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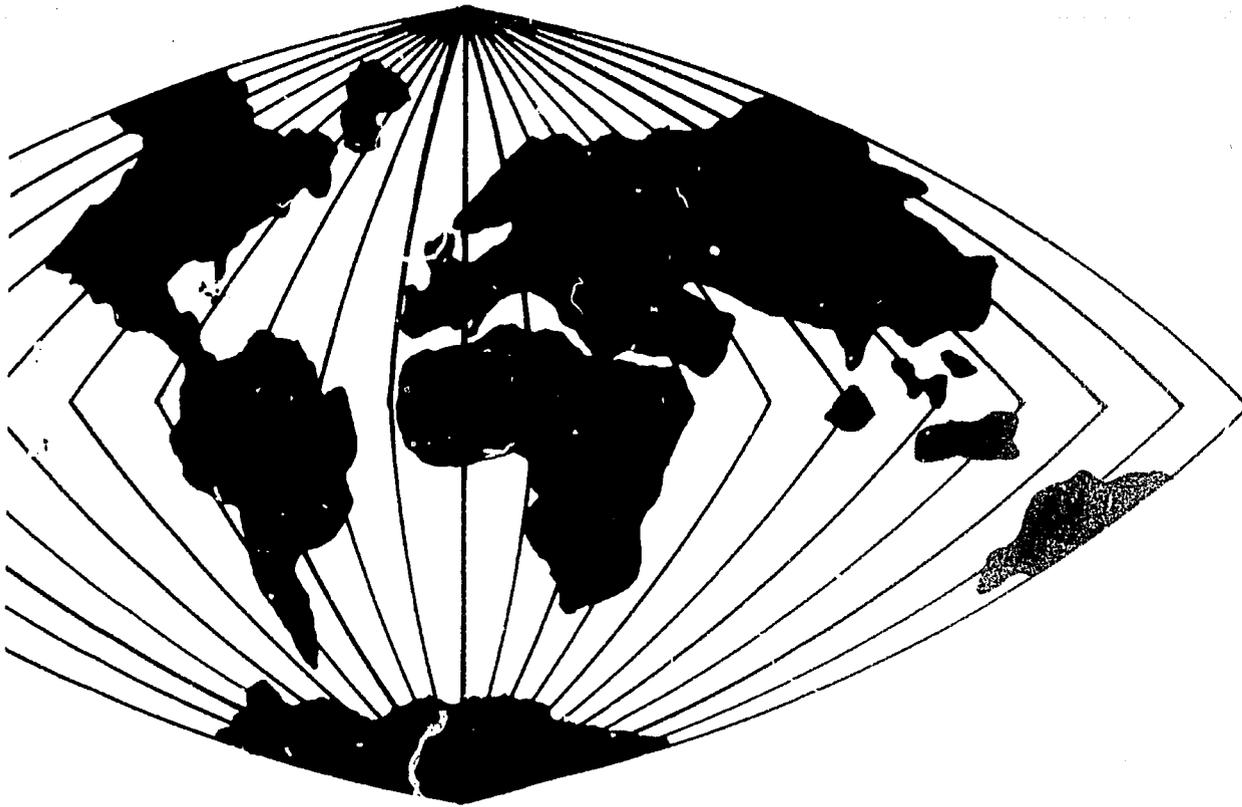
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OFFICE OF INTERNATIONAL EDUCATION
SOUTHERN ILLINOIS UNIVERSITY AT CARBONDALE



1972/74

Fifth Annual Report

Fiscal Year 1974

211(d) Grant, AID/csd 2514

November 15, 1974

SOUTHERN ILLINOIS UNIVERSITY

Carbondale and Edwardsville, Illinois

Fifth Annual Report

to the

Agency for International Development

on

AID Institutional Development Grant

CSD-2514 of June, 1969

Submitted to: The Office of AID Research and University Relations
Agency for International Development
Department of State
Washington, D. C. 62901

Submitted by: Joseph Chu, University Grant Officer
Southern Illinois University
Carbondale, Illinois 62901

November 15, 1974

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211 (d) Annual Report

November 15, 1974

Title: 211 (d) Grant, AID/csd 2514: A Grant to Strengthen Southern Illinois University's Competence in Vietnamese and Contiguous Area Studies

Grantee: Southern Illinois University

Directors: Nguyen Dinh-Hoa, Carbondale, Center for Vietnamese Studies
Gene T. Hsiao, Edwardsville, Asian Studies Program

University Grant Officer: Joseph Chu
Director
Office of International Education
Southern Illinois University
Carbondale, Illinois 62901

A. Statistical Summary:

Period of Grant:	30 June 1969 to 29 June 1975*
Amount of Grant:	\$1,000,000.00
Expenditures for Report Year:	\$ 144,348.39
Accumulated Expenditures:	\$ 946,493.38
Anticipated for Next Year:	\$ 53,506.62

*As amended by Grant Amendment # 3 approved April 26, 1974.

B. Narrative Summary:

On April 26, 1974, Amendment # 3 to this Grant was approved to allow Southern Illinois University (SIU) a one-year extension of time to fully utilize the remainder of the \$1,000,000.00 grant funds. Thus the Grant period now extends up to June 29, 1975. Because of this grant duration change, this report becomes simply another annual report (FY 74) to be followed next year by the final annual report and Summary Review of the entire grant. Upon expenditure of the remaining funds a comprehensive audit can be taken and the Final Report drafted.

During this past year SIU had the privilege of receiving the 211 (d) review team from USAID to survey the entire program on the two campuses. Dr. Elenore Green, Mr. Curtis Barker and Mr. Raymond Kitchell had sufficient time to visit and consult with everyone connected with the Grant while reviewing the program operations and facilities at both campuses.

I. General Background and Purpose of the Grant:

From 1961-1970, Southern Illinois University acquired considerable experience on Viet-Nam while serving there as the contracting institution for three different technical assistance programs. These technical service contracts with USAID provided for the establishment of four Normal Schools and a Demonstration School for elementary school teachers, advisory assistance to the Phu Tho Polytechnical Institute, and program development for the Saigon National In-Service Elementary Teacher Training Center. During this period many SIU faculty and staff became intimately acquainted with the vital humanitarian needs of Viet-Nam and Indochina and through either their actions as advisors in the field or as researchers at home became both knowledgeable and concerned with Viet-Nam.

Through these combined efforts and interests, much expertise was developed at SIU. Many of these individuals became increasingly sought as consultants on the educational, social, and economic problems of Viet-Nam. Therefore in order to better organize these talents, to more effectively respond to these requests, and to fill a growing need for a center of academic research and training on Viet-Nam in the U.S., a Center for Vietnamese Studies and Programs was proposed by the University and adopted by the Illinois Board of Higher Education on June 3, 1969.

No other U.S. university was known at that time either to have or to be planning to establish a Center for Vietnamese

Studies. The Center was designed to provide an intellectual climate and a physical location in which scholarly knowledge about Viet-Nam in particular, and Indochina in general, could be developed.

But permanent establishment of such a Center would require "seed monies" of such a quantity that no state institution could expect to have easily approved. While SIU was devoting what resources it could to institutionalize its interests and expertise, it was apparent that only through secure, long-term assistance sought externally could SIU ever hope to realize its desires for a Center for Vietnamese Studies.

A request therefore went out to the Agency for International Development for a 211 (d) assistance grant for the development of the Center. In response to this request, AID approved Grant number csd-2514 on June 29, 1969.

This Grant was to strengthen the existing competence of the Southern Illinois University Center for Vietnamese Studies in the four general areas: professional staff development, fellowship awards to students, library/research capacities, and travel as it related to the first three categories. It was anticipated that the Center for Vietnamese Studies would become a center of expertise and activity concerning Viet-Nam within the American academic community. The Grant was based on the University's "commitment to the continued growth and development of the Center" with the first five years (1969-1974) being regarded as the basic development period.

USAID, for its part, was interested in awarding this Grant for the purpose of "strengthening within Southern Illinois University competency in Vietnamese studies and programs related to the economic and social development of Viet-Nam and its post-war reconstruction."

It was only later when peace for Viet-Nam was less certain with the war in Indochina raging violently and the American people becoming more restless with the social and economic consequences of that conflict--that a much modified purpose for the Grant had to be postulated. Thus, on September 15, 1971, Amendment # 2 to the Agreement altered the original purpose of the Grant to read, "to strengthen Southern Illinois University's competency in Vietnamese and contiguous area studies." It is only now, with the 211 (d) funds virtually exhausted, that attention could again be focused on the post-war economic and social rehabilitation of Viet-Nam. For it is only now that anything resembling a post-war period is developing in Indochina.

II. Objectives of the Grant:

Currently the objectives of the Grant are those found in Amendment # 2:

"The University will expand its full-time professional staff of foreign and U.S. scholars and will expand its curriculum and library resources in the area of specialization helped by this Grant. Departmental course offerings will also include organizing interdisciplinary courses of study about Viet-Nam and its contiguous areas in the related disciplines at the graduate and undergraduate course levels. This will involve the development of new courses and the restructuring of some existing courses.

"Support of senior scholars, and development of junior scholars, will include regular stipends and salaries, special grants and travel in support of their studies, research, and publication."

Reviewing these objectives it is readily perceived that at least some accomplishments have occurred in all the areas mentioned. While virtually all higher educational institutions in the U.S. are beginning to face decreasing enrollments, serious budgetary restrictions and the necessity to adapt their curricula to the more pressing and very real needs of the contemporary world, SIU has maintained the Center for Vietnamese Studies (CVS) and the Asian Studies Program (ASP) in respectfully good order. Both the CVS and the ASP have been able to solidify

and even expand their academic training programs over the past year. Their course offerings have grown, their publications increased, and their library capacities have been expanded. Both campuses have been able to sponsor a number of high-level Asian experts to their locations and have been able to support additional research on Viet-Nam and its contiguous areas. Only travel grants and the employment of new staff have had to be curtailed at both campuses. The overall objective still remains to free these two programs from all outside support. If prestige and the competence of these programs can be further established, then they will survive and prosper beyond these troubled times.

