

# MANAGEMENT OF PRESS ACTIVITIES OF THE CHINESE IN THE SOUTH OF VIETNAM UNDER THE REPUBLIC OF VIETNAM (1955-1975)

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Due to the geographical and cultural proximity to Vietnam, the Chinese came to settle in Vietnam early, often and in large numbers. Depending on historical, political and economic circumstances, most Vietnamese governments have their own policies towards the Chinese in Vietnam. The government of the Republic of Vietnam established in 1955 in South Vietnam, there are also “concerns” about the growth of the Chinese community in areas such as nationality, economy and culture. Therefore, this government soon introduced measures to manage the Chinese community in South Vietnam, especially in terms of culture. This article focuses on understanding a number of measures taken by the government of the Republic of Vietnam to manage press activities of the Chinese community. The research presents an overall picture of the journalistic activities of the Chinese community in South Vietnam, along with initial assessments of the management of the Republic of Vietnam government over the press activities of the Chinese community in South Vietnam in the period of 1955-1975.

**Keywords:** *Chinese; The journalistic activities of the Chinese community; Republic of Vietnam; The South of Vietnam.*

## 1. Introduction

The press activity of the Chinese in South Vietnam (1955-1975) is essentially an activity of their social organization. Usually Chinese groups in Vietnam are grouped into Bangs and Associations depending on their birthplace and work. Most of these State organizations, Associations have a newspaper as the mouthpiece of their community. Therefore, referring to the issue of press activities of the Chinese people usually refers to the activities of their forms of social organization. In this field of research, there are some remarkable Vietnamese research works such as: Nguyen De in 2008 studied “Social organization of the Chinese in the South”. This is the first research to provide a systematic review of the forms of social organization of the Chinese in the South, thereby highlighting the characteristics of these social organizations. The author dedicates a chapter to the research of the social organization of the Chinese in South Vietnam in the period of 1955 - 1975, in this part of the research, the author has provided a large amount of field data on social organizations of the Chinese. The research work “Han stele in the Chinese Assembly Hall in Ho Chi Minh City” was published in 1998 by the Han Nom Research Center and its collaborators with author Li Ta Na. Li Ta Na’s Introduction outlines the situation of overseas

Chinese, the research of Chinese in Southeast Asian countries and goes deeper into some issues surrounding the Assembly Hall such as: “assembly and temples”, “companies and associations”, “state chiefs and leaders”. Although, these research works mentioned the role of the State and the Chinese assembly, but did not specifically mention an annual activity of these organizations which is the press activities of the Chinese. The new point of this research is that it has exploited the material source that is the archive fonts currently preserved at the National Archives Center II (Ho Chi Minh City) including the following fonts: The backdrop of the Revolutionary Military Council (1963-1965), the National Leadership Committee’s backdrop (1965-1967), the Presidential Palace of the First Republic (1955-1963), the Presidential Palace of the Second Republic (1967-1975) on the press activities of the Chinese. At the same time, the article systematically summarizes the measures of the government of the Republic of Vietnam to manage the press of the Chinese community, activities of the Chinese press in South Vietnam and initially made an assessment of this activity.

## 2. Research overview

Up to now, many authors and scientists have been interested in and researched the management of press activities of the Chinese in South Vietnam

