Ministers and leads its work. The vice premiers assist the prime minister in his work and may be entrusted with replacing him in the event of his absence.

Art. 76--The ministers and heads of organs of state under the authority of the Council of Ministers lead the work of their respective departments under the unified leadership of the Council of Ministers.

Within the jurisdiction of their respective departments and on the basis of the laws and decrees, decisions, and orders of the Council of Ministers, they may issue orders and directives and supervise their execution.

Art. 77--In the discharge of their functions, members of the Council of Ministers must accept responsibility before the law for such acts as contravene the constitution and the law and do harm to the state or the people.

NORTH VIETNAM

Jan. 4, 1960

ASSEMBLY ADOPTS CONSTITUTION, ADJOURNS

Hanoi, VNA, in English Morse to Asia and Europe, Dec. 31, 1959,  
1435 and 1340 GMT--B

(Excerpts) Hanoi, Dec. 31--The 11th session of the DRV National Assembly closed this afternoon after 15 days of work. In this session the assembly discussed particularly important problems relating to the development in all fields of the DRV.

The assembly unanimously adopted the new constitution of the DRV and the electoral law which will serve as a basis for electing a new assembly next year. In view of the present partition of Vietnam, the assembly adopted a resolution providing for prolonging the term of office of the deputies elected by the South Vietnam people on Jan. 6, 1946, pending further decision.

The law on marriage and the family was also adopted. The session unanimously acclaimed the work of the government over the past five years, as reported by Premier Pham Van Dong, and approved the main tasks laid down for 1960.

In his closing speech, Ton Duc Thang, chairman of the National Assembly Standing Committee, said that the aim of the National Assembly in adopting the electoral law was to ensure early enactment of the new constitution.

The National Assembly's decision to prolong the term of office of the South Vietnam deputies fully meets the earnest aspiration of the people throughout the country, Ton Duc Thang said. "Our fatherland is still cut in two, but our assembly is a unified National Assembly, representing the whole nation and the whole people." He warmly welcomed the worthy representatives of the heroic South Vietnam people. On behalf of the National Assembly, he extended cordial greetings to the South Vietnam people and informed them that their representatives were actively contributing to the building of the north as a basis for the struggle for national reunification.

"Tomorrow," Ton Duc Thang went on, "President Ho Chi Minh will promulgate the new constitution. Next year, the DRV will be 15 years old. It will also be marked by the 30th foundation anniversary of our party, and the 70th birthday of our beloved leader, President Ho Chi Minh. The history of our party and President Ho Chi Minh's history are inseparable. We are happy to present to the President and the Vietnam Lao Dong Party--successor to the Indochinese Communist Party--our most profound gratitude."



NORTH VIETNAM  
Jan. 4, 1960

## Chapter VII

The local people's councils and the local administrative committees at all levels.

Art. 76--The administrative division of the DRV is as follows:

The country is divided into provinces, autonomous regions, and municipalities directly under the central authority.

Provinces are divided into districts, cities, and provincial capitals.

Districts are divided into villages and towns.

Administrative areas in autonomous regions will be determined by law.

Art. 79--All the above-mentioned administrative areas found people's councils and administrative committees. Cities may be divided into districts with a district people's council and administrative committee, according to decision of the Council of Ministers.

Art. 80--Local people's councils at all levels are the organs of state authority in their respective areas.

People's councils at all levels are elected by the local people and are responsible to the local people.

Art. 81--The term of office of the people's councils of the provinces, autonomous regions, and municipalities directly under the central authority is three years.

The term of office of the people's councils of districts, cities, provincial capitals, villages, towns, and town districts is two years.

The term of office of the people's councils at all levels in autonomous regions is fixed by law.

The electoral procedures and the number of representatives to people's councils at all levels are determined by law.

Art. 82--The people's councils ensure observance and execution of state laws in their respective areas. They draw up plans for economic and cultural development and public utility works in their areas, examine and approve local budgets and financial reports, maintain public order and security in their areas, protect public property, protect the interests of citizens, and safeguard the equal rights of the nationalities.

NORTH VIETNAM  
Jan. 4, 1960

Art. 83--The local people's councils issue decisions for execution in their areas on the basis of the state law and of the decisions taken at higher levels.

Art. 84--The people's councils elect administrative committees and have power to recall members of administrative committees.

The people's councils elect, and have power to recall, the presidents of the people's courts at corresponding levels.

Art. 85--The people's councils have power to revise or annul inappropriate decisions of administrative committees at corresponding levels, and to revise or annul inappropriate decisions of administrative committees directly below them.

Art. 86--The people's councils at all levels have power to dissolve people's councils directly below them when the latter do serious harm to the people's interests. Before it becomes effective, such a decision must be ratified by the people's council at the next higher level. Before it becomes effective, a decision of the people's councils of provinces, autonomous regions, and towns directly under the central authority to dissolve a people's council directly below them must be ratified by the Standing Committee of the National Assembly.

Art. 87--The administrative committees at all levels are the executive organs of the local people's councils at corresponding levels, and are the administrative organs of state in their respective areas.

Art. 88--The administrative committee is composed of the chairman, one or a number of vice chairmen, a secretary, and a number of members.

The term of office of the administrative committee corresponds to that of the people's council which has elected it.

On the expiration of the term of office of the people's council or in the event of its dissolution, the administrative committee continues to exercise the above functions until a new people's council has elected a new administrative committee.

The organization of administrative committees at all levels is determined by law.

Art. 89--The administrative committees at all levels direct administrative work in their respective areas, carry out the decisions of the people's councils at corresponding levels, and the decisions and orders of the organs of state at higher levels.

The administrative committees at all levels, within the limits of the authority prescribed by law, issue decisions and orders and verify their execution.



NORTH VIETNAM  
Jan. 4, 1960

Art. 90--The administrative committees at all levels lead the work of their subordinate departments and the work of administrative committees at lower levels.

The administrative committees at all levels have power to revise or annul inappropriate decisions of their subordinate departments and of administrative committees at lower levels.

The administrative committees of all levels have power to suspend the carrying out of inappropriate decisions of people's councils at the next lower level, and to propose to people's councils at corresponding levels the revision or annulment of such decisions.

Art. 91--The administrative committee at each level is responsible to the people's council at the corresponding level, and to the administrative organ directly above it, and reports to these bodies.

The administrative committee at each level is placed under the leadership of the higher administrative committee, and the unified leadership of the Council of Ministers.

The people's councils and administrative committee in autonomous regions.

Art. 92--The organization of the people's councils and administrative committees in the autonomous regions must be based on the fundamental principles of the organization of the people's councils and administrative committees at all levels, as defined above.

Art. 93--In the autonomous regions where many nationalities live together, the people's councils will have appropriate numbers of representatives of the various nationalities.

Art. 94--The people's councils and the administrative committees in autonomous regions work out plans for economic and cultural development which suit local conditions, administer their local finances, and organize the militia, self-defense, and public security forces of their areas, within the limits of autonomy prescribed by law.

Art. 95--The people's councils in autonomous regions may, within the limits of autonomy, and basing themselves on the political, economic, and cultural characteristics of the nationalities in their respective areas, institute autonomous regulations, and regulations concerning particular problems, to be put into effect in their areas, after ratification by the Standing Committee of the National Assembly.

Jan. 4, 1960

Art. 96--The higher organs of state must ensure that the people's councils and the administrative committees in the autonomous regions may exercise their right to autonomy and assist the minority peoples in the full promotion of their political, economic, and cultural development.

#### Chapter VIII

#### The People's Courts and the People's Organs of Control

##### The People's Courts

Art. 97--The people's Supreme Court of the DRV, the local people's courts, and the military courts are judicial organs of the DRV.

When special trials are needed, the National Assembly may decide on the founding of special courts.

Art. 98--The system of elected people's judges applies, in accordance with law, to judicial proceedings in the people's courts.

The term of office of the president of the People's Supreme Court is five years.

The organization of the people's courts is determined by law.

Art. 99--Judicial proceedings in the people's courts must be carried out with the participation of people's assessors, according to law. During trials, the people's assessors enjoy the same powers as the judges.

Article 100--In administering justice, the people's courts are independent, and subject only to law.

Art. 101--Cases in the people's courts are heard in public unless otherwise provided for by law.

The right to defense of the accused is guaranteed.

Art. 102--The people's courts ensure that all citizens of the DRV belonging to national minorities may use their own spoken and written languages in court proceedings.

Art. 103--The People's Supreme Court is the highest judicial organ of the DRV.

The People's Supreme Court administers the judicial proceedings of local peoples courts, military courts, and special courts.



NORTH VIETNAM  
Jan. 4, 1960

Art. 104--The People's Supreme Court is responsible to the National Assembly and reports to it, or, when the National Assembly is not in session, to its Standing Committee. The local people's courts are responsible to the local people's councils at corresponding levels and report to them.

The people's organs of control.