III. Accomplishments of SIU Utilizing 211 (d) Support;

During the 1973-1974 report period, the activities of the two campus programs were very much a continuation of the programs of previous grant years. While the Center for Vietnamese Studies (CVS) at Carbondale and the Asian Studies Program (ASP) at Edwardsville remained as separate programs, the overall objectives and resultant activities continued to reflect a consensus of purpose. Both programs contributed to a better understanding of Viet-Nam and its contiguous areas. The CVS program focused on Indochina and Viet-Nam while the ASP concentrated on the international affairs and relations of those nations. Together these two programs, with the generous assistance of the 211 (d) Grant, have fostered further understanding and study of the problems and conditions of Viet-Nam and Asia.

Because the two campus programs are geographically and administratively distinct, it is judged best to detail the accomplishments of each in separate order. This report will begin with the Carbondale program and follow with the Edwardsville accomplishments both following the same format.

Accomplishments in 1973-1974 of the Center for Vietnamese
Studies at SIU-Carbondale

Most activities of the Center for Vietnamese Studies (CVS) at SIU-C have continued from the previous report year and are of a permanent nature. Many of the programs are permanently fixed within the University curriculum and thus need not be reported as special activities of this report year. Nevertheless several new projects or activities were instituted during this period which require special mention. These special endeavors are divided into the following seven categories: publications, conferences, guest lecturers and special events, professorships, fellowships and awards, library acquisitions, and curriculum.

A. Publications:

With the joint support of the 211 (d) grant and other funds, the Center for Vietnamese Studies has continued its efforts at publishing relevant materials and reports through its monograph series and other publishing agreements. Likewise Southeast Asia, An International Quarterly published six issues during this report year. A descriptive abstract of each of these publications is given below.

COMPARISON OF PEASANT SOCIAL SYSTEMS OF NORTHERN AND SOUTHERN VIETNAM: A STUDY OF ECOLOGICAL ADAPTATION, SOCIAL SUCCESSION AND CULTURAL EVOLUTION. Monograph Series No. III

This 473-page volume, written by A. Terry Rambo of Washington State University, is a corrected version of Rambo's Ph.D. dissertation at the University of Hawaii. The monograph is a historical study of the two distinct social systems found among the Vietnamese peasants in the Red River Delta and the Mekong Delta areas of Vietnam with specific emphasis on cultural change and the relationship between the two cultures and their respective environments.

THE MUSICS OF VIETNAM By Pham Duy. Edited by Dale R. Whiteside. THE MUSICS OF VIETNAM is a popular work, on the order of the John and Alan Lomax collection of American folk songs. Pham Duy spent twenty years traveling throughout Vietnam collecting regional folk music. His collection represents the range as well as the diversity of the Vietnamese people-- North, South, and Central. Published by Southern Illinois Press.

MUONG DICTIONARY by Milton Barker. Unpublished computerized compilation of 17,000 entries completed by Milton Barker, Summer Institute of Linguistics, and produced for research purposes by the Center for Vietnamese Studies.

HISTORICAL NOTES ON HOI-AN (FAIFO) by Chen Ching-Ho. Monograph Series No. IV. As a result of intensive historical investigation carried out in Hoi-an in 1960 with the collaboration of the Vien-Khao-Co (Historical Research Institute) of Saigon, Dr. Chen was able to collect a number of Chinese inscriptions, epitaphs, tombstone markings and other historical materials of great interest. However, he had never been granted the opportunity to publish them and introduce them to scholars specializing in Southeast Asian Studies. Recently given an opportunity to conduct some historical research at the Center for Vietnamese Studies, Southern Illinois University (Carbondale), the time was ripe for bringing together the results of his studies on Hoi-an and publishing them in a single monograph with the whole original text of the Chinese inscriptions and their English translation.

COLLOQUIAL VIETNAMESE, of which the Center for Vietnamese Studies published a trial edition in 1971, will be published by the Southern Illinois University Press in mid-1974. An intermediate level textbook intended for use by second-year students of the language, it is a continuation of SPEAK VIETNAMESE, also authored by Dinh-Hoa Nguyen.

Volume II Nos. 3 and 4 and Volume III Nos. 1 - 4 of the quarterly journal were also published this year. Articles in Volume III were:

SOUTHEAST ASIA, AN INTERNATIONAL QUARTERLY. Volume III articles:

No. 1

Bureaucratic Attitudes and Behavior as Obstacles to Political Integration of Thai Muslims by Ladd Thomas

The Regional Context of the Economy of a Lisu Village in Northern Thailand by Paul Durrenberger

Attitudinal Distance in Southeast Asia: Social and Political Ingredients in Integration by Llewellyn Howell, Jr.

The persistence of Tradition in Modern Vietnamese Medicine
by Chester A. Bain.

No. 2

Messianic Movements among the Lahu by Anthony R. Walker.

Water Control and Development in the Central Plain of
Thailand by Leslie E. Small.

US-Chinese Detente and Prospects for China's Rehabilitation
in Southeast Asia by Usha Mahajani.

"What the Local Annamites are Thinking": American Views of
Vietnamese in China, 1942-1945 by Ronald Spector.

Australia and Southeast Asia by James Martin Jr.

No. 3

"L'introduction d'une Nouvelle Culture Dans un Etat Socia-
liste: Le Cas Du Jute En Birmanie" by G. Lubeight.

The French in Indochina: Some Impressions of the Colonial
Inspectors, 1867-1913 by Rueben Garner.

Confucianism in Indonesia: Past and Present by Suryadinata.

Problem of the Colonial Civil Service: An Illustration from
the Career of Manuel Quezon by Frank Jenista.

No. 4

Notes on the Thai Student Revolution--October 6-15, 1973
by Robert Griffin.

"Referendum '73: First Test of Barangay Democracy" by
Ruth Ronald.

Urbanization and Migration in a Medium-sized Industrializing
City: The Case of Iligan City, the Philippines by Richard
Ulack.

The Political Consequences of Urban Growth Policies in
Southeast Asia by Allan E. Goodman.

B. Conferences

From October 19 to October 21, 1973, Professor Nguyen attended

the Sixth International Conference on Sino-Tibetan Language and Linguistic Studies held at the University of California at San Diego. He presented a paper entitled "Notes on Vietnamese Verbs in Series" at a special panel on Verbs in Series.

Professor Dinh-Hoa Nguyen traveled to Asia during the month of December, 1973 in connection with the Vietnamese Historical Resources Project and as Director of the Center for Vietnamese Studies. He visited scholars in Honolulu, Tokyo, Taipei, Hong Kong and Saigon. He also met with U.S. and Vietnamese government officials in Saigon. Professor Nguyen consulted with the staff of the project in the Chinese University of Hong Kong and visited other libraries and participating scholars in the various Asian cities. Substantive discussions were also held in Saigon concerning SIU's proposal for exchange and development of sisterhood relationships with Vietnamese universities, and book acquisitions for the University library at SIU.

Several professors attended the Midwest Asian Studies Meetings in East Lansing, Michigan, October 19-21, 1973. Among those attending were: Joel Maring, Ester Maring, David Ray, William Turley, and Sharon Vondra.

Nguyen Dinh-Hoa and William Turley attended the annual AAS meeting in Boston. While there, Professor Turley delivered two papers, "Hanoi, 1954-1973" and "Local Politics and Administration in North and South Vietnam."

The annual Board of Editors for the International Quarterly

meeting was held at O'Hare field in Chicago. Three new editors were officially welcomed to replace those who retired or allowed the expiration of their terms:

Donald Voth, Southern Illinois University
 M. J. Adams, Massachusetts Institute of Technology
 Norton Ginstery, University of Chicago

C. Guest Lecturers and Special Events

Vietnam's Minister of Culture, Education and Youth, Ngo Khac Tinh visited Southern Illinois University at Carbondale from March 13 to 14, 1974 during his two-week tour in the United States to seek financial and moral support for educational efforts in his country and visit Vietnamese students in the U.S.

DR. PAUL K. BENEDICT gave a lecture on Austro-Thai on October 22, 1973. The speaker visited SIU's Center for Vietnamese Studies and Department of Linguistics on his way back from the Sino-Tibetan Conference in San Diego. Benedict, who holds a Ph.D. in Anthropology from Harvard University and has worked on Vietnamese kinship structure and terminology, is the author of SINO-TIBETAN: A CONSPECTUS.

TRAN VAN KHE, Director of Research at the National Center for Scientific Research in Paris, France gave a lecture on Vietnamese music April 12, 1974 at 7 p.m. in the SIU-C Home Economics Auditorium. He lectured on Vietnamese folk music, chamber music and demonstrated the use of several traditional instruments. His lecture was co-sponsored by the Center for Vietnamese Studies and the Asia Studies Association at Southern Illinois University at Carbondale.

UM SIM, Ambassador of the Khmer Republic to the U.S., gave a lecture on "The Future of Cambodia: The Alternatives", and discussed current and future prospects for Cambodia

with faculty and students, June 6 and 7, 1974. His lecture was sponsored by the College of International Education, the Asian Studies Association and the Center for Vietnamese Studies.

PROFESSOR ESTER MARING, Department of Anthropology, delivered a lecture on the Folklore of Southeast Asia to students and faculty at the Center on August 16, 1973.

PROFESSOR DAVID THOMAS delivered a lecture on PHONOLOGICAL SYSTEMS IN VIETNAM LANGUAGES. The lecture was jointly sponsored by the Department of Linguistics and the Center for Vietnamese Studies. His lecture was delivered on August 22, 1973.

TRAN DINH THUY. Fifty paintings by Tran Dinh Thuy were shown at the SIU Student Center from December 3 to December 7, 1973. Mr. Tran is an independent artist who, in 1940, taught himself the techniques of portrait painting. He specializes in portraying various aspects of Vietnamese psychology and culture. His portrait work has been shown many times inside Vietnam.

D. Professorships 1973-1974

Nguyen Dinh-Hoa continued to serve as Director of the Center and Professor of Linguistics.

William Turley, Department of Government, returned from one year's research in Vietnam and resumed his work in the department, teaching both graduate and undergraduate courses on Vietnam and directing theses and dissertations on Vietnam.

Ester Maring, Department of Anthropology, again offered courses on Folklore and Cultural Traditions of Indochina as well as directing individual study.