under the Republic of Vietnam, including a number of typical research works as: Trinh Thi Mai Linh (2014), “Policy of the Saigon government towards the Chinese in South Vietnam”, Doctoral Thesis, Ho Chi Minh City University of Education; Nghiem Ky Hong, The article “Overview of archives of the Republic of Vietnam (1955-1975)”, Portal of University of Social Sciences and Humanities, Vietnam National University, Ho Chi Minh City; Duong Van Huy (2011), “Chinese people in Vietnamese society in the first half of the 19<sup>th</sup> century”, Doctoral Thesis in History, Academy of Social Sciences; Nghiem Ky Hong, “Some issues in research on office administration and archival studies”, Publishing House of National University Ho Chi Minh City, 2014; Nguyen Thi Hieu, “On the Integrity and Uniqueness of the Cochinchina Governor’s Palace Documentary Font - World Heritage Potential”, Proceedings of the Documentary Workshop on Cochinchina Governor’s Palace - Potential Documentary Heritage, Publishing House of National University Ho Chi Minh City, 2014; Tran Khanh (2002), “The Chinese in Vietnamese society: the French colonial period and under the Saigon regime”, Publishing House of Social Sciences, Hanoi; Doan Them (1966), “Twenty years through day to day work 1945-1964”, Publishing House of Nam Chi Tung Thu, Saigon; Tsai Maw Kuey (1968), “Chinese in South Vietnam”, Doctoral Thesis, National Library of Paris; Nguyen Van Tham, Vuong Dinh Quyen, Dao Thi Dien, Nghiem Ky Hong, Vietnam Archives History, Publishing House of National University Ho Chi Minh City, 2012... The above research works are a valuable material source, helping the author to inherit, supplementing and perfecting the content of the author’s research.

### 3. Research Methods

Regarding this research content, the author uses some main methods such as: Methods of collecting primary and secondary documents; method of synthesizing, analyzing based on available materials related to the management of press activities of the Chinese in South Vietnam under the Republic of Vietnam, thereby clarifying the author’s research problem.

### 4. Research results

#### 4.1. Some measures to manage press activities of the Chinese in South Vietnam (1955-1975)

After the government of the Republic of Vietnam issued measures to manage the nationality issue of the Chinese community in South Vietnam, then there are economic measures (the prohibition of foreigners, in which the majority are overseas Chinese who are not allowed to do 11 occupations throughout the territory of the Republic of Vietnam), aimed at hitting the number of Chinese who hesitates not to apply for Vietnamese citizenship.

The combination of these two measures has brought 231,158/232,397 overseas Chinese over 18 years old naturalize Vietnamese nationality, the number of overseas Chinese over 18 years old who have not been naturalized Vietnamese nationality in theory to be 1,239, in fact about 2,500 people, as of January 31<sup>st</sup> -1960. Although after the above decrees of the government, the Chinese occupying ... became citizens of the Republic of Vietnam, but they still exist separately in their states and associations in many respects. Especially State, the Chinese Association still show the spirit of “leading” their community through the press. The statistical table below shows that almost any State or Association of the Chinese community has a newspaper that represents their voice to the government and other community groups.

The factors that hinder the policy of the government of the Republic of Vietnam in its efforts to make the Chinese community who have lived in Vietnam for a long time, become citizens of the Republic of Vietnam, have to mention the issues of schools and movies, literary products, voices and especially newspapers. In the early stages, the government of the Republic of Vietnam paid little attention to the factors mentioned above. Therefore, despite struggling with more effective and larger-scale policies, the government of the Republic of Vietnam still could not prevent, nor eliminate the “Chinese factor”, on the contrary gives it the opportunity to challenge.

According to the monthly report of the Nam Viet Information Office, as of January 24<sup>th</sup>, 1955, there were 13 Chinese-language daily newspapers in South Vietnam, while there were only nine Vietnamese-language newspapers in the South. Particularly, the daily newspaper issue in Saigon, as of January 5<sup>th</sup>, 1956 to be 16 Vietnamese-language newspapers, 2 French-language newspapers and 10 Chinese-language newspapers. The number of Chinese-language newspapers has not decreased, on the contrary, it tends to increase in the following years. According to the statistics until December 31<sup>st</sup>, 1961, the number of daily newspapers in Saigon including 17 Vietnamese newspapers, 11 Chinese newspapers, 1 French newspaper.