Art. 105--The People's Supreme Organ of Control of the DRV exercises control authority over all departments of the Council of Ministers, all local organs of state, persons working in organs of state, and all citizens, to ensure observance of the laws.

Local organs of the people's organ of control and military organs of control exercise control authority within the limits prescribed by law.

Art. 106--The term of office of the chief procurator of the People's Supreme Organ of Control is five years.

The organization of the People's Supreme Organ of Control is determined by law.

Art. 107--The people's organs of control at all levels are placed under the leadership of their higher control organs and the unified leadership of the People's Supreme Organ of Control only.

Art. 108--The People's Supreme Organ of Control is responsible to the National Assembly and reports to it, or, when the National Assembly is not in session, to its standing committee.

#### Chapter IX

National Flag, National Emblem, and Capital.

Art. 109--The national flag of the DRV is a red flag, with a five-pointed gold star in the middle.

Art. 110--The national emblem of the DRV is round in shape, with a red ground, a five-pointed gold star in the middle, framed with ears of rice, and with a cogwheel and the words "Democratic Republic of Vietnam" at the base.

Art. 111--The capital of the DRV is Hanoi.

#### Chapter X

Amendment of the Constitution

Art. 112--Only the National Assembly has power to revise the constitution. Amendments to the constitution require a two-thirds majority vote of all deputies to the National Assembly.



NORTH VIETNAM  
Jan. 4, 1960

## Adoption of Electoral Law

Hanoi, VNA, in English Morse to Southeast Asia, Dec. 31, 1959, 1405 GMT--B

(Text) Hanoi, Dec. 31--At its closing session this afternoon, the National Assembly 11th session unanimously adopted the electoral law of the DRV. This will serve as a basis for the election of a new National Assembly within the first six months of next year.

The National Assembly also unanimously passed a resolution providing for the prolongation of the term of office of the deputies elected by the South Vietnam people on Jan. 6, 1946, pending further decision.

The 60-article laws says in its first article that "election of deputies to the National Assembly of the DRV proceeds on the principle of universal, equal, direct, and secret suffrage." Article 2 provides that all citizens from 18 years of age upward have the right to vote, and those from 21 years of age upward have the right to stand for election, "irrespective of their nationality, race, sex, religious belief, cultural standard, occupation, or length of residence." Citizens serving in the army have the same rights as other citizens to vote and stand for election, says article 3. Article 5 says that all election expenditures shall be paid by the state.

Under the article 11, one deputy will be elected for every 50,000 inhabitants. In major cities and industrial centers, one deputy may be elected for from 10,000 to 30,000 inhabitants. Article 12 provides that one-seventh of the seats in the National Assembly shall be reserved for representatives of the national minorities. Article 15 provides that one polling center will be established for from 500 to 2,500 inhabitants. In out-of-the-way localities, one center may be established for less than 500 inhabitants; and in hospitals, rest homes, and maternity houses, for from 50 electors upward.

According to articles 19, 20, and 21, the Central Electoral Council and the electoral commissions and teams at lower levels will comprise representatives of all political parties and mass organizations, and will have extensive powers. Article 24 provides that all political parties and mass organizations have the right to present candidates for general elections, separately or collectively, and that all individuals have the right to present themselves as candidates.

Jan. 4, 1960

Article 30 provides that all political parties, mass organizations, and individuals have the right, within the framework of law, to carry out freely electioneering campaigns. Under article 43, candidates, pressmen, and cameramen have the right to attend the ballot count.

The resolution concerning deputies for South Vietnam states that since the restoration of peace the Government of the DRV, acting upon the aspirations of the entire people, has on many occasions proposed a north-south consultative conference, with a view to free nationwide general elections to reunify the country in accordance with the Geneva agreements. However, it says, carrying out the policy of the U.S. imperialists, the South Vietnam authorities have stubbornly rejected all these reasonable proposals, seriously undermined the Geneva agreements, sabotaged the cause of Vietnam's peaceful reunification, and turned South Vietnam into a separate state which is in its essence a new-type colony and a military base of the U.S. imperialists. "While struggling persistently for the holding of free nationwide general elections to reunify the country in accordance with the Geneva agreements, the National Assembly of the DRV has adopted the electoral law for the election of a new assembly," it points out.

The resolution recalls that the deputies elected by the South Vietnam people in the 1946 general elections have taken an active part in the past heroic and hard war of resistance, and in the present building of North Vietnam and struggle for national reunification. While it is impossible to hold free general elections in the south, the voice of these deputies at the National Assembly is the voice of all compatriots in the south, and their presence at the assembly symbolizes the unity of our country, the resolution points out.



NORTH VIETNAM  
Jan. 4, 1960

Ton Duc Thang expressed the hope that back in their localities the deputies would popularize the new constitution among the people, and stimulate them to carry out the winter-spring cultivation.

After the closing ceremony, all the deputies to the National Assembly appeared in front of the Municipal Theater where the session had been held to greet the tens of thousands of people who gathered there on their own initiative to greet the new constitution. They carried peace banners and national flags and streamers with the words "warm welcome to the new constitution." Young people exploded firecrackers and performed the lion dance.

Addressing the people, President Ho Chi Minh said: Tomorrow will be new year's day. Tomorrow, the people throughout our country will have a new constitution--an extremely democratic, socialist constitution. This constitution contains a provision which will certainly please our people. This provision deals with marriage and the family. The task of everyone of us is to observe the constitution. Each of us, according to his or her own occupation, will actively engage in the emulation for increased production and economization, in pushing forward the building of socialism in the north and the struggle for national reunification. "I extend to you, dear compatriots, my best wishes, and hope you will enthusiastically emulate one another in order to win new successes," he concluded.

Speaking after the vote on behalf of the Constitution Amendment Committee, President Ho Chi Minh said that the new constitution "will encourage our compatriots in the north to strive further in their emulation for socialist construction, and those in the south to struggle still more persistently for democratic freedoms, consultations between the two zones, and national reunification. Internationally," he went on, "our new constitution will contribute to the further strengthening of the socialist camp headed by the great Soviet Union." The President stressed that the new constitution is a socialist constitution. Pointing to a group of children who came to greet Uncle Ho and the National Assembly, President Ho Chi Minh said that "when they grow up, they will have a communist constitution." His words were acclaimed with prolonged applause.

This afternoon, the National Assembly also adopted a resolution entrusting the President of the Democratic Republic with promulgating the new constitution. The resolution further entrusted the National Assembly Standing Committee and the Council of Ministers with organizing the general elections to the new National Assembly in the next six months.



NORTH VIETNAM  
Jan. 4, 1960

Ho Promulgation

Hanoi, VNA, in English Morse to Asia and Europe, Jan. 1, 1960, 0510 GMT--B

(Text) Hanoi, Jan. 1--All Hanoi daily papers this morning publish a decree signed by President Ho Chi Minh promulgating the new constitution of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam. The decree reads:

The President of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam, in furtherance of a resolution of the National Assembly of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam at its 11th session, promulgates the new constitution of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam which was adopted by a unanimous vote of the National Assembly on Dec. 31, 1959.

Hanoi, Jan. 1, 1960.

The President of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam.

Signed: Ho Chi Minh.

Text of New Constitution

Hanoi, VNA, in English Morse to Asia and Europe, Jan. 1, 1960, 0515 and 1300 GMT--B

(Text) Hanoi, Jan. 1--We publish today the full text of the Constitution of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam promulgated by President Ho Chi Minh in a decree issued this morning.

Preamble

Our country--Vietnam--is a single entity from Lang Son to Ca Mau. The Vietnamese people, with their thousands of years of history, are an industrious working people, who have always struggled heroically to build, and to defend the independence of their fatherland.

Throughout more than 80 years of French colonial rule and five years of occupation by the Japanese fascists, the Vietnamese people consistently united and struggled against domination by the foreign aggressors in order to liberate their country.

From 1930 onward, under the leadership of the Indochinese Communist Party--now the Vietnam Lao Dong Party--the Vietnamese revolution advanced into a new stage. The persistent struggle full of hardship and heroic sacrifice of our people against imperialist and feudalism domination won great success: The August revolution was victorious, the Democratic Republic of Vietnam was founded (underline from "The August" to "founded"--VNA) and, on Sept. 2, 1945, President Ho Chi Minh proclaimed Vietnam's independence before the people

NORTH VIETNAM  
Jan. 4, 1960

and the world. For the first time in their history, the Vietnamese people had founded an independent and democratic Vietnam.

On Jan. 6, 1946, the entire Vietnamese people, from north to south, enthusiastically took part in the first general elections to the National Assembly. The National Assembly adopted the first constitution, which clearly recorded the great successes of our people and highlighted the determination of the entire nation to safeguard the independence and unity of the fatherland and to defend the freedom and democratic rights of the people.