Non-Center supported faculty who continued to offer courses, sponsor studies and engage in research on the area include: H. B. Jacobini (Department of Government), Donald Voth (Department of Sociology), Joel Maring (Department of Anthropology), and John King (Department of Higher Education).

A fourth Summer Institute in the Languages of Indochina is being held. Two experienced Vietnamese instructors, My-Luong Tran and Phuong Miller will assist in the Vietnamese program. For the fourth year, Thach Sarunh will teach Khmer (Cambodian).

E. Fellowships and Awards

Ten fellowship awards were made to students attending the 1974 Summer Institute in the Languages of Indochina in accordance with Section 12 of the Amendment 2 to the Grant Document. Recipients of the awards are:

Mark Coyle (Graduate)
 Robert Blau (Graduate)
 Bruce Rohrer (Undergraduate)
 Thomas While (Graduate)
 William Sullivan (Undergraduate)
 William McCormick (Graduate)
 Judith Chør (Graduate)
 Lawrence Bell (Graduate)
 Kyu Young Chai (Graduate)
 Sok Joo Tan (Graduate)

The awardees, chosen from among 17 applicants by a University committee, received a tuition waiver and a stipend of \$400. each.

Members of the fellowship committee were;

Harold DeWeese, Assistant Dean, College of Education
 Donald Voth, Assistant Professor, Sociology
 Bruce Maclachlan, Associate Professor, Anthropology
 H. B. Jacobini, Professor, Government
 Daryle Keefer, Professor, Secondary Education

In addition to the student fellowship awards, Nguyen Ding-Hoa received a Vietnamese Culture and Education Medallion March 14, 1974. The citation said, in part, that Nguyen was recognized for "his contribution to the dissemination of Vietnamese culture abroad." The medal was presented by the Vietnamese Minister of Culture, Education and Youth, Ngo Khac Tinh.

F. Library Acquisitions

The Morris Library holdings are now among the best in the U.S. with regard to Vietnam. The total number of publications acquired and catalogued for the Vietnam Center for the fiscal year 1973-1974 is 886 titles. In addition to those entries, 96 maps, gazeteers and atlases (on Vietnam and Southeast Asia) were acquired this year. It must be pointed out that this does not include Vietnamese books awaiting catalogueing nor an appreciable number of Vietnamese publications from Hanoi.

G. Curriculum

The following courses were offered during the academic year 1973-1974.

LANGUAGE

Elementary Vietnamese (First-year level) 5 credits
 GSC 250 g.h.i: One contact hour and one lab hour daily.
 Basic course in spoken Vietnamese open to beginning students.

Should be taken in g, h, i sequence.

Nguyen Dinh-Hoa and Assistant, Nguyen Hong-Cuc

Intensive Elementary Vietnamese (First -year level) 15 credits

GSC 250 g,h,i: three contact hours and one lab hour daily

Basic course in spoken Vietnamese open to beginning students at undergraduate and graduate levels.

(offered during summer quarter only)

Nguyen Dinh-Hoa and Assistant Nguyen Hong-Cuc

Intermediate Vietnamese (Second-year level) 5 credits

Linguistics 410 g,h,i: one contact hour and one lab hour daily.

Prerequisite: one year of spoken Vietnamese

Emphasis on the spoken language; gradual introduction to the written language.

Should be taken in g,h,i, sequence.

Nguyen Dinh-Hoa and Assistant Pham The-Hung

Intensive Intermediate Vietnamese (Second-year level) 15 credits

Linguistics 410 g,h,i: three contact hours and one lab hour daily.

Prerequisite: one year of spoken Vietnamese.

(offered during summer quarter only)

Nguyen Dinh-Hoa and Assistant Pham The-Hung

Advanced Vietnamese (Third Year level) 4 credits

Linguistics 420 g,h,i: four hours per week.

Prerequisite: two years of Vietnamese.

Problems of grammar and vocabulary are primary concerns.

Nguyen Dinh-Hoa

Grammatical Structures (Vietnamese) 4 to 20 credits

Linguistics 430

Prerequisite: 410 g,h,i or consent of instructor.

A study of Vietnamese phonology, morphology and syntax.

Nguyen Dinh-Hoa

Readings in Linguistics 3 credits

Linguistics 597: reading course open to advanced students

Nguyen Dinh-Hoa

Survey of Vietnamese Literature 3 credits

FL 497: reading and analysis of selected works of Vietnamese Literature, presented in Vietnamese.

Prerequisite: consent of instructor

Nguyen Dinh-Hoa

Contemporary Vietnamese Prose 3 credits

FL 477

Prerequisite: Linguistics 410

Open to advanced students; short stories, novels, and essays.

Emphasis on works by prominent authors since 1920.
 Nguyen Dinh-Hoa

Modern Vietnamese Theater 4 credits
 FL 420
 Prerequisite: Linguistics 410
 Open to advanced students. hat boi, hat cheo, cai phuong,
 Thoai Kich and Kich tho.
 Nguyen Dinh-Hoa

Vietnamese Poetry 3 credits
 FL 430
 Classical and modern poetry
 Nguyen Dinh-Hoa

Intensive Elementary Cambodian 15 credits
 GSC 250 s,t,u: three contact hours and one lab hour
 daily.
 Basic course in spoken Cambodian open to beginning students
 at undergraduate and graduate levels.
 (offered during summer quarter only)
 Thach Sarunh

Intensive Intermediate Cambodian 15 credits
 Linguistics 410 s,t,u: three contact hours and one lab
 hour daily.
 Prerequisite: one year of spoken Cambodian.
 Emphasis on the spoken language; gradual introduction to
 the written language.
 (offered during summer quarter only)
 Thach Sarunh

GOVERNMENT

Politics of Vietnam, North and South 4 credits
 Government 477
 Offered in the spring quarter
 William Turley

Government and Politics: Southeast Asia 4 credits
 Government 458a
 Offered in the fall and summer quarters
 H. B. Jacobini
 William Turley

Readings in Government variable credit
 Government 521
 H. B. Jacobini

Seminar: Southeast Asia variable credit
 William Turley

ANTHROPOLOGY

Ethnology of Southeast Asia 3 credits
 Anthropology 314c: a biological and cultural history
 of man in Southeast Asia
 Ester Maring

Readings in Anthropology variable credit
 Anthropology 483: guided research upon anthropological
 problems.
 Joel Maring

Cultural Traditions of Indochina (Laos & Cambodia) 4 credits
 ASIA 395b
 An examination of the cultural traditions of Laos and
 Cambodia as viewed through their literature, philosophy
 history and religion.
 Ester Maring

Cultural Traditions of Indochina (Vietnam) 4 credits
 ASIA 395a
 An examination of the cultural traditions of Vietnam
 as viewed through literature, philosophy, history, and
 religion.
 Nguyen Dinh-Hoa

SOCIOLOGY AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT variable credit
 Readings in Sociology or in Community Development Varia
 Don Voth

SUMMER QUARTER - 1974

Intensive Elementary Vietnamese
 Intensive Elementary Cambodian
 Intensive Intermediate Vietnamese
 Intensive Intermediate Cambodian
 Advanced Vietnamese
 Grammatical Structures (Vietnamese)
 Cultural Traditions of Indochina (Cambodia & Laos)

In addition to the current course list for this year's report,
 there is now a special major in Vietnamese Language and
 Linguistics. Two students were graduated in June, 1974,
 with this major.

Accomplishments in 1973-1974 of the Asian Studies Program
at SIU-Edwardsville

Turning to SIU-Edwardsville, the focus of the 211 (d) activities were represented in the work of the Asian Studies Program (ASP) under the direction of Dr. Gene Hsiao. Some of the ASP activities in the report year were carried over from the previous year and others were newly developed. They may be divided into seven categories: publications, conferences, visiting lecturers, fellowships, library acquisition, staff expansion, and curriculum building. For a much lauded example of previous work of the ASP, see Appendix I.

A. Publications

With the support of the 211 (d) grant and university funds, the ASP established a publication series consisting of monographs (or occasional papers) and symposium volumes in the previous years. This practice continued during the report year, with the result that two books, two reprints in the occasional paper series, and three essays were published or were scheduled to be published in 1974.

The first symposium volume entitled Sino-American Detente and Its Policy Implications contained fifteen chapters and ten appendices under the editorship and with an introduction by ASP Director Gene T. Hsiao. It was published as a 320 page book by Praeger in New York, Washington, and London. One hundred copies were distributed free to AID, university officials, federal and state libraries, congressmen, senators, and federal officials in Washington. On the basis of a contract

between the Edwardsville administration and Praeger, the publisher absorbed all publication and distribution costs and acknowledged the university's sponsorship. Already a number of higher education institutions have adopted the book as a reference text in courses relating to international relations. (See Appendix II.)

The chapter on "The Sino-Japanese Rapprochement: A Relationship of Ambivalence" contributed by ASP Director Gene T. Hsiao was also published in the China Quarterly no. 57 (January-March 1974) and reprinted in the occasional paper series as no. 10. The chapter on "The Participation of the PRC in the United Nations" contributed by SIUE faculty member William R. Feeney was reprinted in the occasional paper series as no. 11. (See Appendix III.)

The second book entitled Neutralization of Southeast Asia was prepared by Dick Wilson, acting Editor of the China Quarterly, under the ASP's sponsorship. It contains approximately 70,000 words and is scheduled to be published by Praeger at ASP Director Gene T. Hsiao's recommendation. Under the arrangement, Praeger will absorb all publication and distribution costs. (See Appendix IV.)

In addition, ASP Director Gene T. Hsiao contributed a 20,000-word essay to three international conferences and another essay of about 5,000 words to the National Council for US-China Trade in Washington. The first essay, entitled "Prospects for a New Sino-Japanese Relationship," is scheduled to be published

in the October-December 1974 issue of the China Quarterly in London and later in a symposium volume, entitled Japan's Emerging Role in the International System, sponsored by the University of Chicago and Sophia University (Tokyo) in both the English and Japanese languages. The other essay, entitled "The Organization of China's Foreign Trade" has been published in the May-June 1974 issue of the US-China Business Review in Washington. (See Appendix V.)

A third essay entitled "The Legal Universe of North Vietnam in the Sixties" was prepared by Professor George Ginsburgs of Rutgers University Law School under the ASP's sponsorship and is scheduled to be published in Rutgers University's Law Review in 1974. (See Appendix VI.)

