

WEEKLY TRANSMISSION N°48

THURSDAY 1st DECEMBER 2016

FAMILY OF MAN :

NGUYỄN-XUÂN-DŨNG, SAIGON IN THE 1960s



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Demonstration in saigon, 1955

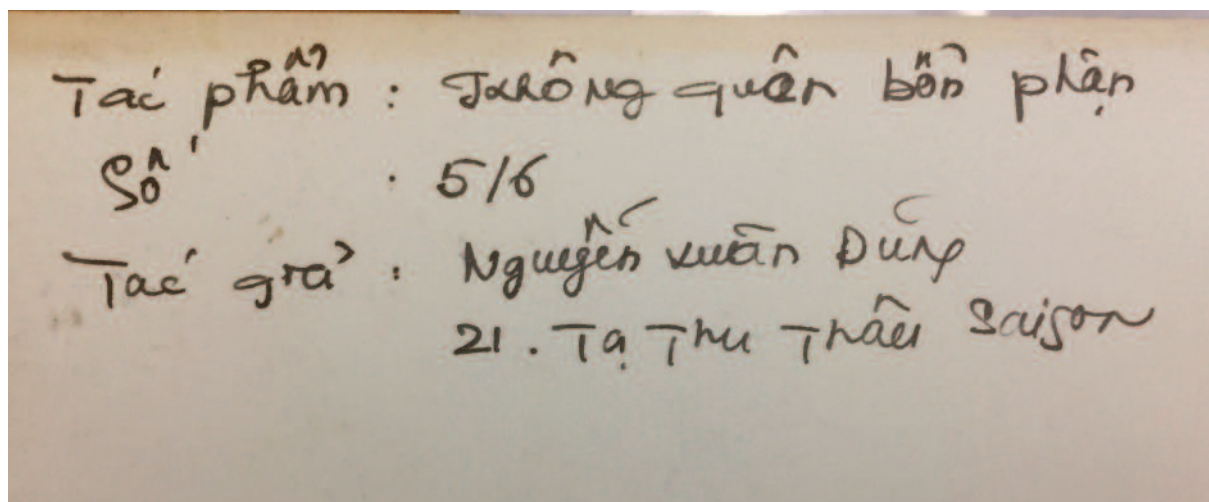
“Former Emperor Bảo Đại made Sài Gòn — Saigon the capital of the State of Vietnam in 1949 with himself as head of state. In 1954, the Geneva Agreement partitioned Vietnam along the 17th parallel (Bến Hải River), with the communist Việt Minh, under Hồ Chí Minh, gaining complete control of the northern half of the country, while the Saigon government continued to govern the State of Vietnam in the southern half of the country now independant from France. The State officially became the Republic of Vietnam when Bảo Đại was deposed by his Prime Minister Ngô Đình Diệm in 1955 after a referendum — a capitalist and anti-communist state which fought against the communist North Vietnamese and their allies during the Vietnam War, with the assistance of the United States and other countries. On 30 April 1975, Saigon fell and the war ended. Among Vietnamese diaspora communities and particularly the U.S., this event is commonly called the "Fall of Saigon", while the communist Socialist Republic of Vietnam refers to it as the "Liberation of Saigon". In 1976, the name of city of Saigon became Ho Chi Minh City. The former name Saigon is still widely used by many Vietnamese, especially in informal contexts.” (Wikipedia)

The e-bulletin presents articles as well as selections of books, albums, photographs and documents as they have been handed down to the actual owners by their creators and by amateurs from past generations.

The physical descriptions, attributions, origins, and printing dates of the books and photographs have been carefully ascertained by collations and through close analysis of comparable works.

When items are for sale, the prices are in Euros, and Paypal is accepted.