The majority of Chinese newspapers are owned by private companies or by overseas Chinese enterprises contributing shares to the founding, especially the “Viet - Hoa Soir” newspaper, which has shares of the representative agency of the Taiwanese government. The number of readers of Chinese-language newspapers is up to 50,000 people, of which 90% buy long-term newspapers, an average from 17 to 20 Chinese people, 1 person reads Chinese-language newspapers. This rate is higher than the percentage of Vietnamese who read Vietnamese-language newspapers. Particularly in

Cho Lon, according to the documents of the Press Office in 1968, there were 7 Chinese-language newspapers, published every day, with a total of 30,000 to 40,000 sheets. If comparing to the number of overseas Chinese residing in Vietnam, which is only about 2,600 people, the number of Chinese-language newspapers is indeed worthy of attention from the government of the Republic of Vietnam.

The press activities of the Chinese in Vietnam were initially managed by their forms of social organization: Li Su Assembly Hall of China and Chinese States, Association of Overseas Chinese. Therefore, in order to manage the press activities of the Chinese community in South Vietnam. Therefore, in order to manage the press activities of the Chinese community in South Vietnam, the government of the Republic of Vietnam must manage the issue of the social organization of the Chinese, which has been formed in history. Therefore, by the end of 1959 and the beginning of 1960, the problem was raised about the need to disband the social organizations of the Chinese.

The meetings of the government of the Republic of Vietnam to discuss this issue began with the inter-ministerial meeting held on January 5<sup>th</sup>, 1959 and then the meeting on February 20<sup>th</sup>, 1960. The agency that proposes to dissolve the overseas Chinese and Asian overseas states to be the Office of China Affairs led by Nguyen Van Vang as a special commissioner. The Office of China Affairs is located at the Presidential Palace of the Republic of Vietnam, to be the agency in charge of Chinese affairs in the Republic of Vietnam established in 1956 by Ngo Dinh Diem.

In order to dissolve the Li Su Assembly Hall of China and the overseas Asian states in South Vietnam, the government of the Republic of Vietnam issued Decree No. 133-NV on the dissolution of the Chinese Assembly Halls and other overseas Asian states on June 10<sup>th</sup>, 1960. This decree addresses two main issues of social organization of the Chinese in South Vietnam. The first is the problem of abolishing the existence of social organization of the Chinese in South Vietnam; the second is to control the property of social organizations of the Chinese in South Vietnam.

In the period of Ngo Dinh Diem's government, regarding the social organization of the Chinese in South Vietnam, at this stage, the government of the Republic of Vietnam by a legal document (Decree No.133 - NV) has just abolished the existence of social organizations of the Chinese, recently assigned the assets of these social organizations to the local government to manage, a Vietnamese mayor, provincial governor and mayor are Vietnamese. As such, the assets of the Li Su Assembly Hall of China and the State of Overseas Chinese, including the newspapers mentioned above, now according

to Decree No. 133-NV, the management of these newspapers is assigned to a committee, headed by the head of an administrative unit is Vietnamese to manage. Because after the dissolution of the Li Su Assembly Hall of China and the overseas Asian states, the association's assets will be merged into the local public sector.

Through the period of Nguyen Van Thieu's government, the government also noticed: "The Chinese are too indifferent to "anti-Communist", sometimes helping to obstruct the army of the Republic of Vietnam. The division between the Vietnamese and the Chinese deepened after the damage to property of the Chinese people caused by some embezzled soldiers and policemen of the Republic of Vietnam to the Chinese who had acquired Vietnamese citizenship. Therefore, during the sessions of the cabinet council on February 22<sup>th</sup>, 1968 and on March 7<sup>th</sup>, 1968, President Nguyen Van Thieu instructed the Ministry of Home Affairs to study a policy towards the Chinese, including the issue of Chinese-language press management. An urgent issue in policy towards the group of Chinese who have naturalized in Vietnam. With the motto "Vietnamese people must read Vietnamese-language newspapers" of the government of the Republic of Vietnam, at the same time to limit the influence of Chinese-language newspapers in the Chinese-language press to lead the public opinion of the Chinese who have just entered Vietnam. In 1968, Special Commissar of China Affairs submitted to the President of the Republic of Vietnam a number of measures to be taken immediately with respect to the current Chinese-language press in South Vietnam by three measures such as: "Firstly, reducing the number of Chinese-language daily newspapers (currently 10 sheets) down to 3 sheets: one for the Bang He group, one for the Chaozhou-Fujian ethnic group, one for the Quang Dong group; Secondly, all three newspapers are published in two languages Vietnamese-Chinese; Thirdly, encouraging a Vietnamese compatriot to publish a Vietnamese-Chinese bilingual newspaper."