However, the French imperialists, assisted by the U.S. imperialists, again provoked an aggressive war in an attempt to seize our country and enslave our people once more. Under the leadership of the Vietnamese working class party and the government of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam, our entire people, united as one, rose up to fight the aggressors and save their country. At the same time, our people carried out land rent reduction and land reform with the aim of overthrowing the landlord class, and bringing land back to the tillers. The long, hard, and extremely heroic war of resistance of the Vietnamese people, which enjoyed the sympathy and support of the socialist countries, and of oppressed peoples and friends of peace throughout the world, won glorious victory. With the Dien Bien Phu victory, the Vietnamese people defeated the French imperialists and the U.S. interventionists. The 1954 Geneva agreements were concluded. Peace was restored in Indochina on the basis of recognition of the independence, sovereignty, unity, and territorial integrity of our country.

This major success of the Vietnamese people was also a common success of the liberation movement of the oppressed peoples, of the world front of peace and of the socialist camp.

Since the restoration of peace, in completely liberated North Vietnam, our people have carried through the national people's democratic revolution. But the south is still under the rule of the imperialists and feudalists. Our country is still temporarily divided into two zones.

The Vietnamese revolution has moved into a new position. Our people must endeavor to consolidate the north, taking it toward socialism, and to carry on the struggle for peaceful reunification of the country and completion of the tasks of the national people's democratic revolution throughout the country (underline from "endeavor" to "country"--VNA).

During recent years, our people in the north have achieved many big successes in economic rehabilitation and cultural development. At present, socialist transformation and construction are being successfully carried out.



NORTH VIETNAM  
Jan. 4, 1960

Meanwhile, in the south, the U.S. imperialists and their henchmen have been savagely repressing the patriotic movement of our people. They have been building up military forces, carrying out their scheme of turning the southern part of our country into a colony and military base for war preparations of the U.S. imperialists. They have resorted to all possible means to sabotage the Geneva agreements and undermine the cause of Vietnam's reunification. But our southern compatriots have constantly struggled heroically and refused to submit to them. The people throughout the country, united as one, are holding aloft the banner of peace, national unity, independence and democracy (underline from "peace" to "democracy"--VNA), resolved to march forward and win final victory. The cause of peaceful reunification of the fatherland will certainly be victorious.

In the new stage of the revolution, our National Assembly must amend the 1946 constitution in order to make it conform to the new situation and tasks. The new constitution clearly records the great revolutionary gains in the recent past and clearly indicates the goal of struggle of our people in the new stage.

Our state is a people's democratic state, based on the alliance between the workers and peasants, and led by the working class (underline from "people's" to "class"--VNA). The new constitution defines the political, economic, and social system of our country, the relations of equality and mutual assistance among the various nationalities in our country and guarantees the taking of the north toward socialism, the constant improvement of the material and cultural life of the people, and the building of steady and strong North Vietnam as a basis for the struggle to reunify the country peacefully.

The new constitution defines the responsibilities and powers of the state organs and the rights and duties of citizens, with a view to developing the great creative potentialities of our people in national construction and the reunification and defense of the fatherland.

The new constitution is a genuinely democratic constitution. It is force inspiring the people throughout our country to march forward enthusiastically and win new successes. Our people are resolved to develop further their patriotism, their tradition of solidarity, their determination to struggle and their ardor for work. Our people are resolved to strengthen further solidarity and unity of mind with the brother countries in the socialist camp headed by the great Soviet Union, and strengthen solidarity with the peoples of Asia and Africa and peace-loving people all over the world.

Under the clear-sighted leadership of the Vietnam Lao Dong Party, the Government of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam and President Ho Chi Minh, our entire people, broadly united within the National United Front, will surely win glorious success in the building of socialism in North Vietnam and the struggle for national reunification.



NORTH VIETNAM  
Jan. 4, 1960

Our people will surely be successful in building a peaceful, unified, independent, democratic, prosperous, and strong Vietnam, making a worthy contribution to the safeguarding of peace in Southeast Asia and the world.

## Chapter I

### The Democratic Republic of Vietnam

Art. 1--The territory of Vietnam is a single, indivisible whole from north to south.

Art. 2--The Democratic Republic of Vietnam, established and consolidated as a result of victories won by the Vietnamese people in the glorious August revolution and the heroic war of resistance, is a people's democratic state.

Art. 3--The Democratic Republic of Vietnam is a united multinational state.

All the nationalities living on Vietnamese territory are equal in rights and duties. The state has the duty to preserve and develop the solidarity between the various nationalities. All acts of discrimination against, or oppression of, people on grounds of nationality and acts which undermine the unity of the nationalities, are strictly prohibited.

All nationalities have the right to preserve or to change their own customs and habits, to use their spoken and written languages, and to develop their own national culture.

Autonomous regions may be established in areas where people of national minorities live in compact communities. Such autonomous regions are inalienable parts of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam.

The state endeavors to help the national minorities to advance rapidly and to keep pace with the general economic and cultural advance.

Art. 4--All powers in the Democratic Republic of Vietnam belong to the people. The people use their powers through the National Assembly and the people's councils at all levels elected by the people and responsible to the people.

The National Assembly, the people's councils at all levels, and the other organs of state observe the principle of democratic centralism.

NORTH VIETNAM  
Jan. 4, 1960

Art. 5--Election of deputies to the National Assembly and the people's councils at all levels proceeds on the principle of universal, equal, direct, and secret suffrage.

Deputies to the National Assembly and people's councils at all levels may be recalled by their constituents before the end of their terms, if they show themselves to be unworthy of the confidence of the people.

Art. 6--All organs of state must rely on the people, maintain close contacts with them, heed their opinions, and accept their supervision.

All members of the organs of state must be loyal to the people's democratic system, observe the constitution and the law, and wholeheartedly serve the people.

Art. 7--The state strictly prohibits and metes out severe punishment for all acts of treason, opposition to the people's democratic system, or opposition to the reunification of the fatherland.

Art. 8--The armed forces of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam belong to the people. Their duty is to safeguard the gains of the revolution, and defend the independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity, and security of the fatherland, and the freedom, happiness, and peaceful labor of the people.

## Chapter II

### Economic and social system

Art. 9--The Democratic Republic of Vietnam is advancing step by step from people's democracy to socialism by developing and transforming the national economy along socialist lines, transforming the backward economy into a socialist economy with modern industry and agriculture, and an advance science and technology.

The fundamental aim of the economic policy of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam is continuously to develop the productive forces with the aim of raising the material and cultural standards of the people.

Art. 10--The state leads all economic activities according to a unified plan.

The state relies on the organs of state, trade union organization, cooperatives, and other organizations of the working people, to elaborate and carry out its economic plans.



Jan. 4, 1960

Art. 11--In the Democratic Republic of Vietnam, during the period of transition to socialism, the main forms of ownership of the means of production at present are: state ownership, that is, ownership by the whole people; cooperative ownership, that is, collective ownership by the working masses; ownership by individual working people; and ownership by the national capitalists.

Art. 12--The state sector of the economy, which is a form of ownership by the whole people, plays the leading role in the national economy, and the state insures priority for its development.

All mineral resources, waters, forests, undeveloped land, and other resources which the state owns by law, belong to the whole people.

Art. 13--The cooperative sector of the economy is a form of collective ownership by the working masses.

The state particularly encourages, guides, and helps the development of the cooperative sector of the economy.

Art. 14--The state protects the right to ownership of land and other means of production by the peasants according to law.

The state actively guides and helps the peasants to improve farming methods, develop production, and encourages the peasants to organize producers, supply and marketing, and credit cooperatives, in accordance with the principle of voluntariness.

Art. 15--The state protects the right to ownership of means of production by handicrafts people and other individual working people according to law.

The state actively guides and helps handicrafts people and other individual working people to improve their ways of earning their livelihood, and encourages them to organize producers and supply and marketing cooperatives in accordance with the principle of voluntariness.

Art. 16--The state protects the right of the national capitalists to own means of production and other property according to law.

The state actively guides the national capitalists in carrying out activities beneficial to national welfare and the people's livelihood, contributing to the development of the national economy, in accordance with the economic plan of the state. The state encourages and guides the national capitalists to follow the path of socialist transformation through the form of joint state-private capitalism and other forms of transformation.



# Resettling Project Vexes Viet Nameese

## Saigon

June 2, 1960

By Frank Robertson

*Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

### Saigon, Viet Nam —

Sharply increased Communist activity in the rich delta rice-lands of South Viet Nam has caused doughty, authoritarian President Diem to order the dramatic regrouping of the entire farming population of this region into new towns, called agrovilles, or more correctly, rural agglomerations.

[Government forces are waging an intensive campaign against hit-and-run Communist guerrillas in six areas in the southern Mekong delta, Reuters reports from Saigon. The guerrillas have markedly stepped up their terroristic activities in the past six months, assassinating village officials and attacking small and isolated police and Army posts, government sources say.]

