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The following is a summary translation of a Democratic Party of Vietnam leaflet dated 2 July 1952, concerning the results of the 1951 agricultural tax collection, and plans for the 1952 collection.

1. There were many weaknesses in the 1951 agricultural tax collection program, of which the principal weakness is that in many areas the quantity of paddy collected did not meet expectations. This is the fault of a number of collectors who underestimated the harvest yield in these areas. In other areas the harvest yields were overestimated giving rise to complaints from the people.
2. These weaknesses prove that there are certain agents who are still not sufficiently devoted to the country and the people. The majority of the people welcome the agricultural taxes and are complying with them enthusiastically. But there is still a minority which impedes tax collection by making false statements of their paddy yield, by delivering poor-quality paddy and by delaying the payment of taxes.
3. This year the Government is developing a production and economy plan, the success of which depends on the stabilization of prices. Price stabilization can be accomplished only when receipts and expenditures balance, or in other words, when the anticipated receipts, the agricultural taxes, in particular, can be collected in full without delays.
4. As a convenience to the people, the 1952 agricultural tax — the only tax levied on agricultural production and the only tax the farmer has to pay — will be collected in two stages: during the May and the November harvests. The people are urged to pay part of their tax in either paddy or money during the May 1952 harvest; and the balance during the November harvest.

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25X1

- 2 -

5. The people are requested to assist personnel of the Tax Department in accurately surveying their rice fields and determining their agricultural tax quotas. Local DRV administrative organs are requested to urge the people to make greater efforts to increase agricultural production, and point out that such increase will not result in an increase in taxes. The Government has amended the agricultural tax regulations so that poor people will be tax exempted and so as to encourage all rural classes to comply with the tax regulations and to increase production.

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