B. Conferences

During the report year ASP Director Gene T. Hsiao attended the following three international conferences:

(1) "Japan's Emerging Role in the International System" sponsored by the Faculty Arms Control Seminar of the Center for Policy Study and Norman Waith Harris Foundation of the University of Chicago, October 4-6, 1973;

(2) "Japan's Emerging Role in the International System" sponsored by Sophia University, Tokyo, April 25-27, 1974;

(3) "China and the Current Era of Detente" sponsored by the Centre D'Etude du Sud'Est Asiatique et de l'Extreme-Orient, Universities of Brussels and Ghent, Waterloo, December 13-14, 1973.

The essay that Dr. Hsiao has developed from these meetings is entitled "Prospects for a New Sino-Japanese Relationship." It is scheduled to be published in the China Quarterly no. 60 (October-December 1974), and later in a symposium volume with both English and Japanese versions.

In addition, Dr. Hsiao served as a member of the Panel on Legal Aspects of US-China Trade sponsored by the American Society of International Law and the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace in cooperation with the National Council for US-China Trade. As part of his contribution to the panel, Dr. Hsiao prepared a proposal for "The Mutual Treatment of American and Chinese Trade Representatives." At the invitation of the University of Chicago, Dr. Hsiao also served as a member of the University's Faculty Arms Control Seminar of the Center for Policy Study.

With the ASP's support, Dr. Cheng-chih Chen, assistant professor of History at Edwardsville, delivered a paper on "Taiwanese Elites Under Japanese Colonial Rule" to the 26th annual meeting of the Association for Asian Studies on April 1-3, 1974. The Harvard Journal of Asiatic Studies may publish the paper.

C. Visiting Lecturers

Two scholars visited the Edwardsville campus at the ASP's invitation and discussed current international affairs in Asia with faculty and students. They are: Mr. Loren Fessler of the American University Field Staff and Dr. Tetsuya Kataoka of the State University of New York.

Professor Douglas H. Mendle, Jr., of the University of Wisconsin consulted with the ASP for possible cooperation on a public opinion survey in Asia regarding current international affairs.

D. Fellowships

The ASP granted partial support to Dr. George Maier of the Faculty of Government at Edwardsville for his research on an essay entitled "China's Relations with Latin America: An Overview." The essay contains about 5,000 words and is expected to be published in an academic journal in the near future.

In response to a petition by over 100 students, the ASP granted a graduate assistantship to Miss Dianne Liu to conduct a colloquium on Chinese language and literature during the winter and spring quarters of 1974. Ten students attended the colloquium, which met for four hours a week and produced eight credit hours.

E. Library Acquisition

During the report year the ASP allocated \$3,261.71 to Lovejoy Library for the continued acquisition of materials in Asian studies. The Edwardsville administration granted a matching fund of \$2,500. for the same purpose. A list of the materials acquired is available at the library.

F. Staff Expansion

In accordance with the grant objective stated above, ASP Director Gene T. Hsiao negotiated with officials of the

Japan Foundation for a three-year grant to support an appointment in the Faculty of Government at Edwardsville to expand the field of Japanese studies with emphasis on Japan's economic and political role in Southeast Asia. According to a June 4, 1974 telephone message from Dr. Yasushi Sugiyama, director of the Japan Foundation in Washington, D.C., the Foundation has approved a sum of \$13,948 for 1974-1975 for the proposed staff expansion in the department mentioned above. The grant may be renewed if an application for additional funds is filed before December 1, 1974. In cooperation and collaboration with the ASP, the Faculty of Government is expected to process the appointment upon receiving a written notice from the Japan Foundation.

G. Curriculum Building

In cooperation and collaboration with members of the faculty of Government, History, Economics, Philosophy, and Anthropology, ASP is undertaking to establish a minor concentration program in the field of Asian studies for both graduate and undergraduate students at Edwardsville.

Following is a list of courses that may be offered in the following academic year, pending approval by appropriate University authorities:

<u>Course Number</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>Instructor</u>
Government 456	Topics in Comparative Politics (China, Japan, Southeast Asia)	Gene T. Hsiao

<u>Course Number</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>Instructor</u>
Government 479	Topics in International Relations (Sino-American, Sino-Japanese, Sino-Soviet, China and Southeast Asia)	Gene T. Hsiao
Government 514	Asian History and Politics	Gene T. Hsiao
Government 521	Readings in Government	Gene T. Hsiao
Government 555	Seminar in Comparative Politics	Gene T. Hsiao
Government 575	Seminar in International Relations	Gene T. Hsiao
Government 595	Individual Research	Gene T. Hsiao
History 410	Special Readings in History (China and Japan)	Cheng-chih Chen
History 102	Survey of Asian Civilization (China, Japan, India)	Cheng-chih Chen
History 334a	History of Pre-Modern China	Cheng-chih Chen
History 334b	History of Modern China	Cheng-chih Chen
History 334C	Chinese Intellectual History	Cheng-chih Chen
History 335	History of Modern Japan	Cheng-chih Chen
History 367	Special Readings in History	Cheng-chih Chen
History 500d	Seminar in Asian History	Cheng-chih Chen
History 510	Readings in History (China, Japan, Southeast Asia)	Cheng-chih Chen
History 514	Studies in Asian History and Politics	Cheng-chih Chen
Economics 312	Comparative Economic Systems (China, Japan, India)	David Luan Steve Lin
Economics 422	Introduction to Economic Development (China; Japan, India)	David Luan Steve Lin
Economics 429	International Economics (China, Japan, India)	David Luan Steve Lin

<u>Course Number</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>Instructor</u>
Economics 481	Comparative Economic Systems (China, Japan, India)	David Luan Steve Lin
Economics 510	Seminar on Selected Economic Topics (China, Japan, India)	David Luan Steve Lin
Economics 530	International Economics and Finance (China, Japan, India)	David Luan Steve Lin
Economics 599	Thesis	David Luan Steve Lin
Philosophy 302	World Religions (India, China, Japan)	William G. Linden
Philosophy 402	Hindu Thought	William G. Linden
Philosophy 403	Buddhist Thought	William G. Linden
Philosophy 599	Thesis	William G. Linden
Anthropology 305b	Peoples and Cultures of the World (China, Southeast Asia, India)	Joyce Aschen- brenner
Anthropology 426	The Family in Cross Cultural Perspective	Joyce Aschen- brenner

IV. Impact of Grant Supported Activities in Developing Institutional Capabilities:

As is noted across the nation, Asian Studies programs are being greatly curtailed and in some cases eliminated from university curricula. It is most unfortunate that during a period of détente by the U.S. with China and Asia that research and program monies have become so sparse. With this in mind, SIU is extremely fortunate to have this external source of 211 (d) monies to support research and curriculum development activities on S. E. Asia.

Without this Grant aid it is very unlikely that the programs at either campus could have achieved much prominence nor have sponsored so many activities unique among U.S. educational institutions.

During the five years of this Grant, many events occurred in the U.S. diplomatic arena that have influenced the implementation of this Grant. With the Viet-Nam War, its international consequences and eventual settlement, serious study of this region was not only needed but demanded. SIU, with the aid of this 211 (d) Grant, was able to make an impact with scholarly research on that area of the world.

On the Carbondale Campus, the Center for Vietnamese Studies owes much of its development and much of its existence to the 211 (d) Grant monies. Through these funds much of the staffing and activities of the CVS were possible. Without

this external assistance the CVS would have barely survived the tremendous budget cut-backs faced by SIU.

At SIU-C, the CVS has stimulated and developed among its faculty and students much interest in cultural and social development aspects of Viet-Nam and Indochina. Through the extensive Linguistics program of the CVS, numerous students have undertaken research and area studies on the Indochinese languages and cultures. Scholars from across the Nation have participated in the Summer Language Institutes which have now become permanent to the SIU-C curriculum. Essentially the 211 (d) Grant was responsible for launching this endeavor.

The existence and prestige of the CVS on the SIU-C campus has encouraged many faculty and students to both suggest and develop proposals for social and humanitarian change in S. E. Asia. Several proposals have been completed to assist Indochina in such activities as teacher training, blind education, development of health/social workers, speech pathology and audiology and vocational-technical training efforts aimed at the less-advantaged populations of Indochina. While these efforts were not directly supported by the CVS, nevertheless its existence at SIU focused attention for such activities on the S. E. Asian region.

Also the CVS through the assistance of the 211 (d) Grant has continued to expand its outstanding collection of Vietnamese and S. E. Asian research materials. Currently the data represented in the holdings of Morris Library and the CVS is coming

to be recognized as the most outstanding collection in the U.S., if not the world. These manuscripts, books, periodicals, reference materials, and writings compose a formidable resource collection for anyone engaged in active research on S. E. Asia and especially Viet-Nam. Any scholar, practitioner, or technician can find materials suitable to formulate a thorough research effort. Without the assistance of 211 (d) this collection would be at best mediocre. With it, this collection is bringing acclaim to both the CVS and to SIU-C.

Finally, a direct relationship of the unique Linguistics and Vietnamese language programs that have developed with the assistance of the Grant is the number of ex-U.S. Servicemen who have been drawn to this Campus with the hope of improving their Vietnamese, Laotian, or Cambodian language abilities. Many of these young men are now married to S. E. Asians and have considerable desire to better understand and perhaps return to their spouses' homelands. Thus, a considerable number of students have come to SIU simply because it uniquely has this capacity for formal education in S. E. Asian culture and language.

As with the Center for Vietnamese Studies at Carbondale, which owes much of its development to the 211 (d) Grant, the Edwardsville administration is also indebted to AID for its support of the Asian Studies Program. The grant's impact on the development of institutional capabilities at Edwardsville is manifold.

First, a minor concentration program in Asian studies for both graduate and undergraduate students is being established.

Second, under the impact of the grant the Japan Foundation has consented to support the expansion of staff in Asian studies bringing a new faculty member who is a renowned expert on Japan's role in Southeast Asia.