The Information Department agreed with the withdrawal of the Chinese-language issue, but this is indeed an issue that affects freedom of speech, so the government of the Republic of Vietnam has for a time mobilized newspaper owners to cooperate again. In fact, Chinese-language daily newspapers have only 4 pages, if published in two languages Vietnamese - Chinese, the newspaper's information seems to be poor. As for encouraging a Vietnamese to publish a newspaper in two languages Vietnamese - Chinese, financial support is required, because a newspaper in the context of poor information can hardly avoid losses.

Therefore, the Information Department proposed to the President of the Republic of Vietnam the

following measures: “Suspending permission to publish more Chinese-language newspapers; Forcing Chinese-language newspapers to dedicate part of their pages to Vietnamese-language articles; for Chinese-language newspapers that commit serious errors, it may be forced to suspend publication in order to gradually reduce the number of existing newspapers; mobilizing newspapers to voluntarily combine together to improve their profession and increase the number of readers, thereby withdrawing the number of newspapers.” The above proposal of the Information Department was approved by the President of the Republic of Vietnam on June 25<sup>th</sup>, 1963. However, the combination of Chinese-language newspapers in order to reduce the number of Chinese-language newspapers in South Vietnam has not yet been implemented.

At the Inter-Ministerial Council on June 30<sup>th</sup>, 1965, a measure was proposed to reduce the number of Chinese-language newspapers. The Ministry of Information and Psychology of the Republic of Vietnam proposed to arrest Chinese newspapers to publish articles in Vietnamese. At the meeting of the Cabinet Council on July 27<sup>th</sup>, 1965, it was decided to withdraw the number of Chinese-language newspapers to only 3 pages. In 1969, the government of the Republic of Vietnam took the following measures: Ministry of Information to disseminate leaflets and books “denounce Communism” in the regions of the East China Sea and “Vietnamese of Chinese descent”, cooperated with the Taiwan Embassy on “psychological work of overseas Chinese”. Mobilizing Chinese-language newspapers to write more articles with “anti-Communist” character and uphold national justice. The Vietnamese government also sponsored a number of “anti-Communist” Chinese to publish Chinese language newspapers. The Inter-ministerial meeting on October 3<sup>th</sup>, 1969 proposed measures and was approved by the President of the Republic of Vietnam on March 23<sup>th</sup>, 1970: “strictly control imported or domestic Chinese language publications; minimize the import of Chinese language books and newspapers; restrict the import of Chinese films; force existing Chinese-language newspapers to publish bilingually.”

Thus, in the field of Chinese language press management, the government of the Republic of Vietnam focuses on measures to limit the publication of Chinese language newspapers, forcing these newspapers to publish a number of articles in Vietnamese, minimizing the import of Chinese books and movies. At the same time, launching a campaign to spread the national language script among the Chinese and force the Chinese who have naturalized Vietnam to a certain age to be able to read and write Vietnamese.

#### **4.2. Press activities of the Chinese community**

#### ***in South Vietnam (1955-1975)***

As of January 5<sup>th</sup>, 1956, in Saigon, there were 16 newspapers in Vietnamese, 02 newspapers in French and 10 newspapers in Chinese. Until December 31<sup>st</sup>, 1961, the daily newspaper in Saigon included: 17 Vietnamese newspapers, 11 Chinese newspapers, 1 French newspaper. Particularly for Chinese-language newspapers, as of April 12<sup>th</sup>, 1963, there were 11 Chinese language daily newspapers in South Vietnam, published daily in Cho Lon and circulated throughout South Vietnam. The total number of newspapers distributed about 70,000 sheets to about 2,500 Chinese people.

