50 students have left for BLAO

Rolland

Saigon (V.P.) 12/12

This morning, 50 students admitted to the National School of Water and Forests, of cattle-breeding and of Agriculture have left for BLAO after having assisted to an ceremony of trooping the colors in the ministry of Agriculture.

Accompanying them were the two professors, Messrs Lê-Thuoc, Doctor Veterinary, Pham-kim-Giam, technical Agent of Agriculture.

15 other students born in mountain countries had all arrived to BLAO. The opening of the first class will take place on Wednesday December 14, 1955.

Viet-Nam press Noon Edition Monday December 12, 1955

NRU N° 280 - p. 3

7. Popular commodity cooperative to be set up soon -

Saigon - In this period of expensive living all prices, particularly for food and clothing, have risen exhorbitantly, seriously affecting the consumers.

We have learned that a "Popular Commodity Cooperative" will open shortly under the management of Mr. Le Lien, Director of the Thong Nhut newspaper distribution service. It is said that each membership will cost only 50 piasters and permit purchasing from the cooperative's extensive stock. The cooperative will begin to function at Saigon immediately after receiving the authorization, and expects; in a short time, to expand to the provinces when its capital is sufficiently large.

The cooperative will buy commodities from their sources, especially locally made ones, to get cheap price products and also to help local industry. Foreign business firms of good standing will also be patronized by the cooperative.

If it can carry out the above program and purpose, the cooperative will be a great boon to the consumer particularly the laboring class.

(Tin Dien)

The creation of agricultural cooperatives
accelerates in Vietnam.

Saigon 14/12

With an aim of raising the agricultural production and better help farming laborers, the Department of Agriculture has accelerated the creation of agricultural cooperatives.

With an aim of raising the agricultural production and better help farming laborers, the Department of Agriculture has accelerated the creation of agricultural cooperatives. With the subitantial help of country friends among which is the U.S.A. and with the devotion of technicians, the creation of these cooperatives has been realized in good conditions.

Thus the Department of Agriculture has created in Vietnam:

- the field cooperative at Cai-Rang
- the cooperative from Thanh Quoi to Long Xuyên
- the cooperative of sugar came plantations at Tam Binh Xa (Thủ Đức)
- the cooperative of sugar cane plantations from Vam-Co-Dong to Hiep Haa

In Central-Vietnam, 10 agricultural cooperatives have been created till to day, such as ones of Thap Cham and Khanh Hoa; and some cooperatives for the tobacco cultivation of Khanh Hoa, Tây Loc (Thưa Thiên) and Vinh Diên (Quang Nam)

Moreover, 20 cooperatives created by private initiatives have requested the agreement of the Department of Agriculture.

(Vietnam Presse Morning Dedition Wednesday Dec. 14th 1955)

To Rolland Distribution of farming implements, manures and looms for the Phuoc-Lê Village (Bà-Ria) Saigon 16/12 On the morning of December 17, 1955, the State Department for Agriculture will proceed to a distribution of farming implements, manures and looms for the Phuoc-Lê village (Bà-Ria). The cerenomy will be presided by Mr. Nguyên-eông-Viên, Secretary of State for Agriculture. (Viet-Nam presse) Morning Edition Friday December 16, 1955

The sugar-cane cultivation and the sugar industry in Viêt-Nam

Saigon 16/12.
The local production of sugar has shown a considerable diminution in comparison with the pre-war one.

During the year 1954, the customs Union had imported more than 60,000 tons of sugar, of which some 50,000 tons for only Việt-Nam, i.e., nearly 5,500,000 US\$ today.

At that time, the local production was only 3,000 tons whereas in 1941, it had amounted just to 20,000 tons.

The reason of this considerable diminution is that among three sugar-refineries which worked in 1939 in Việt-Nam, only the one of Hiệp-Hoa subsists, belonging to the Society of Sugar-refineries and Refineries of Indochina. The two others have become unworkable because of the events in 1955.

Moreover, the insecurity during the war has not allowed to plant entirely the superficies reserved for sugar-canes.