Third, with the support of the grant, the Edwardsville campus has been able to cooperate with nearly 300 scholars in the Asian field during the past three years, with the result that eleven monographs (including two reprints) and five symposium volumes have been published and one more symposium volume on Neutralization of Southeast Asia is scheduled to be published at the end of 1974. In addition, five essays on "Prospects for a New Sino-Japanese Relationship," "The Organization of China's Foreign Trade," "The Legal Universe of North Vietnam in the Sixties," "Taiwanese Elites Under the Japanese Colonial Rule," and "China's Relations with Latin America: An Overview" have been published or are scheduled to be published in the near future.

Fourth, representation of the Edwardsville faculty members at various national and international conferences has vastly increased SIU-E's prestige and image in the academic world.

Fifth, the grant has also helped build a strong collection of English language materials in S. E. Asian studies, benefitting both faculty and students at Edwardsville,

V. Utilization of Institutional Resources in Development:

Both the ASP and the CVS are concerned with improvement of instructional quality through research, the exchange of ideas, and the dissemination of knowledge on S. E. Asian affairs. While neither program under the Grant has been directly involved in technical assistance, there have been some very important efforts that have been stimulated if not directly effected through the CVS and ASP.

In September and October, 1973, Dr. Richard Sanders and Mr. Gene Niewoehner were, through SIU sponsorship, able to visit Viet-Nam and make a survey of Humanitarian Assistance Needs in that nation. Through the efforts of the CVS, the entire survey report was translated into Vietnamese and sent to Viet-Nam to obtain direct reactions from the many Vietnamese officials consulted on that visit. This visit and follow-up correspondence directly evolved into some twelve different proposals on technical and humanitarian assistance for Indochina. Several Faculties were represented by many faculty, staff and students who labored on researching the problems, drafting the proposals, and negotiating funding sources. While all of this activity was separate from the CVS, its assistance in arranging consultations, providing research materials, and interpreting correspondence was both substantial and very much desired.

After the proposals resultant from this initial survey visit were drafted, the CVS program then became the focus

for all later contacts with visiting S. E. Asian officials and development specialists. It is most assuring to realize that the CVS is prestigiously known and acclaimed by most S. E. Asian specialists irrespective of their discipline or occupation.

Because of the Center for Vietnamese Studies and the Asian Studies Program SIU has hosted the visits of many high-ranking officials and prestigious scholars to its campuses to consult with the various relevant Faculties and students. These frequent consultations have stimulated both interest and activity regarding the cultural and social life and needs of S. E. Asia.

A number of current and former faculty members and students have gone into development and research endeavors on Viet-Nam. Dr. Les Small left SIU this past year to teach at Rutgers University and simultaneously undertake a Ford Foundation-sponsored study in Indochina. He was formerly a CVS-supported faculty member in Agricultural Economics at SIU. Professor William Turley, likewise a former CVS supported faculty member, is working on several research projects for SEADAG.

Several former CVS students are now engaged in research or development activities in Indochina. Mr. Earl Carr very recently returned from Cambodia where he spent two years doing research on his dissertation in political science while assisting an English Language Instruction Program. Mr. James Rupp is currently a Fulbright teacher at the University of

Hue after studying at the Carbondale CVS. Mr. Bill Brown is likewise on a TEFL Fulbright to Viet-Nam along with another former SIU participant Dr. Duyen Huach who currently teaches at the Viet-Nam National Conservatory of Music and Drama. Mr. Paul McNellis, a former CVS Fellowship recipient, is currently a refugee relief worker for Catholic Relief Services in Manila and Cambodia.

In addition, the number of Vietnamese students currently enrolled at SIU-C (54) reflects the influence of the CVS as a locus of concern and academic research on Viet-Nam and Indochina. SIU-C has educated some 103 different Vietnamese students in the College of Education alone. Most of these have now returned home and are working for the development of their nation.

At both Carbondale and Edwardsville the programs under the 211 (d) Grant have assisted the numerous Asian students that have come to their campuses. Both Programs have continued to play an active role in informing the public of the development of Asian and Vietnamese Affairs. Dr. Nguyen Dinh Hoa has made numerous presentations to the surrounding communities on Vietnamese issues. The ASP Director Gene T. Hsiao twice appeared on St. Louis television programs with the Pakistani Ambassador and an Indian Minister during this report year.

While the 211 (d) programs are not now actively engaged in technical or humanitarian assistance projects, they are

both programmed to stimulate and facilitate research, study, and development activities. As they have in the past, both programs will continue to actively encourage interest and action that meet the development needs of S. E. Asia.

VI. Other Resources for Grant-Related Activities:

Both campuses under this 211 (d) Grant have had to withstand sharp reductions in regular spending. Nevertheless both the CVS and ASP have been able to maintain relative independence from cut-backs in either their programming or expense budgets. While the Grant is nearing depletion, the two campuses have managed to continue balanced external support for Grant-related activities.

Both campuses have continued to support virtually all of the administrative costs* of the grant-related programs. With both the Director of the CVS and the Director of the ASP receiving the bulk of their salaries from their respective academic departments, SIU is in effect covering the operating expenses of the two campus programs. Funding secretarial, student worker, and graduate assistant expenses, SIU is therefore by prior agreement aiding the effective operation of the Grant.

At Edwardsville this has meant that most of Dr. Gene Hsiao's salary has been derived from the Department of Government while at Carbondale Dr. Nguyen Dinh Hoa is paid primarily from the Department of Linguistics.

In addition both campuses have sought and obtained additional outside funding sources to provide for activities under the 211 (d) sponsored programs. At Carbondale, the National Endowment for the Humanities Grant of \$60,300.00 to

the Vietnamese Historical Project is still only half expended. Thus during this report year Professor Chen Ching-Ho continues to labor in Hong Kong while Dr. Nguyen Dinh Hoa and graduate students at Carbondale work on manuscripts and documentation related to that grant. At Edwardsville, Dr. Hsiao has received approval for a proposal to the Japan Foundation requesting \$14,000.00 for partial salary of a professor who is a noted authority on Japan's role and relationships with Indochina.

Both campuses of SIU continue to explore potential funding sources for projects and programs related to 211 (d) activities. The Ford and Rockefeller Foundations, HEW, NEH, UNICEF, UNESCO, UNDP, The CU office of the Department of State, SEADAG, SEATO, the Asia Foundation and several other entities have been approached during this report year to ascertain their interest and possible funding capacity for Viet-Nam, Indochina, and Southeast Asia-related programs. While many fiscal sources have had to greatly modify and restrict their assistance during this period of monetary inflation, SIU has been able to maintain consistent success at acquiring external funding for programs in need of additional support.

VII. Next Year's Plan of Work and Anticipated Expenditures:

Throughout the five years of the 211 (d) Grant, SIU has been able to achieve impressive success with but modest expenditures. As a result, at the end of the five-year Grant period SIU found itself with some \$53,500.00 of the Grant still unused. While both campuses were experiencing severe budget cuts, this surplus could not reasonably go unexpended if worthwhile activities still remained to be funded. Therefore SIU requested a one-year time extension from USAID to better plan and execute the expenditure of these remaining funds. On April 26, 1974, under Amendment Number Three to csd 2514, AID approved a time extension of one-year (1974-1975) for this 211 (d) Grant. Upon notification, both Campuses submitted a program outline for maximum utilization of these remaining funds. A brief summary of each of these outlines will be presented below.

At the Center for Vietnamese Studies at the Carbondale campus the following activities are anticipated for the coming Fiscal Year ('75) that will incur some expense against the remaining 211 (d) funds:

(1) Continue with institutional resources as many of the current course offerings as is feasible, revise the curriculum as necessary, conserving funds where possible through scheduling courses in alternative semesters or years and through other measures to conserve faculty resources.

(2) Jointly sponsor the Fifth Summer Institute in the Languages of Indo-China from June 17 through August 8, 1974.

(3) Continue the acquisition of more important library and research materials (including publications from North Viet-Nam) and eliminating less important materials. Grant funds will be used here.

(4) Seek opportunities to establish university linkages with Vietnamese and other academic institutions, foundations, federal and multilateral agencies, societies and other organizations for the purposes of sharing knowledge and participating in practical applications of knowledge available both within the United States and abroad. Grant funds will support these efforts to the extent available.

(5) Seek external funding for additional research projects and their resultant publications. Some Grant funds will be utilized for these publications.

(6) Seek external funds to continue publication of Southeast Asia: An International Quarterly. Institutional funds will be utilized by SIU Foundation personnel in fund-raising with Grant funds used to support only publication costs.

The SIU Edwardsville Asian Studies Program will include the following activities during the extension year of the Grant:

(1) Completion of the minor concentration program in Asian studies so that the courses listed above can be made available to interested students.

(2) Organization of a symposium volume on "East Asia and the United Nations" for publication by the Southern Illinois University Press at Edwardsville or a respectable commercial press in the United States. The general theme of the symposium will be on the role of the United Nations in East Asia and the expectation of East Asian countries to the United Nations in terms of peace-making, peace-keeping, and economic development. About eight Edwardsville faculty members and outside scholars are expected to participate in the project. There will be no meetings. However, contributors of the symposium volume are encouraged to exchange their views and papers among themselves. The organizational work of the symposium is still underway and is expected to be completed in about two months.

(3) Preparation of a book on Sino-Japanese Relations: Possible Conflicts and Solutions by Gene T. Hsiao.

(4) Completion of the editing work by Gene T. Hsiao for Dick Wilson's book on Neutralization of Southeast Asia, which, as indicated above, is scheduled to be published by Praeger in late 1974 or early 1975.

(5) Completion of the appointment of a Japan specialist in the Faculty of Government.

(6) Continuation of negotiations with the Japan Foundation and other external funding agencies for grants to support ASP activities.

VIII. Report of Expenditures:

Because of the Grant extension to include FY 75, this budget report becomes simply another annual expenditure report. The next annual report should represent a completed account of the entire \$1,000,000.00 grant. Likewise, this present report includes a statement of the exact funds remaining for FY 75 as well as an itemized account of the previous five years' expenses.

It should be noted that this budgetary report in no way fulfills the requirements of a complete account audit. A thorough audit will only occur once all the expenditures have been completed and the final summary report is being drafted. These should take place in late 1975. At that time a much more detailed budget and expenditure justification and verification will be drafted. This current report and budget outline therefore serve only to indicate expenditures and a general budgetary framework for FY 74.