President Diem's brave experiment cannot succeed without peasant support, and at this early stage this support is only lukewarm.

The raw new settlements, built to accommodate from 3,000 to 10,000 persons, are designed to protect the farming population of this fertile area both physically and politically from roving bands of guerrillas who long have relied upon the farmers for food and information, and in return spread dissension against a government that many peasants feel is indifferent to their plight.

### Confusing for Peasants

In recent months it is estimated that some 2,000 highly trained agents have been moved down from North Viet Nam, swelling the number of active Communists in the south to 5,000. Most of these are operating in the Mekong River delta, and to add to the government's troubles Viet Nam's troublesome militant religious sects again

have become active in this region.

To the peasants it's all very confusing, to say the least, for everyone wears the uniform of the Viet Nameese Army.

The agrovilles, square in shape, are built from materials supplied by the government. Electricity, schools, and clinics are provided, and each family gets a thatched hut and a garden plot. Their old homes are destroyed as soon as they move into the new towns.

There are several immediate reasons for dissatisfaction. The agrovilles are built by forced labor, arbitrarily recruited by the Army without any consideration of whether the builders will have a place in the completed town; many, in fact, do not, although presumably all will be resettled eventually.

More important, the peasants who move into agrovilles are separated from their land; many will have to trudge up to 10 miles daily, taking their animals and implements with them, to get to their farms. Most do not understand this profound upheaval in their way of life, and many doubt the government, however unfairly, for the present depressed state of the rice market.

### Interference Opposed

Furthermore they resent government interference in family affairs, now that they are compelled to join "interfamily discussion groups" as soon as they settle in the new town. Only one agrovillage thus far is functioning, but 17 others are under construction and many more are planned.

The project is the sole concept of President Diem, who apparently in this case did not consult his American agricultural expert, Wolf Ladejinsky. A close associate, pointing out that in Viet Nameese history builders are honored above poets or philosophers, suggested that this inborn knowledge may have influenced the President's decision to build agrovilles.

Monuments or not, the immediate usefulness of the agrovilles as an anti-Communist weapon must remain open to doubt at this early stage of their development. In themselves they will not overcome the rural apathy that to date has been the terrorists' greatest asset.

On the other hand Radio Hanoi, speaking for Communist North Viet Nam, has made it quite clear that the northern leaders feel the agrovilles con-

## COMMUNIQUE

### TO THE PEOPLE THROUGHOUT THE COUNTRY:

The uprising led by Nguyen-Chanh-Thi and Vuong-Van-Dong is completely wiped out immediately thanks to the loyalty of the whole population and all echelons of the army - including paratroopers - toward the personalistic Republican Regime under the leadership of Patriot Ngo Dinh Diem.

But in addition to Thi and Dong who are undisciplined army officers, there are a number of the so-called intellectuals who have either pulled the strings or given a helping hand to the rebels. Their attitude of betrayal is very clear in the past events.

### THE PEOPLE ASK FOR THEIR PUNISHMENT - Therefore, from this hour on:

1. Any Vietnamese citizen, any foreigner or any agency harboring them must immediately take them to the people's anti(rebel and communist (Phien-Cong) committee. If they let other people discover and denounce them to the committee, then the household head will be considered a traitor and will receive the punishment reserved for them by the angry people.
2. People of every walk of life must collaborate with the committee in order to search for the political opportunists and rebels - to denounce them, to catch them in this moment is the patriotic and anti-communist action. Whoever has taken part in this action will be greatly rewarded.

Saigon, Nov. 13, 1960

The People's Anti-Rebel and  
Communist Committee.



November 14th, 1960.

Mr. Nguyen Phu Duc,  
Counselor of Embassy,  
Embassy of Viet Nam,  
2251 R Street, N.W.,  
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. Duc,

I am enclosing a full set of clippings from the New York Times of Sunday, November 13th, regarding the attempted coup in Viet Nam. Since early Friday morning, when news of this attempted coup reached us, I have been in steady touch with Mr. Tillman Durdin of the Times. Throughout those two days, I was also in regular communication with our friends in various parts of the country as well as with wire services in order to exchange the latest information available on the situation and to ascertain the meaning of this information. Some of this was transmitted to Mr. Durdin and the aspects of his interpretative report enclosed are reflected by those observations generally favorable to the Government. It is also note-worthy that the Times editorial enclosed welcomes the success of President Ngo in regaining control.

On the other hand, the wire services - especially Associated Press - gave wide-spread currency to the charges against the Government made by the rebels. Thus, although the President was successful in putting down the rebellion, we can expect increasing and wide-spread criticism of the Government in the immediate future because the events of the past weekend now serve as a catalyst for all the criticisms of the past few years. Already certain respectable publications, such as the Christian Science Monitor and the New York Herald Tribune, are comparing President Ngo with former president Syngman Rhee and Generalissimo Chiang Kai-Shek. This is note-worthy because these two

publications, as well as the New York Times, have been more or less sympathetic to the Government in the past. The Times editorial, despite its declaration expressing satisfaction over President Ngo's victory, contains strong reservations implicitly that in effect would seem to require certain reforms for their continued support.

As we have noted earlier, since the election of 1958, the American public has moved further towards the liberal end of the political spectrum. Kennedy's recent victory substantiates this despite the fact that it was so close. The victory margin would undoubtedly have been greater if the religious issue were not involved. The Democrats control both Houses of Congress by an almost two-thirds majority. This is a reflection of the national temper and one of the future symptoms will be the increasing credence with which liberal spokesmen are listened to by the general public. For tactical reasons, therefore, it is essential to make careful appeals to the liberal audience, not only by dissociating the Government from those of former President Rhee and Generalissimo Chiang, but more positively by emphasizing new reforms as well as past achievements. Every newspaper account I have seen of the events in Saigon over the past few days emphasized the control of the press and of political opposition. These are unquestionably two major indices by which Americans tend to evaluate a regime abroad. The achievements in the land reform program are substantial enough to emphasize again at this time in order to demonstrate to liberals especially that the Government is concerned with the welfare of the people.

It might also be wise to point out the character of the rebel alliance, both political and military, particularly if they can be effectively identified as having strong ties with the previous regimes. It could also be noted that the political element attempting this coup was by and large the same as the signers of the April petition who enunciated an essentially retrogressive social and economic program, including the abolition of land reform.

Enclosed for your information are clippings from the Christian Science Monitor and the New York Herald Tribune as well as those from the Times. Any instructions in regard to the events of the past weekend would be most appreciated.

Sincerely,

Gilbert Jonas.

Encs.

c.c. His Excellency Tran Van Chuong.



**Korean-Vietnamese association . . . (II)**

The association will work for increased exchanges of cultural missions, students and research materials between the Republic of Korea and the Republic of Viet Nam.

**MEMORIAL ESTABLISHED FOR AMERICAN WHO DIED HERE**

Vietnamese and American employees of the Michigan State University Group in Saigon have established a living memorial to honor a deceased American aid official's interest and concern for the Scouting movement of Viet Nam.

George C. Kimball, a retired police inspector from Detroit, died in Saigon November 8, 1958, after serving almost two years as MSUG advisor for the Municipal Police of Saigon. During this time, Mr. Kimball did a great deal of work on his own time and with his own funds to help the Scout movement sponsored by the Municipal Police.

When Mr. Kimball died, those who worked with him at MSUG decided to establish an additional camp area for Vietnamese Scouts at Long Hai. MSUG staff members, Vietnamese and Americans, contributed a total of 54,700 piasters for the purpose.

On Sunday, April 19, almost exactly two years after Mr. Kimball arrived in Saigon, over a hundred scouts, Michigan State University staff member and wives, and officials of the Municipal Police of Saigon met in Nuoc Ngot, Long Hai to dedicate in Mr. Kimball's name a plot of land that now belongs to the Scouts of Viet Nam.

**DELEGATION OF PRESS AND INFORMATION SERVICES  
TO VISIT WEST GERMANY**

A delegation of the press and information service will visit the Federal Republic of Germany under the "Action for Berlin" program organized from May 9 through 20.

The party includes:

Mr. Nguyen Huu Dung, Cabinet Director Information Department, who will be the delegation chief;

Mr. Nguyen Thai, Director General of Viet Nam Press Agency;

Mr. Le Quang Thanh, Press Attache, Commissariat General for Cooperatives and Agricultural Credit;

Mr. Dang Van Xuan, chief of Information Bureau, Information Department.

**HOME AFFAIRS****LAW FIXING PENALTIES FOR EMBEZZLEMENT OF  
PUBLIC FUNDS PROMULGATED**

On April 18, 1959, the President of the Republic promulgated Law No. 6/59 fixing the penalties of embezzlement or usurpation of public properties by civil servants as well as the looting or concealing of public funds.

### Law fixing penalties . . . (II)

The law provides penalties ranging from fines to the death penalty. The offender's associates and the concealers of embezzled or looted public properties will be liable to the same penalties as the offender himself.