The agricultural viewpoint of the problem or the sugar cane cultivation.

In 1939, the entirely planted superficies were 14,000 hectares, divided as follows:

- Ben tre		400	ha
- Bien hoa		1,500	11
- Can tho		100	11
- Cho lon		3,000	11
- Gia dinh		3,800	87
- Long xuyen		100	
- My tho		500	11
- Rach gia		100	
- Tan an		2,000	11
- Tay ninh		1,200	11
- Thu dau mot .		1,300	
To	tal:	14,0001	ıa

In 1939, only in the basin of the oriental Vaico when the Society of Sugar Refineries and Refineries of Indochina distributed manures to planters, the sugar cane cultivation proceeded on more than 8,000 ha.

After 1945, because the security was not assured in the above said region, the sugar cane cultivation of the oriental Vaico has unfortunately decreased to less than 3,000 ha.

Just at the stoppage of the hostilities, the cultivators have been again

restoring the cultivation. To help them, the following measures show necessary:

- to teach them the agricultural technics.
- to allot them cash loans for different ground of the cultivation.
- to provide them for cuttings of selected sugar canes.
- to teach them how to know when sugar canes come to the ripeness time so that they can cut them in better moments and gain better sugar production.

The industrial viewpoint of the problem: The manufactory of Hiep hoa

The manufactory of Hiep Hoa belongs to the Society of Sugar Refineries and Refineries of Indochina, of which the General Inspection is at No. 11 Place Me Linh in Saigon. In 1951, its maximum production was 15,000 tons of sugar. Actually, it can crush nearly 700 sugar canes a day.

Contrary to the sugar manufactories of many country producers of reddish-brown sugar, this manufactory produces directly crystalized white sugar.

The following list shows the production statistics of the Manufactory of Hiep Hoa from 1928 to 1955.

Years	Crushed tonnage			
	Canes S.R.I.C.	Canes planter	Total	Sacked sugar
1928	2,255 T.	17,049 T.	19,304 T.	1,557 Т.
1929	5,460 T	23,895 T	29,355 T	2,169 T
1942	29,256 T	169,911 T	199,167 T	12,600 T
1943	26,493 T	177,296 T	203,789 Т	11,200 T
1944	22,371 T	148,731 T	171,302 T	9,745 T
1951	6,437 T	12,954 T	19,391 T	1,354 T
1952	7,333 T	11,699 T	19,012 T	1,339 T
1954	1,232 T	5,714 T	7,045 T	416 T
1955	1,124 T	23,192 T	24,192 T	1,780 T

Việt-Nam Presse - Noon Edition Friday December 16, 1955

to Rolland

Distribution of farming implements for cultivators

Saigon 26/12

On the following 28, the Secretary of State for Agriculture will preside, at the Tân-Phu village (Bien-Hoà province) a distribution of farming implements, chemical manure, seed and looms for cultivators

(Viet-Nam presse) Afternoon Edition. Monday December 26, 1955.

Rolland ? The works of the Second National Congress of Water and Forests Saigon 28/12.-After eight days of meeting, the National Congress of Water and Forests has brought back many remarkable realizations. The members of the Congress have had to examine a great number of problems: the forest situation in comparison with the actual data, the protecting and maintaining measures of forest established according to acquired experiences in our country as well as outside it, the revision of exploitation notions. The Congress has passed the unification of prices among different sectors, because prices are too unequal among them. An Order-in-Council has been set up to punish any forest offence. This Order-in-Council will allow the judiciary service and the service of Water and Forests to apply no more the Order-in-Council, signed on January 2nd 1931 by the ancient French administration, fixing the amends of francs: Moreover, the Congress has studied other problems relative to the setting of a forest credit, to the system of forest organization all over the territory and to the needs of the personnel as well as to the formation methods of agents. Finally, forest statutes have been examined so that the forest personnel could not be at disadvantage in comparison with other services. (Việt-Nam presse - Afternoon Edition Wednesday December 28, 1955)