TABLE I

Distribution of 211(d) Grant Funds and Contributions From Other Sources of Funding
Review Period 1 July 1973 to 30 June 1974

(List all grant related activities)	211(d) Expenditures				Non 211(d) Funding Amount
	Period Under Review	Cumulative Total	Projected Next Year	Projected to end of Grant	
a. Carbondale					
Research	23,399.20	178,380.57	4,400.00	182,780.57	
Teaching	47,507.47	362,551.56	9,000.00	371,551.56	
Libraries	5,301.62	50,398.66	2,960.00	53,358.66	
Consultation	1,024.82	3,565.50	600.00	4,165.50	
Publication	13,029.16	109,574.93	9,000.00	118,574.93	Overhead contributed (SIU-C)
Other-Staff travel	4,599.69	25,560.28	1,300.00	26,860.28	
Fellowships	3,982.50	101,708.50		101,708.50	59% X \$66,138.98 (Salary & Wages) =
Total	<u>98,844.46</u>	<u>831,740.00</u>	<u>27,260.00</u>	<u>859,000.00</u>	\$39,022.00
b. Edwardsville					
Research	2,584.74	9,379.67	4,000.00	13,379.67	
Teaching	9,242.82	23,002.56	13,200.00	36,202.56	
Libraries	3,333.04	17,602.40	3,046.62	20,649.02	\$2,500.00 SIU-E contribution to ASP library
Consultation	12,448.13	26,151.25	2,000.00	28,151.25	
Publication	8,348.10	9,593.84	1,000.00	10,593.84	Overhead contributed (SIU-E)
Other-Staff travel	7,117.10	13,968.66	2,000.00	15,968.66	
Fellowships	2,430.00	15,055.00	1,000.00	16,055.00	50.8% X \$20,444.86 (Salary & Wages) =
Total	<u>45,503.93</u>	<u>114,753.38</u>	<u>26,246.62</u>	<u>141,000.00</u>	\$10,385.00
c. Total 211(d)					
Research	25,983.94	187,760.24	8,400.00	196,160.24	
Teaching	56,750.29	385,554.12	22,200.00	407,754.12	
Libraries	8,634.66	68,001.06	6,006.62	74,007.68	
Consultation	13,472.95	29,716.75	2,600.00	32,316.75	
Publication	21,377.26	119,168.77	10,000.00	129,168.77	
Other-Staff travel	11,716.79	39,528.94	3,300.00	42,828.94	
Fellowships	6,412.50	116,763.50	1,000.00	117,763.50	
Total	<u>144,348.39</u>	<u>946,493.38</u>	<u>53,506.62</u>	<u>1,000,000.00</u>	

Expenditure Report (Actual and Projected)

Under Institutional Grant #AID/csd-2514

Review Period: July 1973 thru June 30, 1974

Line Items	Expenditures to Date		Projected Expenditures Year Six	Total
	Period Under Review	Cumulative Total		
Carbondale				
Personnel	76,163.87	542,311.00	13,400.00	555,711.00
Fellowships	3,982.50	101,708.50		101,708.50
Travel	7,778.14	96,815.28	1,300.00	98,115.28
Library	<u>10,919.95</u>	<u>90,905.22</u>	<u>12,560.00</u>	<u>103,465.22</u>
Total	98,844.46	831,740.00	27,260.00	859,000.00
Edwardsville				
Personnel	23,282.04	46,773.54	19,200.00	65,973.54
Fellowships	2,430.00	15,055.00	1,000.00	16,055.00
Travel	8,110.75	22,361.97	2,000.00	24,361.97
Library	<u>11,681.14</u>	<u>30,562.87</u>	<u>4,046.62</u>	<u>34,609.49</u>
Total	45,503.93	114,753.38	26,246.62	141,000.00
Total 211(d)				
Personnel	99,445.91	589,084.54	32,600.00	621,684.54
Fellowshipss	6,412.50	116,763.50	1,000.00	117,763.50
Travel	15,888.89	119,177.25	3,300.00	122,477.25
Library	<u>22,601.09</u>	<u>121,468.09</u>	<u>16,606.62</u>	<u>138,074.71</u>
Total	144,348.39	946,493.38	53,506.62	1,000,000.00

APPENDIX I

THE ROLE OF EXTERNAL POWERS
IN THE INDOCHINA CRISIS

Edited with an Introduction
by
Gene T. Hsiao
Professor of Government and
Director of Asian Studies

Southern Illinois University at Edwardsville

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 - 8 Australia - Adrian S. Brown
 - 9 Japan and the Vietnam War - Young C. Kim
 - 10 Conclusion - Harold C. Hinton
- Contributors

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King C. Chen, Associate Professor of Political Science, Rutgers University.

John R. Thomas, Manager of the Soviet Program, National Science Foundation.

Roy U. T. Kim, Assistant Professor of Political Science, Drexel University.

Young C. Kim, Assistant Professor of Political Science, George Washington University.

Adrian S. Brown, graduate student at The American University.

Harold C. Hinton, Professor of Political Science and International Affairs, George Washington University.

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ASIAN STUDIES: OCCASIONAL PAPER SERIES

- No. 6 The Damansky/Chenpao Island Incidents:
 A Case Study of Syntactic Patterns in Crisis Diplomacy
 by George Ginsburgs
- No. 7 Elite Composition and Revolutionary Change in China: 1965-69
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- No. 8 China's Foreign Policy:
 Recent Developments
 by Harold C. Hinton
- No. 9 The Chinese Foreign Ministry Elite and the Cultural Revolution
 by Ying mao-Kau and Christopher J. Szymanski

Legal Aspects of the Foreign Trade of The People's Republic of China

A symposium volume growing out of a conference of that same name held in September of 1971. The volume is in the process of being published.

APPENDIX II

SINO-AMERICAN DETENTE AND ITS POLICY IMPLICATIONS

edited by

Gene T. Hsiao

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亞洲問題研究

The Sino-Japanese Reapprochement:
A Relationship of Ambivalence*

by Gene T. Hsiao

Asian Studies: Occasional Paper Series, number 10
Gene T. Hsiao, General Editor

SIU Southern Illinois University at Edwardsville

*reprinted from *The China Quarterly* 57 (January/March 1974) ed. David C. Wilson,
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Sato's Dilemma

The Chou-Tanaka Initiative

The Beginning of Normalization

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The Participation of the PRC in the United Nations

by William R. Feeney

Asian Studies: Occasional Paper Series, number 11

(The attachment indicated above will be forwarded upon completion of publication.)

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NEUTRALIZATION OF SOUTHEAST ASIA

by

Dick Wilson

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Gene T. Hsiao

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The Organization of CHINA'S FOREIGN TRADE

Gene T. Hsiao

China's foreign trade is carried out by a vast complex state organization centering around the Ministry of Foreign Trade (MOFT) with the assistance of the China Council for the Promotion of International Trade (CCPIT) and a host of other government agencies, banks, and insurance companies. The following discussion addresses itself to the basic organizational structures of the MOFT and the CCPIT as well as their main functions in trade operations.

The MOFT works under the direct supervision of the State Council and its Staff Office of Finance and Trade, and is coordinated by the Department of Finance and Trade Work of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party. Vice Premier Li Hsien-nien heads both the Staff Office and the Department, and Mr. Li Ch'iang is currently Minister of Foreign Trade. Specialized in engineering and telecommunications, Minister Li has been a top trade official of the People's Republic since November 1952 when he served as trade counselor in Moscow. Two years later, he became Vice Minister of Foreign Trade until his appointment to the present portfolio in October 1973.

In between, however, he twice left the MOFT for other assignments. The first time was in the latter half of the 1950's when he undertook positions in the Institute of Technology of the Chinese Academy of Sciences, the China Electronics Society, the Electronics Research Institute, the Sino-Soviet Joint Committee for Scientific and Technological Cooperation, and the Scientific Planning Commission of the State Council; the second time was in the early 1960's when he was assigned to the Commission for Economic Relations with Foreign

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Countries as Vice Chairman (the Commission later became a Ministry). With this background, the new appointment may be seen as an expression of China's increasing interest in the importation of Western technology.