The law reads as follows (translation):

*Article 1.*— Any person vested with an elective mandate, any servant of administrative or judiciary services, any enlisted man, any agent or representative of a public service or of an agency controlled by the public power, or any citizen entrusted with a public mission who embezzles or usurps public funds, furniture or other properties administered by himself by virtue of his function is liable to be sentenced to the death penalty if the embezzled or usurped money or property reaches a value exceeding 2 million VN piasters.

*Article 2.*— The offender runs the risk of being sentenced to hard labour for life if the embezzled or looted money or property represents a value exceeding 300,000 VN piasters but not exceeding 2 million VN piasters.

*Article 3.*— The offender runs the risk of being sentenced to limited hard labour if the embezzled or looted money or property represents a value exceeding fifty thousand VN piasters but not exceeding 300,000 VN piasters.

*Article 4.*— The offender also runs the risk of being sentenced to limited hard labour if the embezzled or looted money or property represents a value not exceeding fifty thousand VN piasters but equal or exceeding:

- a) the bond the offender had deposited as required by his position;
- b) a third of the receipts or deposits (public money or effects received by or deposited with the offender);
- c) or a third of the total average of receipts during a month, in case of successive receipts.

*Article 5.*— The offender runs the risk of being sentenced to seclusion if the embezzled or looted money or property represents a value not exceeding fifty thousand VN piasters and less than the amounts specified in paragraphs a, b and c of Article 4.

*Article 6.*— In all cases provided for by the five above articles, the offender is liable to a fine not exceeding double the amount of reimbursements or indemnities but not less than 1,000 piasters.

In addition, the offender's own properties may be totally or partially confiscated.

In case a third person, upon the request of the offender and acting in his name, has acquired properties with the embezzled money, those properties will be also confiscated and this person is liable to the same penalties as the offender himself.

*Article 7.*— The receiver of embezzled or looted money or property will be given the same sentence as the offender himself.



### Law fixing penalties . . . (III)

*Article 8.*— In case of looting, embezzlement or concealment of public funds, the penalties provided in the penal laws in force against the offences of robbery, sacking, swindling or concealment or attempts at robbery, sacking, swindling or concealment, are replaced by the following provisions:

- a) If the penalty provided for is of a minor nature, the fine and prison sentence will be doubled;
- b) If the penalty provided for is seclusion, limited hard labour will be pronounced;
- c) If the penalty provided for is limited hard labour, this sentence will be applied to the maximum;
- d) If the penalty provided for is death or hard labour for life, the same sentence will be handed down.

*Article 9.*— In all cases provided for by this law, the Court must call upon the offender to reimburse the embezzled, looted, sacked, swindled amount or property or its equivalent value.

If at the time of his conviction, the offender's assets are not sufficient to enable him to return the amount or value of the embezzled, stolen, sacked, cheated or concealed properties the public power will deduct it from the future assets or revenues of the person. The seizure of properties and revenues will be undertaken to the fullest possible extent in accordance with the law and applied successively until the amount is fully recovered.

*Article 10.*— All preceding provisions contrary to the present law are rescinded.

### GOVERNMENT DELEGATE'S OFFICE FOR SOUTHWESTERN REGION CREATED TO STRENGTHEN LOCAL ADMINISTRATION

The recent creation of the Government delegate's office for the southwestern region, Southern Area, is part of the nation-wide administrative reorganization being carried on by the Government, authoritative sources here said.

Mr. Nguyen Van Vang, in charge of Chinese Affairs at the Presidency, has been assigned to the new position.

One of the purposes of this change is to increase efficiency of the administrative framework and make it more suited to the new situation of the country, whose economic and community development programs are aimed at providing prosperity and security for the rural areas.

The new delegate's functions have been set forth in Document No. 57-a of October 24, 1956, related to the reorganization of administration in Viet Nam.

By virtue of this presidential document (chapter V), government delegates are appointed through presidential decrees and are entrusted with administering a specific number of provinces in the country.

In regard to his functions, the same document provides that the government delegate, in his capacity as a superintendent, must follow up closely the activities of public services in the provinces under his jurisdiction. He may intervene with ministerial departments so that the activities of provincial public services responsible to these departments may be carried out with more effectiveness and speed.

Times of Viet Nam  
July 1st, 1959

## Captain Dang Nhu Tuyet Convicted Of Embezzlement, illegal Arrests Gets Five - Years' Hard Labour Sentence

Saigon — Captain Dang Nhu Tuyet, former Chief of Cao Lanh district, was sentenced by the Saigon Military Court yesterday morning to five years of hard labour on charges of embezzlement, receiving bribes and illegal arrests. A second lieutenant and a warrant officer involved in the case were acquitted.

While he was commanding officer of battalion 531 stationing in Cai Be (Dinh Tuong province) from 1955 to 1957 Captain Tuyet had his men carry away 1000 liters of gasoline on a GMC truck to sell them to Ngo Van Khiem in Cai Be for 4,000 piasters. Later he ordered warrant officer Lam to sell 100 iron sheets and 60 bags of cement to tradesman Quach Du at An Huu market Cai Be district, for 8,000 piasters. All the amounts were said to have landed in his own pocket.

Tuyet was also charged of having misused his power to force Quach Du into offering him 20,000 piasters when the latter began the construction of a ricemill at An Huu. Although Du had complied with all requirements needed for putting up the mill, he had to give Tuyet 10,000 piasters, being threatened that his works would be hampered if the money were not paid up.

Later in 1957, Tuyet was appointed Chief of district « phantom » workers to in Cao Lanh where he earn money from public funds. When he bought material for the construction and warrant officer Nghia

(Continued on page 4)

### Captain Dang Nhu Tuyet...

(Continued from page 2) faked invoices and the list of « phantom » workers of public apartments. Tuyet told contractor Nguyen Thanh Mau that he followed the order of Colonel L. to make faked invoices. He also denied having made any illegal arrest. However second lieutenant Vinh and warrant officer Khai involved in the same case told the court that Tuyet had given them specific orders to make out false invoices and the list of fictitious workers to cash on public funds, and produced evidences to support their claim. On this the Court sentenced Tuyet to five years of hard labor and acquitted the other two after it was found that they acted only on their captain's orders and that as officers of a lower rank they had to execute their superior officer's orders.

Tuyet had also illegally arrested and jailed Nguyen Van Be and Thuong of Binh Tri village and Lam Nhu at Cao Lanh market.

Before the Court Tuyet denied all the charges. He said a certain second lieutenant named Lua had received the bribe of 10,000 piasters from tradesman Quach Du at An Huu while the 1000 liters of gasoline of battalion 531 in Cai Be, were sold by a warrant officer for his own profit. When asked about the



Times of Viet Nam  
June 19, 1959

## Comigal For Refugees Official Accused Of Embezzling Over 1 Million Piastres

### Sentenced To 20 Years Of Hard Labor

My Tho — Ngo Van Huan, 52, a financial official of the Commissariat General for Refugees, was sentenced to 20 years of hard labour being found guilty of embezzlement of over one million piastres by My Tho Criminal Court, Wednesday morning June 17.

Huan, himself a refugee, was appointed as treasurer for 11 resettlement centers in Dinh Tuong province on April 57 in the place of treasurer Nguyen Van Phuoc who was transferred to another post.

The Commissariat General for Refugees allowed Huan to open an account in his own name at the Treasury service in Dinh Tuong and transfer into this account 11 million piastres of public money for his own disposal.

The Commissariat General for Refugees was dissolved on August 15, 1957 but Huan remained as treasurer to continue to carry out the project for resettlement centers. At the end of 1957, the Commissariat General for Refugees was transformed into Commissariat General for Land Development. An audit was ordered by the new organ and it was discovered that Huan had embezzled an amount of 1,266,015. 87 piastres. Huan was arrested and held in Saigon for investigations.

He confessed that embezzlement was due to his losses in horse races in Phu Tho racing tracks gambles in the Saigon and My Tho Fairs in 1957. He was sent back to My Tho and was kept in jail since January 18, 1958.

On Wednesday morning, before the My Tho Criminal court Huan pleaded guilty and was sentenced to 20 years of hard labour and ordered to pay 100,000 piastres fine what he had stolen from the government.

# The Times of Viet Nam Magazine

April 23, 1960 VN \$ 10

Vol. II - No. 17

## Two doomed because of embezzlement. — The death

sentence was passed wednesday on Pham Van Thung alias Huynh Thung and Duong Van Thang for embezzling 41,663,063 piastres of public funds after a two-day trial by the Saigon Higher Court.

The sentence for Huynh Van Tran and Luong Dang De was changed from death to hard labour for life.

Thung, the principal criminal retained the death sentence as issued in last November's hearing. He pleaded guilty to embezzlement, forgery but pleaded not guilty on a "doing harm to the national economy" charge. He took the verdict calmly.