Readers of Chinese language newspapers in South Vietnam often ask Chinese language newspapers to answer questions about common questions such as: issues of military service, practice procedures, rules of study abroad, investment. Therefore, Chinese language newspapers often invite famous writers in Taiwan and Hong Kong with a salary of 20,000 VND per month to be in charge of editorial sections. Readers of the Chinese language newspaper demand valid arguments, a dignified and profound attitude.

The Government of the Republic of Vietnam is strict in censoring content in Chinese language newspapers. Asian Hoa van Daily Newspaper, headed by Luu Vinh, which publishes 90,000 newspapers a day, was suspended on February 27<sup>th</sup>, 1963 according to Decree No. 213-CDV/TT/ND for disseminating documents distorting the Vietnamese history. Later, this daily newspaper was reopened after the government took measures to restrict Chinese-language daily newspapers on the condition that they publish in two languages Vietnamese-Chinese. For cases where Chinese language daily newspapers spread false information for the purpose of going against the overseas Chinese policy of the Government of the Republic of Vietnam, as in the case of Chinese language daily newspapers: Vien Dong, Moi Nhat Luan Dan. Vien Dong Daily on June 16<sup>th</sup>, 1964 reported: “Since the 1963-1964 school year, 15 private overseas Chinese in Saigon - Cho Lon have unique school uniforms as follows: Middle and Primary School male students: green khaki pants, white short-sleeved shirt; Female students: blue skirt, white shirt; both male and female students wear black shoes and socks”; however, when asked by the Ministry of National Education for 15 school principals to ask about the above, these 15 principals all said that there was no change in the uniform of “Chinese students”.

According to the report of the Department of Chinese Affairs, on April 12<sup>th</sup>, 1963, there were 11 Chinese language daily newspapers that were allowed to be published daily in Cho Lon and circulated throughout South Vietnam. The total daily circulation of newspapers is over 7,000 sheets

for readers of about 250,000 adults of overseas Chinese origin. According to the origin of the chairmans, out of 11 Chinese language newspapers, 03 newspapers are owned by people of Bang He origin: Asia, Vietnam - Hoa Soir, Success; 01 newspaper run by a native of Chaozhou State: Far East; 01 newspaper controlled by a native of Phuoc Kien State: Dai Ha; 6 newspapers run by natives of Guangdong State: Luan Dan, Tan Van, Tan Viet Van Bao, China, Tan Thanh, Van Quoc. Each newspaper group is a mouthpiece that reflects the life of an overseas Chinese state. Initially, each newspaper had a different disposition, but since the Republic of Vietnam was born in South Vietnam and this administration's policy towards overseas Chinese in Vietnam, newspapers all tend to be "anti-Communist" and cooperate with the government of the Republic of Vietnam to protect the interests of those who have shares in them.

The Daily Luan Dan newspaper, May 28<sup>th</sup>, 1963, reported that the private high school Viet Tu opened a third class: "Currently, Viet Tu Private School has opened a third class. The morning of the third class was taught according to the program of the Free China. Therefore, after completing the vocational training course, students can participate in the Middle and High School competitions organized by the Ministry of Education of the Republic of Vietnam. In addition, students can also be directly referred to study abroad at Taiwanese universities. That is truly a two-way deal". The principal of Viet Tu school, when asked about the above issue, also reported that there was no such thing as the Daily Luan Dan newspaper reported.

Therefore, the Department of China Affairs sent an official dispatch to the Minister of Civil Affairs of the Republic of Vietnam on July 12<sup>th</sup>, 1963, No. 192-THSV/M, requesting the Ministry to take severe measures must be taken against these two Chinese language daily newspapers. However, the actions of the Chinese against the Saigon government were recorded by the Saigon government: "In Da Nang and Hoi An, some overseas Chinese contributed a large amount of money to support the Opposition Democratic bloc and feed the newspaper Thoi Luan, 04 overseas Chinese bought this newspaper with a support price of 50 VND for an issue".