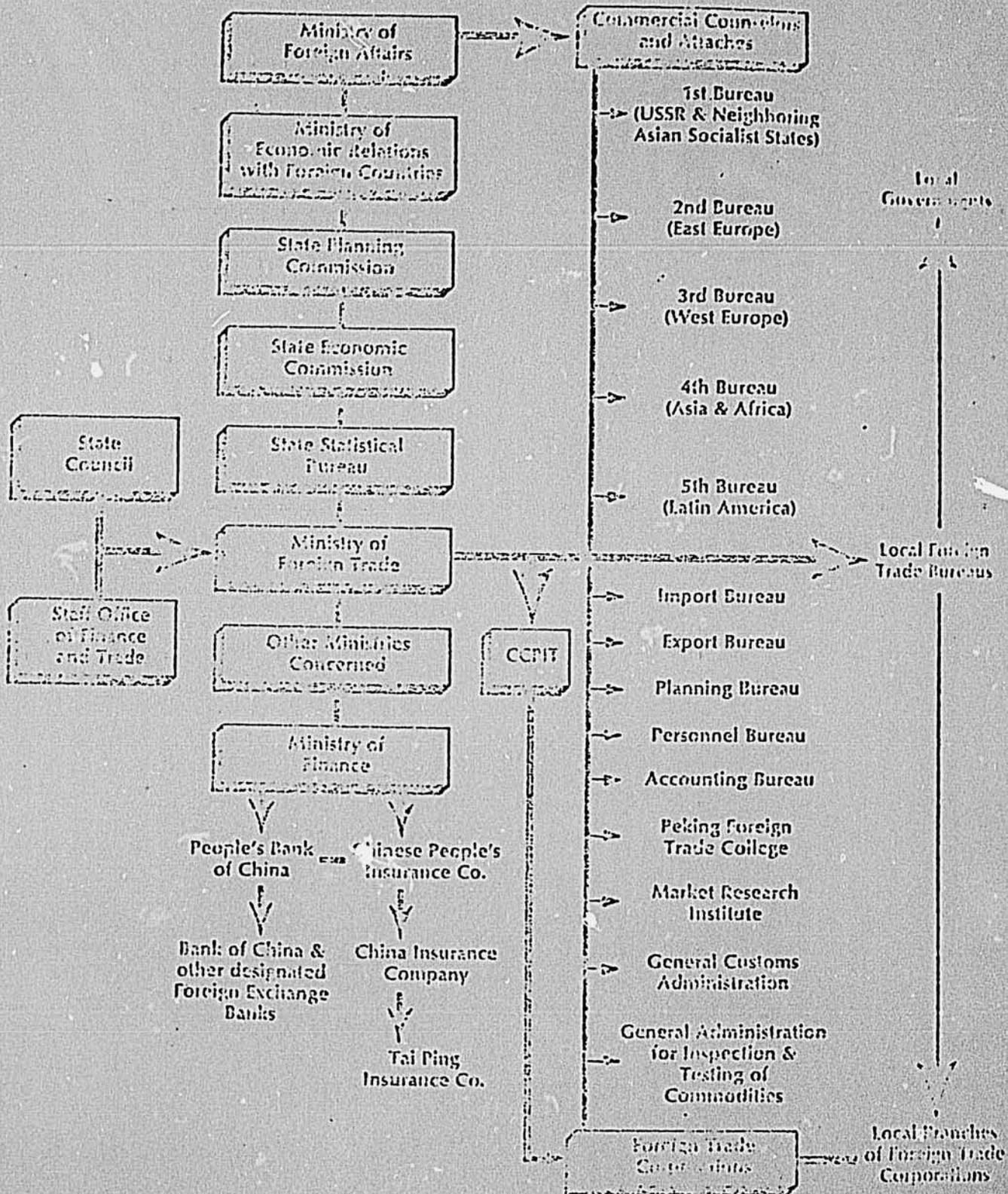
The Organization of the MOFT

Organizationally, the MOFT is divided into five regional bureaus dealing with the Soviet Union and other neighboring socialist states, East Europe, West Europe, Afro-Asian nations, and Latin America; three functional bureaus handling import, export, and planning affairs; two administrative offices managing personnel and accounting matters; two specialized agencies for customs affairs and commodity inspection; one market research institute; one foreign trade personnel training school; eight national foreign trade corporations; one chartering corporation; one transportation corporation; and one publication center. As China's trade with the United States has begun to develop, it seems likely that this may be reflected in some rearrangement of regional bureaus in the near future.

In addition, the MOFT exercises direct supervision over its local counterparts, called "foreign trade bureaus", appoints commercial counselors and attachés to the Chinese diplomatic missions abroad, assigns permanent or visiting official trade delegations overseas, develops trade relations and technical cooperation with foreign states, and concludes trade treaties and agreements with foreign governments on behalf of the People's Republic.

Under the Chinese socialist system, foreign trade is an integral part of national economic planning. The MOFT receives control figures from the State Planning Commission and the State Economic Commission for annual and long-range imports and exports on the basis of the overall economic goals of the nation, and then maps out general import and export plans in accordance with China's political relations with each individual trading nation, its existing contractual commitments to foreign partners, the nature of import and export commodities involved, world market conditions, the

Ministry of Foreign Trade



Source: Gene Hsiao

APPENDIX V - (Cont'd)

sources of foreign supply and demand, domestic demand and export capability, as well as the amount of foreign currencies and external financing available.

These general plans are then transmitted to the national foreign trade corporations as guidelines for the making of specific import and export plans. After review by the MOFT, these specific plans become part of the general plans which, in turn, become an integrated part of the national economic plan. Finally, after approval by the State Council, the MOFT assumes the ultimate responsibility of supervising the national corporations in executing the specific plans.

Local Bureaus

In order to protect the national economy and facilitate socialist economic planning, the MOFT requires all state and private import and export firms to register with local foreign trade bureaus. In the case of foreign firms, such registration is to be recommended by a local Department of Foreign Affairs and approved by the MOFT before the firms can operate at a designated place. Permits are required for the importation and exportation of all goods except those exempted by the MOFT. Imports exempt from licensing consist of twenty-three categories, such as gifts; and exports exempt from licensing, seventeen categories.

Traders are classified into three general groups: (1) foreign trade corporations exclusively owned by the state or under state-private joint management, (2) private traders of Chinese or foreign nationalities, and (3) other enterprises, state organs, social groups, schools, and individuals. Procedures for the application of import or export permits are basically the same for all three groups, namely, each applicant must fill out an import or export form to be approved by an MOFT bureau of a local foreign trade bureau. With this approval, he then prepares another application, known as a Schedule of Import or Export Goods, for the examination and release of his cargo by the customs office.

The application, however, must be accompanied by specified documents for customs scrutiny. In the case of imports, these are: bills of lading, invoices and their duplicate copies, packing lists, and contracts, manufacturer's invoices, certificates of origin, certificates of provenance and other documents when required. In the case of exports, the specified documents are: shipping orders or consignment notes, invoices, packing lists, contracts, testing certificates and other documents when required.

Customs

In conformity with the state's policy of control and protection, the Chinese Customs was assigned a critical role in the operation of foreign trade. Prior to

the founding of the People's Republic, there were a total of 173 customs houses in China with a staff of 12,000, including 234 Europeans and Americans. In addition to its normal duties, the Customs also exercised such functions as coastal guard patrol and administration of harbor affairs. In fact, customs revenues were held as securities against the payment of indemnities and loans to foreign countries by the pre-1949 Chinese government.

Under the new government, all these extra functions of the Customs were either abolished or transferred to other government agencies and the 173 customs houses were reduced to seventy-eight, of which thirty were district customs offices (*kuan*), thirteen were branches (*fan-kuan*), and thirty-five were subbranches (*chih-kuan*). The General Customs Administration is a subordinate unit of the MOFT. The organizational establishment, alteration, or abolition of its branches and subbranches is within the sole jurisdiction of the MOFT, subject only to the advice and consent of other central and local government agencies concerned. Operationally, local customs offices, like local foreign trade bureaus, work under the dual leadership and supervision of local governments and the MOFT.

Protective Tariff Policy

China adopts a protective tariff policy by which the state provides either low rates or exemptions for capital equipment, industrial raw materials, agricultural machinery, grain seeds, fertilizers, and other things which China produces only in limited quantities or cannot produce at all. On the other hand, the state imposes high duty rates on goods abundantly produced or manufactured in the country and on manufactures and semi-manufactures not amply produced in the country at present but which may be developed in the future.

For luxuries and nonessentials, the state stipulates even higher duty rates. In addition, the government provides reduced duty rates for imports purchased and shipped from countries having "mutually beneficial" trade treaties or agreements with China, while general duty rates are levied on imports from countries which do not have such treaties or agreements with China. The reduced duty rates for imports range from 5 to 150 per cent, and the general duty rates from 7.5 to 400 per cent.

Imports are classified into 17 groups, 89 types, and 939 items. Customs valuations are on the basis of CIF prices. For exports from China, all but 26 export items are exempt from duties. The dutiable value of these items is assessed on the basis of FOB prices. If the normal wholesale market value for imports or the FOB value for exports cannot be ascertained, the duty-paying value shall be determined by the Customs. Beyond those provided for in the tariff, duty exemptions are accorded to certain imports and exports.

(APPENDIX V - Cont'd)
Inspection

For the purpose of developing foreign trade and protecting standards of domestic production, the MOFT operates a General Administration for the Inspection and Testing of Commodities with about twenty-seven bureaus throughout the country. The local bureaus and their branches are equipped with modern apparatus and instruments, and staffed by experienced technicians to meet their particular requirements. At the request of the concerned foreign trade corporation, a local bureau determines the weight of export merchandise and inspects the quality of the materials used in packing and the packing itself. In addition, the local bureau also handles notary work relating to a foreign trade transaction. In all, the bureau issues four types of documents to assist the operation of foreign trade: Certificate of Origin, Certificate of Inspection and Testing, Survey Report for Weight, and Notary Certificate.

Trade Corporations

China started its state trading operations with six national corporations in 1950. After a long process of expansion, merger, and reorganization, there are now a total of eleven under the MOFT. Of these, eight are engaged in regular merchandise trade. They cover: cereals, oils, and foodstuffs; chemical products; light industrial products; machinery; technical import; metals and minerals; native produce and animal by-products; and textiles. The China National Publication Center (*Guozhi Shudian*) imports and exports books and periodicals in Chinese and foreign languages, and arranges subscriptions to newspapers and periodicals published in China on behalf of foreign readers. The China National Chartering Corporation handles the chartering of vessels and the booking of shipping space required for Chinese import and export cargoes, does similar business on behalf of principals abroad, and canvasses cargoes for ship owners. The China National Foreign Trade Transportation Corporation arranges customs clearance and delivery of import and export cargoes by land, sea and air, or by post. Each of these eleven corporations has branches in China, and most of them have agents or representatives overseas.

The corporation, unlike the other MOFT organizations mentioned above which are state organs and usually do not participate in civil law activities, engages directly in trade and is responsible for its own losses and profits. As such, it assumes juristic personality and implements the foreign trade plan through the formation of contracts with both domestic and foreign partners.