Thang, whose hard labour sentence of last November was increased to a death sentence wept as it was pronounced.

The hearing was further suspended for deliberations.

Following in the verdict, given at 3:00 p.m.

## Death Sentence With Confiscation of Properties

- 1— Pham Van Thung alias Huynh Thung
- 2— Duong Van Thang

## Hard Labour with Confiscation of Properties

- 3— Luong Dang De: for life
- 4— Huynh Van Tran: for life
- 5— Nguyen Van Mai: 20 years
- 6— Tran Van Tai: 10 years
- 7— Tran Van En: 5 years
- 8— Nguyen Van Hung: 5 years
- 9— Phan Van Du: 5 years

## Prison Terms

- 10— Ly Van Xung: 4 years
- 11— Tang Van Xuong: 4 years
- 12— Nguyen Van Ut: 4 years
- 13— Nguyen Van Hai: 4 years
- 14— Ha-Van Lai: 4 years
- 15— Nguyen Van Chau: 2 years
- 16— Duong Quang Nu: 2 years

## Prison Terms with Reprieve

- 17— Nguyen Thi Son: 3 years
- 18— Phan Van Ngoc: 2 years
- 19— Phan Thi Mai: 2 years

## Acquitted

- 20— Le Van Huan
- 21— Nguyen Van Nang
- 22— Le Van Myoi
- 23— Le Thi Bui
- 24— Le Thi Vien



Times of Viet Nam  
May 27, 1959

## Militia Second Lieutenant Sentenced To 5 Year's Permanent Confinement On Charge Of Embezzlement

Saigon. — A militia Second Lieutenant on charge of embezzling VN\$925, 648 was sentenced to 5 years' imprisonment with permanent confinement by the criminal court last Monday morning though he and his wife had handed back to the militia forces nearly the whole embezzled amount.

Second Lieutenant Tran Quoc Thai of Gia Dinh militia forces deserted his unit on October 31, 1956 after he had paid out the wages to the militiamen stationing at Bien Hoa and



(Continued on page 3)

## Militia Second Lieutenant...

(Continued from page 2) which she said, she found in her rice can. Go Vap. He brought with him VN\$925,648 of his unit fund.

On November 2, 1956, he was arrested at Tran Thi Vy's house, by the police authorities of Tan Binh district. Vy was his sweetheart. Before the court Thai pleaded guilty to embezzlement and was sentenced to 5 years' imprisonment with permanent confinement. His wife Tran Thi Xuan and his sweetheart Pham Tuyet Vy, on charge of being his accomplices were acquitted.

On the next day Thai succeeded in escaping when Lieutenant Huynh Hiep Lu, commanding officer of the Gia Dinh Militia Forces brought him back from the police station to his unit for a check over his accounting books. But he was caught again on December 4, 1956, at Ben Co.

When Thai was arrested for the first time, he had on him VN\$300,380 which were immediately seized by the police. In the afternoon of the same day, October 31, 1956, his wife Tran Thi Xuan brought to Lieutenant Lu 286,400 piasters which, she said, she found in her husband's bag. Then, on November 3, 1956, she handed to Lieutenant Lu again a second amount of 299,500 piasters

THE NEW YORK TIMES, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, 1960.

**Vietnamese Aides Convicted**

SAIGON, Vietnam, Sept. 19 (AP)—A district chief and several security officers were convicted last week on charges of having tortured innocent persons into admitting that they were Communists, The Times of Vietnam reported Monday.

ngày 11 tháng hai năm 1956  
 "Bảo-quốc huấn-chương"  
 và Nguyễn thế Như.

VIỆT-NAM CỘNG-HÒA.

ngày 26 tháng mười năm 1955.

29 tháng mười năm 1955, ấn định

ngày 15 tháng tám năm 1950, tạo-lập một hàng  
 "quốc-huân-chương".

ngày 15 tháng tám năm 1950, ấn định  
 "quân-chương".

phụ-ta quốc-phòng.

đặc-cách thăng-thưởng đệ-tứ

Lung, giám-đốc nha tổng nghiên-

giám-đốc nha tổng nghiên-huân  
 chỉ-huy đã phát-triển mãnh-liệt  
 trên khắp lãnh-thổ Việt-nam.

đã giúp bộ tổng chỉ-huy khai-  
 50 tấn vũ-khí và đạn-dược đủ cỡ  
 làm rõ-liệt các tổ-chức gián-điệp  
 đứng mọi mưu-mô phá-hoại tại

mạnh mẽ, đã theo sát bộ m-lệnh  
 bạn và trực-tiếp tham-dự các chiến-  
 uyển-Huệ.

ên-môn tinh-vì và lòng hy-sinh cao-  
 nan-trọng vào sự thành-công rực rỡ  
 việc tổ-chức những cơ-quan mật-  
 do.

thế Như, sư-đoàn-trưởng sư-đoàn

nhiều chiến-công trên các chiến-  
 m-Việt. Đã nhiều lần tuyên-dương  
 i-thưởng đệ-ngũ đẳng "Bảo-quốc

tiếp-thu Nam-ngãi đã tỏ ra xuất-  
 như thu-phục nhân-tâm.

Thừa-thiên do Pháp giao trả, đã  
 công-tác Bình-dịnh gây uy-tin  
 sâu rộng trong nhân-dân.

Với tinh-thần hy-sinh tuyệt-đối cho quân-đội và Chính-  
 thể Cộng-hòa, không quản gian-lao trong mọi công-tác khó khăn.

Sự thăng-thưởng này được cấp "Anh-dũng bội-tinh"  
 với thành-dương-hiếu.

Điều thứ 2. — Bộ-trưởng, phụ-ta quốc-phòng chiếu nhiệm-  
 vụ thi-hành sắc-lệnh này. Sắc-lệnh này sẽ đăng vào Công-báo  
 Việt-nam Cộng-hòa.

Làm tại Sài-gòn, ngày 11 tháng hai năm 1956

NGÔ ĐÌNH DIỆM

SẮC-LỆNH số 125-TTP ngày 19 tháng hai năm 1956  
 đình-chỉ việc kiểm-đuyệt báo-chí.

TỔNG-THỐNG VIỆT-NAM CỘNG-HÒA.

Chiếu hiến-ước tạm-thời ngày 26 tháng mười năm 1955.

Chiếu sắc-lệnh số 4-TTP ngày 29 tháng mười năm 1955, ấn định  
 thành-phần Chính-phủ.

Chiếu nghị-định số 275-PTT/TTK ngày mùng 5 tháng tư năm 1955,  
 ấn định thể-lệ kiểm-đuyệt báo-chí.

Chiếu dụ số 8 ngày 23 tháng giêng năm 1956, thiết-lập quốc-hội.

Chiếu dụ số 9 ngày 23 tháng giêng năm 1956, ấn định thể-thức thi-  
 hành dụ số 8 ngày 23 tháng giêng năm 1956.

Chiếu đề-nghị của bộ-trưởng bộ thông-tin và thanh-niên.

SẮC-LỆNH

Điều thứ nhất. — Nay đình-chỉ việc thi-hành thể-lệ kiểm-  
 duyệt báo-chí Việt-ngữ hiện đang xuất-bản tại Việt-nam.

Điều thứ 2. — Bộ-trưởng bộ nội-vụ, bộ-trưởng bộ thông-  
 tin và thanh-niên, bộ-trưởng bộ tư-pháp và các Ông đại-biểu  
 Chính-phủ tại Trung-Việt, cao-nguyên miền Nam và Nam-  
 Việt, chiếu nhiệm-vụ thi-hành sắc-lệnh này.

Sài-gòn, ngày 19 tháng hai năm 1956

NGÔ ĐÌNH DIỆM

NGHỊ-ĐỊNH VÀ QUYẾT-ĐỊNH

PHỦ TỔNG-THỐNG

TRÍCH NGHỊ-ĐỊNH số 388-TTP/CV ngày 27 tháng  
 giêng năm 1956 thiết-lập một ủy-ban đặc-biệt phụ-trách  
 việc cứu-xét đơn xin nhập-ngạch tham-sự và thu-ký  
 hành-chính của các nhân-viên trước đã đảm-nhiệm chức-  
 vụ chỉ-huy hành-chính tại các tỉnh Bắc-Việt.

Nay thiết-lập một ủy-ban đặc-biệt phụ-trách việc cứu-xét  
 các đơn xin nhập-ngạch tham-sự và thu-ký hành-chính địa-  
 phương Bắc-Việt của các nhân-viên trước đây đã đảm-nhiệm  
 chức-vụ chỉ-huy hành-chính tại các tỉnh Bắc-Việt.