In 1964, reporter for the Asian Chinese language newspaper Ha The Cuong proposed to the Government a number of problems for the management of Chinese-language press and journalists:

+ Please improve your anti-Communist knowledge with a combined Vietnamese-Chinese vocational training course. The professors can be psychological warfare officers, experienced, famous anti-Communist writers in Taiwan brought over.

+ Please follow the positions and thoughts of the Journalists closely. Issue journalist cards to those who have genuine national writers so that they will be more graciously received by Vietnamese officials than before.

+ For secured journalists, ask the Government to allow them to go abroad easily; Please organizing a press club branch for Chinese Journalists in Cho Lon as a place for meetings, talks, welcome the Government in intimate and open tea talks.

+ Please moving the Chinese language newspaper censorship department to Cho Lon and putting under the control of a senior staff with more authority and ability to avoid unjust cutting of articles that are not worth cutting.

Finally, because the number of Chinese language newspapers in South Vietnam was too large compared to the number of readers, so the government of the Republic of Vietnam required Chinese language newspapers to join together to reduce the number of newspapers in South Vietnam. The Ministry of war Psychology of the Republic of Vietnam set October 15<sup>th</sup>, 1965 as the deadline for 14 Chinese language newspapers in Cho Lon to combine into 07 Chinese language newspapers. If this deadline is exceeded, the Chinese language newspapers that do not accept the association will be discontinued.

By October 20<sup>th</sup>, 1965, there were 06 combined daily newspapers including: Viet-Hoa and Tan Van; Far East with Tan Viet; Forum with Tan Van; Luan Dan with Tien Phong; National with International; Success with Dai Ha. Particularly, the Asian Chinese language daily newspaper publicly stated that it did not want to associate with any Chinese language daily newspaper, although it is overdue, the government requires the Chinese language daily newspapers to organize together.

Therefore, the Chinese language daily newspapers have completed the assembly to protest the failure of the Asian Chinese newspapers to assemble within the time limit specified in a dispatch sent to the Ministry of war Psychology on October 22<sup>th</sup>, 1965. These daily newspapers suggested to the government not to allow the Asian Chinese daily newspaper to merge, because the time limit had passed. At the same time, it requires the government to intervene to withdraw the publishing license of the Asian Chinese language daily newspaper. On the other hand, because of competition, the combined Chinese language newspapers also wanted to eliminate a competitor.

Press Law (Law on Press 019/69) of the Republic of Vietnam born during the reign of Nguyen Van Thieu's government on December 30<sup>th</sup>, 1969, this law clearly stipulates: The press is a fundamental freedom in the Republic of Vietnam government. Articles that are not harmful to individuals or the

state and to the security of the Republic of Vietnam to be allowed. However, the management of the Chinese language press in South Vietnam by the government of the Republic of Vietnam has its own peculiarities. This feature is reflected in the fact that the government of the Republic of Vietnam does not separate the issue of the Chinese language press to handle, but integrating it with the management of the assets of the Li Su Assembly Hall of China and the overseas Chinese states.

#### ***4.3. Evaluation of measures to manage press activities for the Chinese community in South Vietnam by the government of the Republic of Vietnam***

The management of the Chinese language press in South Vietnam by the government of the Republic of Vietnam, in many respects, is not merely the control of the assets of the former overseas Chinese states, but also the strict management of the “Vietnamese Chinese” community. By issuing Decree No. 133-NV on June 10<sup>th</sup>, 1960, the government of the Republic of Vietnam dissolved the social organization of the Chinese in South Vietnam. The settlement of assets by these social organizations caused a wave of controversy not only with the Chinese in the country but also with their representative to be Taiwan. However, the views and stance of the Viet Cong government in dissolving Chinese social organizations in South Vietnam is as decisive as the issue of nationality. Chinese language newspapers were forced to combine and assigned to local authorities to manage these newspapers.