In theory, a juristic person must meet four requirements. First, it must be an organization approved by the state and governed by a charter (i.e., articles of incorporation). Second, it must possess a property sepa-

rate from its own members and other organizations and independently controlled by its own will. Third, it must be able to assume property liabilities in civil matters; the treasury of the state is not responsible for its obligations. Fourth, it must be able to use its own name to participate in civil lawsuits as plaintiff or defendant. In practice, China has never published any corporation charters and the state treasury supports all corporation business activities, including liabilities arising from foreign claims. x11

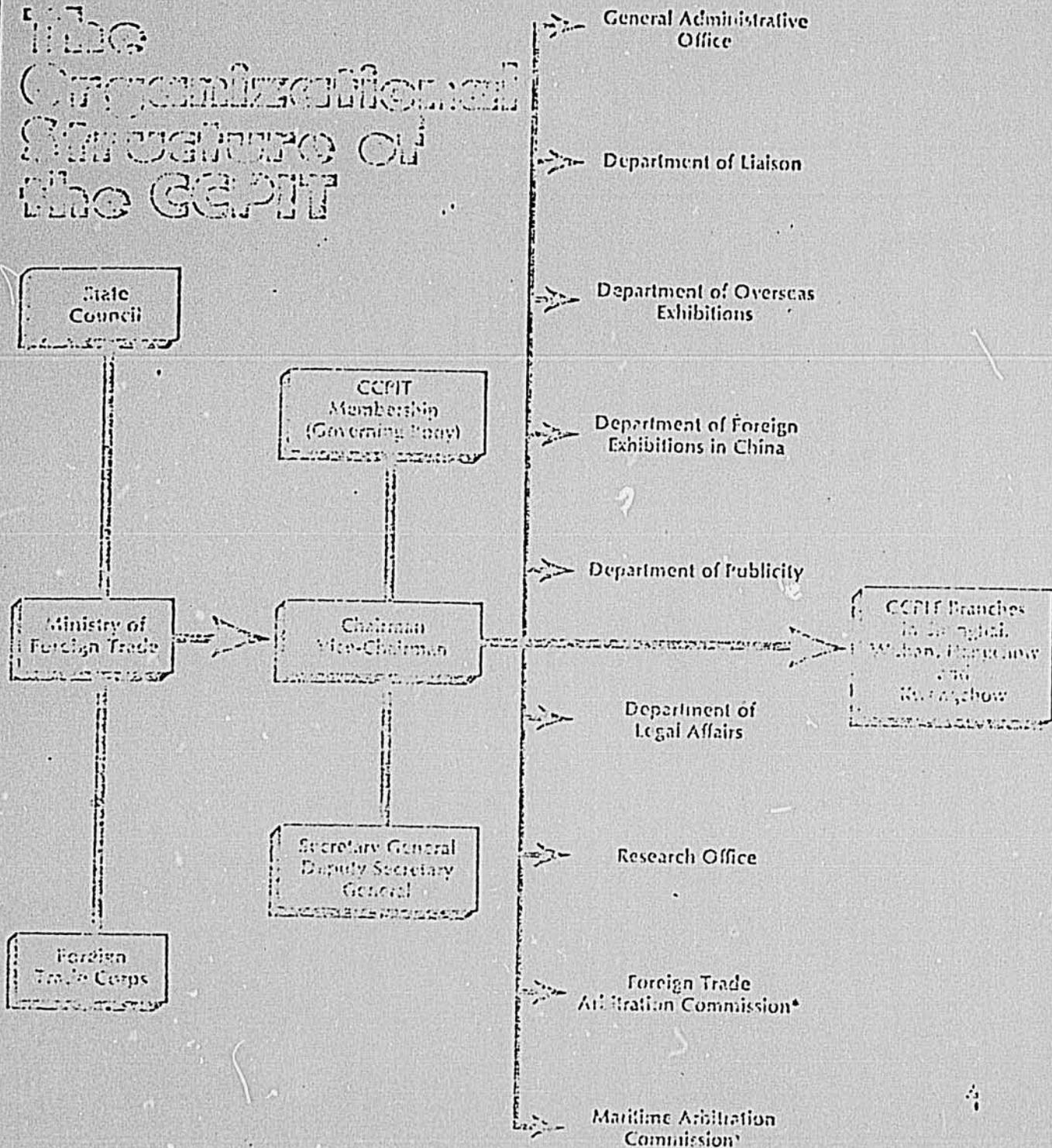
A Chinese foreign trade corporation is not a consuming or producing unit but a middleman in the planned economy. As such, it does not have fixed assets but a working capital which is appropriated to it by the state and is controlled by the People's Bank of China. For transactions with socialist countries, all payments, clearing accounts, and exchange quotations are managed by this bank according to the agreements between the parties concerned. In trade with non-socialist countries approximately fifteen semi-government banks serve as foreign exchange agencies for settlement of international payments with the Bank of China as the principal agent.

Another important element in China's trade operation is the insurance business which is represented by the Chinese People's Insurance Company and assisted by two major state-private establishments: The China Insurance Company, Limited, and the Tai Ping Insurance Company, Limited, the latter being incorporated in Hong Kong. Together, they maintain an extensive network throughout the world, and write various types of policies such as Ocean Marine, Land Transportation, Aviation, Postal Sendings, and Hulls.

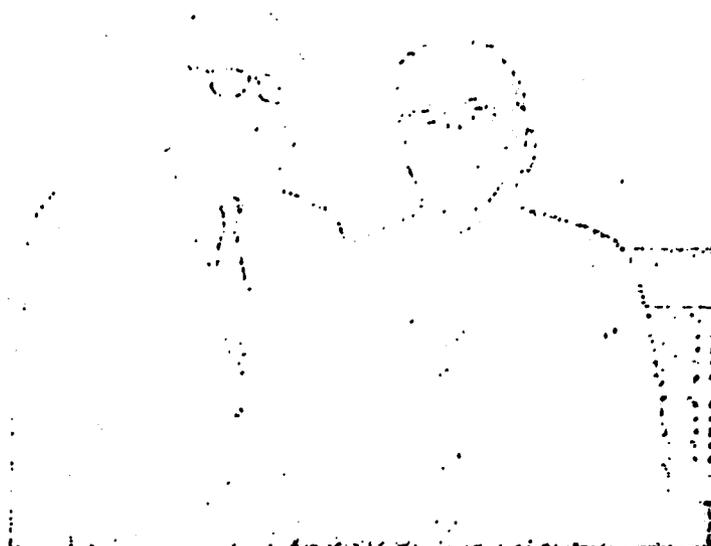
The CCPIT and the MOFT

The formal structural relationship of the CCPIT to the MOFT is ambiguous. The decree or corporate charter that created the CCPIT in 1952 after the International Economic Conference in Moscow has never been made known. In official English literature, such as the *Peking Review*, the CCPIT is positively identified as "a public body and an independent legal person . . . comprised of the state foreign trade enterprises, representatives of joint state-private exporters and importers, economic, trade and legal experts and foreign trade workers." In Chinese publications, the CCPIT as a "legal person" is never mentioned. It has always been defined as "a permanent agency performing duties similar to those of the Chamber of International Commerce in other countries." The discrepancies between these two versions, however, seem to be not a serious issue if account is taken of the facts that the CCPIT itself does not engage in direct transactions, and its agreements are all private pre-contract arrangements without legal binding force upon other persons. Judging from the composition of its membership and its activities, however, the CCPIT is clearly a constituent part of China's state foreign

The Organizational Structure of the CCPIT



* The two arbitration commissions are independent units under the CCPIT.
Source: Gene Hsiao



Mr. Wang Yao-ting, Chairman of the CCPIT (right), with D. C. Burnham, Chairman of the National Council's mission to China, November 1973, during talks in Peking.

trade organization supervised by the MOFT.

Initially the membership of the CCPIT consisted of seventeen prominent bankers, economists, and trade union workers with Nan Han-ch'en, then President of the People's Bank of China, as Chairman. Near the end of the 1950's, this membership was expanded to twenty-three, who formed the governing body of the entire CCPIT organization. During the Cultural Revolution, the old membership was dissolved and Mr. Liu Hsi-wen replaced Nan Han-ch'en as acting Chairman.

Mr. Liu has long been associated with MOFT: Deputy Director of the Third Bureau in charge of West European affairs (1955-1960), director of the fourth Bureau in charge of Asian and African affairs (1960-1964), Assistant Minister (1964-1969), and Vice Minister since December 1969. In addition, he also served as "a leading member" of the China-Japan Memorandum Trade Office from 1968 to 1974 when this particular office was closed down as a result of the conclusion of an intergovernmental trade agreement between China and Japan. A few months before that, in October 1973, a new trade official, named Wang Yao-ting, became Chairman of the CCPIT. However, no information is available about his previous career, nor has the new membership been made known.

The Structure of the CCPIT

Directly subordinate to the Chairman are four Vice Chairmen (Wang Wen-lin, Li Yung-ting, Li Ch'uan, and Li Hsi-fu) and a staff headed by a Secretary-General and a Deputy Secretary-General. As it was originally formed, the staff consisted of the following units:

General Administrative Office, responsible for daily administrative, financial, secretarial and personal work.

Department of Liaison, responsible for establishing xv contacts with Chinese and foreign corporations and trade institutions, organizing overseas tours in connection with trade, economic and technological affairs, receiving foreign visitors, and handling private trade agreements and protocols signed in the name of the CCPIT.

Department of Overseas Exhibitions, responsible for organizing and operating economic and trade exhibitions overseas.

Department of Foreign Exhibitions in China, responsible for assisting foreign institutions in operating exhibitions in China.

Department of Publicity, responsible for publishing foreign trade periodicals and other information concerning China's trade and economy.

Department of Legal Affairs, responsible for handling legal and administrative problems in connection with foreign trade and maritime affairs as well as registration of foreign trademarks.

Research Office, responsible for studying international economic institutions and relations.

In addition to the above, the CCPIT has four branches in Shanghai, Wuhan, Hengchow and Kwangchow (or Canton), each consisting of a governing body and a staff similar to those of the CCPIT. The Foreign Trade Arbitration Commission and the Maritime Arbitration Commission under the CCPIT were both created by the government.

In carrying out all these activities, the CCPIT works very closely with the various administrative units of the MOFT and the national foreign trade corporations. In fact, there is evidence that the personnel of the CCPIT are interchangeable with those of the MOFT and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Such a practice obviously arose from the need to maintain a certain degree of semi-official contact with those countries in which China does have a trade interest but does not have formal diplomatic representation. Indeed, it should be noted that the People's Republic was recognized by no more than twenty-eight states when the CCPIT came into being in 1952.

Until the Sino-American detente in 1971, China was still represented diplomatically in no more than sixty countries whereas her trade relations had expanded to more than 130 countries. In all these years, there was no doubt that the CCPIT played a very useful role in handling those trade affairs which the government of the People's Republic could not officially and directly handle. Now since China has established diplomatic ties with more than ninety states, the political aspect of the CCPIT's function is likely to diminish. Particularly in relationship with the United States, the CCPIT's major function is likely to be one of handling matters concerning bilateral trade, as interstate affairs of a diplomatic nature can be properly dealt with by the Liaison Office. ■

APPENDIX VI

THE LEGAL UNIVERSE OF NORTH VIETNAM
IN THE SIXTIES

by

George Ginsburgs

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