# PHU-BÀN

TRADUCTIONS OFFICIELLES EN FRANÇAIS DE TEXTES PUBLIÉS AU

## JOURNAL OFFICIEL DE LA RÉPUBLIQUE DU VIET-NAM

### ORDONNANCES ET DÉCRETS

#### PRÉSIDENT DE LA RÉPUBLIQUE

*ORDONNANCE n° 13 du 20 février 1956 fixant les peines d'amende et d'emprisonnement prévues contre les infractions aux lois et règlements en vigueur sur la presse et tous autres moyens de publication et de diffusion.*

LE PRÉSIDENT DE LA RÉPUBLIQUE  
DU VIET-NAM,

Vu l'Acte constitutionnel provisoire n° 1 du 26 octobre 1955,

Vu le décret n° 4-TTP du 29 octobre 1955 fixant la composition du Gouvernement,

Vu la réglementation en vigueur en matière de presse et de publication,

Le Conseil de cabinet entendu,

### ORDONNE :

Article premier. — Seront punis :

- D'une amende de 25 000\$ à 1 000 000\$ et d'un emprisonnement de 6 mois à 5 ans, le colportage, la publication, la diffusion, la reproduction par quelque

moyen que ce soit, de nouvelles ou commentaires tendancieux de nature à favoriser les activités communistes ou antinationales, qu'elles aient un caractère collectif ou individuel ;

— D'une amende de 10 000\$ à 500 000\$ et d'un emprisonnement de 1 mois à 2 ans avec saisie de documents et matériels incriminés, tout outrage aux bonnes mœurs, la mise en vente, la distribution, l'exposition de dessins, gravures, emblèmes, images, photos ou imprimés obscènes ;

— D'une amende de 5 000\$ à 250 000\$ et d'un emprisonnement de 15 jours à 1 an, la diffamation et l'injure commises contre les particuliers.

Art. 2. — Les peines d'amende et d'emprisonnement prévues contre les infractions aux lois et règlements en vigueur sur la presse et tous autres moyens de publication et de diffusion, seront obligatoirement prononcées en cas de condamnation.

Art. 3. — S'il y a condamnation le tribunal prononcera la confiscation des écrits, imprimés, affiches ou autres matériels, la destruction des exemplaires mis en vente, distribués ou exposés.

Le tribunal pourra en outre, ordonner la fermeture des imprimeries...

RECTION

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# SAIGON TO HAVE 10,000 INTERFAMILIAL GROUPS

Saigon (VP) May 14

According to the latest estimates Saigon will have more than 10,000 interfamilial groups divided into 650 sections.

The interfamilial group programme provides that several families living on the same street join together into a group.

Each group, composed of from five to 20 houses, has a head; and several groups make up a section whose chief acts as an intermediary between the population and the district chief.

In recent weeks committees composed of district chiefs and delegates of prefectural services and popular groups have been visiting people in their houses to explain the programme, which is designed to promote friendship and assistance among neighbours.

In several districts planning is in an advanced stage and the elections of section and group chiefs will take place shortly.

The number of groups and sections in the eight districts of the Prefecture is shown in the following chart :

Dis- trict	Number of sections	Number of intergroups	Intergroups already set up
First	82	723	623
Second	43	1,003	379
Third	100	1,876	784
Fourth	105	1,475	895
Fifth	117	1,475	801
Sixth	92	1,342	1,421
Seventh	32	441	441
Eighth	79	2,370	696
	650	10,687	6,040

L-d/nbt



June 2, 1960

Mr. Ruben V. Austin  
Coordinator,  
Michigan State University  
East Lansing, Michigan

Dear Ruben:

Your request for a copy of Donoghue's notes on Vinh Long was forwarded to me. As you know, these notes were only a small segment of several hundred pages of notes made by an MSU-NIA research team on their observation and activities in Vinh Long province. Within a few weeks we hope to have a first draft of the entire study. It will be a rough and incomplete draft but it will have continuity as well as all of the information we have gathered.

When this draft has been prepared I will send several copies of it back to campus. In addition to yourself, I think Wes Fishel, Bob Scigliano and John Dorsey would be interested in having the material. Of course, many copies of the study will be sent to you when it is completed, but I feel there will be some use in having the information contained in the study available to you at the present time.

My best regards to you and the others in the Vietnam Project.

Sincerely,

Jason L. Finkle  
Academic Advisor

JLF/kf

cc: Wes Fishel

KOREA IN RETROSPECT

President Syngman Rhee has gone, and with his disappearance from the Korean political stage, a chapter in the history of Korea is closed, that of the heroic fight for the independence and the unification of a country which has been successively the victim of foreign domination, power politics and communist aggression.

It is unfortunate that President Rhee's great age and his inability to give his people the full freedom and the great prosperity after which they have aspired, have in the end turned them against him.

It is also, we must add, his inability to compromise with his erstwhile friends who have embarked on a new policy which have contributed in no small measure to cause his downfall. For President Syngman Rhee is the first victim of the policy of relaxation of world tension which the break-up of the summit conference has proved to be an illusion. An uncompromising man, he has been one of the main obstacles to such a policy, and in the end, he had to go, or to be removed. And his erstwhile friends, if they had not helped in his removal, are glad to see him go.

No doubt errors have been made in Korea, and abuses committed. But the dissatisfaction of the people, the turbulence of the students, the resentment of the opposition, would not have taken such a violent turn if encouragement and support from outside had not been present.

The American government, like American public opinion, had grown tired of a man who had refused to bow to the wishes however well-meaning and justified, of a country which had given him protection and sustenance.

The fall of President Rhee carries with it many lessons.

First of all, it is a great danger to rely blindly on others. Each country has its national interests to look after, and if these interests conflict with those of others, it is the latter that will have to go. Secondly, the masses are impatient, and their deep-seated desire for freedom and economic progress will cause them to reject all counsel of wisdom or realism, and refuse to wait too long for what they want. Thirdly, the greatest danger to a government is its lack of vigilance, not so much with those who oppose it, as with those who claim to serve it, but who are but the worst of opportunists. Those who talk loudest and gesticulate most are usually the worst servants.

What conclusion should we, Vietnamese, draw from the Korean experience?

First of all, we should redefine our national interests. Others have been doing it, why should not we? Is it in our national interest to be with the Free World, with the neutral nations, or simply to follow an independent course? What should we, and could we, do to preserve our existence if our friends and allies failed us?

Secondly, we should reconsider the problem of freedom and economic progress in Vietnam and explore the possibilities of moving faster. This may or may not be possible under the present circumstances. Those who have solutions to offer should do so, but these solutions should be positive and realist, and be dictated by genuine patriotism, and not just by the luxury or stupidity of criticising and opposing for the sake of doing so, or on the advice of foreigners. We should remember that foreigners are concerned first and foremost about the interests of their own countries, and not about ours, and there is no reason why we should be more stupid or less patriotic than they.

Thirdly, we should have the courage of denouncing the false patriots and false friends in our midst, and of stepping out and take their places instead of just sitting back and complaining. After all, good men are like good money. They tend to be driven out by bad ones.

Thus, much as we deplore what has happened in Korea and the disappearance of President Rhee, whom we still consider a great patriot and whom we appreciate as a great friend and staunch supporter of our country; much as we regret the violent fluctuations of the policies of the great powers, some of which have been to this day our friends and allies but tomorrow may sacrifice us to the communist gods; much as we are concerned about what goes on in the wide world, let us first and foremost think about our own survival and our own problems.



Wes Fink

HANOI VOICE OF VIETNAM IN VIETNAMESE NOV 10 1959 1313  
GMT--S

(TEXT) THE PAPER "CACH MANG QUOC GIA" OF NOV 7 SEVEN, 1959 NINETEEN FIFTYNINE REVEALED THAT THE AMERICAN-DIEM CLIQUE IS ACTIVELY CARRYING OUT A PLAN TO BUILD 38 THIRTYEIGHT NEW RESETTLEMENT CENTERS, MOST OF WHICH WILL BE IN THE SOUTHERN HIGHLANDS, DURING 1960 NINETEEN SIXTY. THE SAME PAPER ALSO REVEALED THAT THE CHIEF OF THE ADVISORY COMMITTEE OF THE MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY WAS RECENTLY SENT TO SOUTH VIETNAM TO INSPECT THE RESETTLEMENT CENTERS IN THE SOUTHERN HIGHLANDS. THIS MAN HAS TRAVELED 2,200 TWO THOUSAND TWO HUNDRED KILOMETERS THROUGH DENSE

06F

(FORRESTS, INHABITED BY ETHNIC MINORITY TRIBES, INFECTED BY MALARIA, SURROUNDED BY TIGERS AND WILD BEASTS.