In terms of politics, the number of Chinese language newspapers is too large compared to their readers, these newspapers are affected, dominated by forms of social organization as well as it is impossible for the Taiwanese government to dominate the activities of the Chinese-language newspaper in a polity like the Republic of Vietnam in South Vietnam. Because this not only affects the national security of the Republic of Vietnam, but also directly affects many activities such as politics, economy, culture of the Chinese in South Vietnam. The abolition of Chinese social organizations in South Vietnam and the assignment of the right to manage their assets to a committee, according to

the administrative unit, at the same time, it is to cut off Taiwan’s contact and influence on the Chinese community in South Vietnam in many aspects, in which the field of journalism to be a job suitable for the name of the government of the Republic of Vietnam at that time.

#### **5. Discussion**

The process of integration of the Chinese community into the Vietnamese nation is a natural process of integration, in accordance with the objective requirements of history. The position and opinion of the government of the Republic of Vietnam consistent in the management of press activities of the Chinese community in South Vietnam are: Chinese-language newspapers are forced to use Vietnamese language for a certain number of pages and have to reduce the number of newspapers, especially under the direct management of local authorities. The essence of the problem of Chinese press management is that the government manages the properties of Chinese forms of social organization after these organizations have been abolished by a decree. Therefore, it is impossible to separate the management of the Chinese press from the management of their forms of social organization.

#### **6. Conclusion**

Chinese language press activities in the South in the period of 1955-1975 were influenced by the Chinese people’s measures to manage social organization matters in South Vietnam. The Chinese language press activities in this period were not prominent, contributions to the press had not had many achievements. This activity is merely complying with the management measures of the government of the Republic of Vietnam for the Chinese language press. The “spiritual leadership” of all Chinese ethnic groups in the Chinese press during this period was reduced, not as strong and effective as before. From that, it can be seen that the government of the Republic of Vietnam has achieved certain successes in managing the Chinese language press in South Vietnam as reducing the number of newspapers, it is mandatory for Chinese language newspapers to reserve a certain number of pictures written in Vietnamese, directly managing Chinese language newspapers.

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## QUẢN LÝ HOẠT ĐỘNG BÁO CHÍ CỦA NGƯỜI HOA Ở MIỀN NAM VIỆT NAM DƯỚI THỜI VIỆT NAM CỘNG HÒA (1955-1975)

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Do sự gần gũi về mặt địa lý và văn hóa với Việt Nam, nên người Hoa đến định cư ở Việt Nam sớm, thường xuyên và với số lượng lớn. Tùy theo hoàn cảnh lịch sử, chính trị và kinh tế, nên hầu hết các chính quyền Việt Nam đều có những chính sách riêng đối với người Hoa ở Việt Nam. Chính quyền Việt Nam Cộng hòa ra đời năm 1955 ở miền Nam Việt Nam cũng có những “ưu tư” về sự lớn mạnh của cộng đồng người Hoa ở các lĩnh vực: quốc tịch, kinh tế và văn hóa. Vì vậy, chính quyền này sớm đưa ra các biện pháp nhằm quản lý cộng đồng người Hoa ở miền Nam Việt Nam, đặc biệt trên phương diện văn hóa. Bài viết này tập trung tìm hiểu một số biện pháp của chính quyền Việt Nam Cộng hòa đưa ra nhằm quản lý hoạt động báo chí của cộng đồng người Hoa. Nghiên cứu trình bày một bức tranh tổng thể về hoạt động báo chí của cộng đồng người Hoa ở miền Nam Việt Nam, cùng những đánh giá bước đầu về sự quản lý của chính quyền Việt Nam Cộng hòa đối với hoạt động báo chí của cộng đồng người Hoa ở miền Nam Việt Nam giai đoạn 1955-1975.

**Từ khóa:** Người Hoa; Hoạt động báo chí của người Hoa; Việt Nam Cộng hòa; Miền Nam Việt Nam.