AS EVERYONE KNOWS, THE MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY MISSION IN SOUTH VIETNAM, WITH ITS EXPERTS IN POLICE, INTELLIGENCE, ADMINISTRATION, TERRORISM AND OPPRESSION, IS PLAYING A VERY IMPORTANT ROLE IN THE BUILDING OF MILITARY BASES DISGUISED AS RESETTLEMENT CENTERS. RECENTLY, PLANNING TO BUILD A NUMBER OF NEW RESETTLEMENT CENTERS IN THE SOUTHERN HIGHLANDS, WHICH WOULD EQUAL THE NUMBER OF RESETTLEMENT CENTERS BUILT IN THIS AREA DURING THE LAST TWO YEARS, THE AMERICAN IMPERIALISTS HAVE HAD TO SEND THE CHIEF OF AN INTELLIGENCE SERVICE TO THE SPOT TO INSPECT AND SPEED UP THIS CONSTRUCTION WORK.

ALONG WITH THIS CONSTRUCTION PLAN, THE AMERICAN-DIEM CLIQUE HAS UNDERTAKEN A LARGE-SCALE RECRUITMENT OF COOLIES IN THE LOWLANDS OF CENTRAL VIETNAM, TO SEND THEM TO THE RESETTLEMENT CENTERS IN THE SOUTHERN HIGHLANDS. THE WEEKLY "TIMES OF VIETNAM" OF OCT 17 SEVENTEEN, HAS REVEALED THE STRATEGIC CHARACTER OF THE RESETTLEMENT CENTERS AS FOLLOWS:

A GROUP OF AMERICAN SPECIALISTS HAVE COMPLETED THE MAP OF THE SOUTHERN HIGHLANDS WITH ALL ITS EXISTING AND PLANNED RESETTLEMENT CENTERS. IN THE CHOICE OF AREAS WHERE THE AMERICAN-DIEMIST MILITARY BASES ARE TO BE BUILT ALONG THE BORDER OF THE SOUTHERN HIGHLANDS, THE AMERICAN IMPERIALISTS HAVE

EVEN URGED THE JAPANESE MILITARISTS TO PARTICIPATE IN THIS MISSION, BUT DISGUISED AS THE "LOWER MEKONG HARNESSING" MISSION. UNDER THIS FALSE LABEL, THESE JAPANESE MILITARISTS HAVE USED PLANES TO FLY OVER THESE AREAS TO WORK OUT MAPS AND PROJECTS. MOREOVER EVERYONE KNOWS THAT AT THE AMERICAN IMPERIALISTS' INSTIGATION, THE JAPANESE MILITARISTS ARE UNILATERALLY PAYING WAR REPARATIONS TO SOUTH VIETNAM, THE MAJOR PART OF WHICH WILL BE DESIGNED TO BUILD A HYDROELECTRIC STATION IN DALAT TO PROVIDE ELECTRICITY TO THE AMERICAN MILITARY BASES IN THE SOUTHERN HIGHLANDS.

*Was Filled*

HANOI VOICE OF VIETNAM IN VIETNAMESE NOV 10 1959 1013  
GMT--S

(TEXT) THE PAPER "CACH MANG QUOC GIA" OF NOV 7 SEVEN, 1959 NINETEEN FIFTYNINE REVEALED THAT THE AMERICAN-DIEM CLIQUE IS ACTIVELY CARRYING OUT A PLAN TO BUILD 38 THIRTYEIGHT NEW RESETTLEMENT CENTERS, MOST OF WHICH WILL BE IN THE SOUTHERN HIGHLANDS, DURING 1960 NINETEEN SIXTY. THE SAME PAPER ALSO REVEALED THAT THE CHIEF OF THE ADVISORY COMMITTEE OF THE MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY WAS RECENTLY SENT TO SOUTH VIETNAM TO INSPECT THE RESETTLEMENT CENTERS IN THE SOUTHERN HIGHLANDS. THIS MAN HAS TRAVELED 2,277 TWO THOUSAND TWO HUNDRED KILOMETERS THROUGH DENSE

06F

(FORRESTS, INHABITED BY ETHNIC MINORITY TRIBES, INFECTED BY MALARIA, SURROUNDED BY TIGERS AND WILD BEASTS.

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IMPRESSIONS OF AN AMERICAN PROFESSOR ON  
THE SETTLEMENT IN THE HIGHLANDS OF VIETNAM

Dr. Wesley Fishel, professor of political science, gave the following statement after his last visit to Free Vietnam: "The spirit of reclamation that originated in the West of the U.S. in the early history of this country is now reviving in the young Republic of Vietnam."

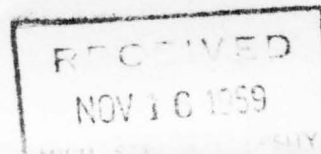
Dr. Fishel is former Chief Advisor of MSUG. During the last summer, he visited 22 out of 38 provinces in Free Vietnam, covering by boat or by jeep, more than 2,200 kilometers through swamps and forests.

As Advisor, his main mission is to visit highlands along the frontiers where the Vietnamese settle systematically.

"Over the last two years, Dr. Fishel said, about 52,000 Vietnamese left their home land which their fathers had occupied centuries ago. They advanced towards the West and settled in the highlands.

"In the plains, they live on the yield of an acre or small portions of land. But in the highlands, newly reclaimed, they are granted over 12 acres.

It is not easy to move to a new area where occupied by tribesmen, infested by fierce animals and contaminated by malaria.





The reclamation of the frontier region has been carried out thanks to the President who is determined in his will to reclaim fertile zones to settle farmers coming from overcrowded villages.

The Government moves settlers' families to the new land and grants them allowances, cattle and seeds. Two acres and half of land are broken by bulldozers while the rest is plowed by farmers.

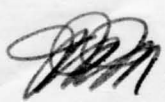
Dr. Fishel is confident that the recent establishment of villages along the frontiers "will reduce the loots and disturbances which have so often occurred."

Cách Mạng Quốc Gia  
November 7, 1959

MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY  
VIETNAM TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE PROJECT

OFFICE MEMORANDUM

TO : Wesley R. Fishel  
Chief Advisor

FROM : . Walter W. Mode  
Chief of Field Administration 

SUBJECT : Execution of Refugee Resettlement Projects

DATE : September 14, 1956

An article appearing in the Vietnamese newspaper, "Tieng Chuong", for September 9, 1956 disclosed the arrest of a certain Doan Ngoc Song for allegedly embezzling \$VN 90,000 at the Buddhist refugee village of Tan Hiep in Rach Gia. Mr. Song is identified as the Chairman of the 3-man unit which distributes relief to the refugees. It seems reasonable to deduce that he was the Chairman of the Village Administrative Committee. According to this report Mr. Song padded the relief rolls by inventing approximately 190 additional refugees and then pocketing the daily allowance of \$VN 4.00 per head. Apparently this refers to the subsistence allowance, but the article does not specify whether the subsidy was paid in cash or whether Mr. Song diverted the corresponding amount of rice for private sale.

Embezzlement of public funds is not limited to any one country, nor is it the prerogative of any one type of organization. However, in our review report of June 29, 1956 concerning COMIGAL's field service, we were careful to refrain from endorsing the choice of a Village Administrative Committee to execute the resettlement project in place of the Provincial Delegate and his Center Chief.

Our report of September 20, 1955 had recommended that the Field Officer (now the Provincial Delegate) should be responsible for expenditure of funds in project execution. In the review report we recorded our doubts that he would be able to exercise an administrative control commensurate with this responsibility after June 16, 1956 when a new funding procedure took effect. As far as MSUG is concerned, this new plan was a fait accompli when we were informed that the Commissioner-General had accepted it ~~before~~ we learned of its existence. We then leaned over backwards to be fair to all concerned and to maintain a constructive attitude.

Quoting from pp. 2 and 3 of the review: "On May 22, 1956, the Department of Finance and USOM proposed a new funding procedure to the Commissioner-General with the purpose of expediting the flow of funds to approved projects and simplifying the accounting function. Certainly, funding procedures do not enter into the scope of this study unless administration is directly affected. We have noted that the proposed system would grant to an elected governmental body, the Village Administrative Committee, control of expenditures within the budget. Necessarily this Committee would decide upon the plan of action for executing the project. This plan was amended to limit the area of decision for which the Village Administrative Committee would be responsible and also to devise additional controls against

waste and misapplication of public funds. Here the Provincial Delegate would play an important role. As amended the new funding procedure went into effect on June 16, 1956. It is too early to estimate whether the Provincial Delegate's effectiveness has suffered from this partial transfer of functions to the Village Administrative Committee. In principle, a committee is not well suited to the job of execution; for responsibility is diffused."

Again on p. 4: "Now, with the adoption of a new funding system, this Committee will become the focus for project execution as well. Wherever ultimate responsibility may be placed, in the legal sense, the day-to-day decisions as to what is to be done next will be made at the village level; and the success of these projects for resettlement will largely depend upon the good sense and dedicated service of the elected committee-members to their fellow-refugees."

The key question seems to be whether speed in disbursement of public funds outweighs the increased danger of misfeasance when the Provincial Delegate, a professional, is displaced in this function by an elected local committee of unknown competence. We did not prophesy embezzlement, but after reading our review report no unprejudiced observer could profess an honest surprise at such a result in practice.