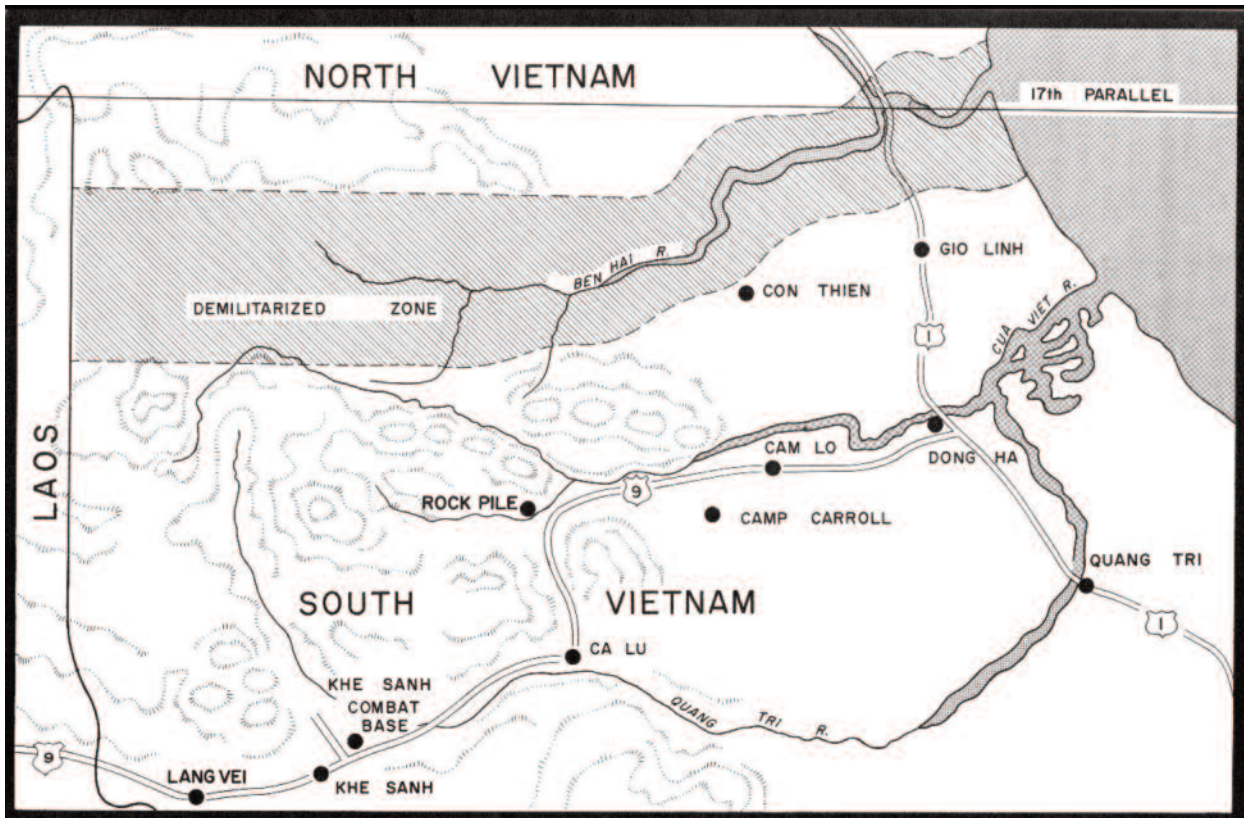
N°48 : SAIGON 1960s

N^o1, verso

The Vietnamese alphabet (quốc ngữ) is the modern writing system for the Vietnamese language. It uses the Latin script, based on its employment in the Portuguese alphabet with some digraphs and the addition of nine accent marks or diacritics. The Vietnamese language was first written down, from the 13th century onwards, using variant Chinese characters (chữ Nôm 字喃), each of them representing one word. The system was based on the script used for writing classical Chinese (chữ nho), but it was supplemented with characters developed in Vietnam (chữ thuần nôm, proper Nom characters) to represent native Vietnamese words.

As early as 1527, Portuguese Catholic missionaries in Vietnam began using Latin script to transcribe the Vietnamese language. Building on previous Portuguese–Vietnamese dictionaries by Gaspar d'Amaral and fellow Jesuit Duarte da Costa, the French Jesuit Alexandre de Rhodes, wrote the *Dictionarium Annamiticum Lusitanum et Latinum*, a Vietnamese–Portuguese–Latin dictionary, which was printed in Rome in 1651, using his spelling system.

The French colonial authorities adopted the quốc ngữ romanized phonetic script in Cochinchina as early as 1860. By 1917, the Confucian examination system was suppressed, so convincing the Vietnamese elites of the need to educate their offspring in French language education system. The colonial regime then came up with the idea of setting up an educational system for natives with quốc ngữ. Hundred of thousands of text books for primary education started to be published in quốc ngữ with the result of turning the script into the popular medium for the expression of Vietnamese cultural and national solidarity. By the late 1930s, approximately 10% of the population was literate, a huge rate when compared to several decades before. During the war, neither side attempted to revert to Chinese characters.



North Vietnam: When the country split into two in 1955, the Northern government sent people to go to school for journalism, photography, cinema in the Soviet Union, East Germany, Czechoslovakia and Poland. Photography leaders in Vietnam later often were those who had studied photography in the Soviet Union and East Germany at the 1960s. When the Southern Liberation war was launched, many photographers were sent into the battlefields or stretching along the Ho Chi Minh Trail, and more than 80 have lost their lives while on duty.

South Vietnam: After the partition, many photographers had also chosen the South (including Nguyen Van Chiem, Do Van Cuong, Nguyen Cao Dam, Nguyen Manh Dan, Nguyen Le Giang, Nguyen Duc Hong, Lan Bui Quy, Pham Van Mui, Trinh Dinh Phuong, Vinh Nguyen Van Thong) and these people are the backbone of Southern living photography.

In the South, Exhibitions were continuously held every year from 1955 to 1975. Southern photographers also won many titles and awards on the international arena. Popular Polytechnic Society opened photography classes (1956-1966).

*“Hội Nhiếp ảnh Việt-Mỹ hoạt động được từ 1961 tới 1975, đào tạo được khoảng mười nghìn học viên, trong đó có một số khoảng 50 người thành đạt nhiều hoặc ít, về khía cạnh này hoặc nọ... trong ngành nhiếp ảnh. Một số tên quen thuộc (danh tính xếp theo mẫu tự) : Nguyễn-Văn-An (Thu-An), Đinh-Văn-Anh, Khưu-Từ-Chấn, Ngô-Đình-Cường, **Nguyễn-Xuân-Dũng**, Lại-Hữu-Đức, Trương-Vĩnh-Đức, Bùi-Văn-Giai, Đỗ-Đức-Hiến, Nguyễn-Văn-Hiếu, Đinh-Công-Khanh, Nguyễn-Thị Thu-Hồng, Lại-Như-Lân, Tôn-Lập, Trần-Đại-Lộc, Tăng-Khánh-Lượng, Lê-Ngọc-Minh, Thái-Đắc-Nhã, Nguyễn-Thị-Nhung, Lưu-Hồng-Phúc, Dương-Xuân-Phương, Tôn-Thọ-Quân, Phan-Thanh-Quý, Võ-Văn-Thạnh, Nguyễn-Quốc-Thái, Chu-Văn-Thế, Mao-Trí-Thiên, Nguyễn-Xuân-Tính, Nguyễn-Quý-Thục, Trần-Chí-Trung, Nguyễn-Cửu-Tuyên, Nguyễn-Thanh-Xuân... Trong thời gian đó, Hội Nhiếp ảnh Việt-Mỹ đã tổ chức được 6 cuộc thi ảnh, tiêu đề “Triển lãm Nhiếp ảnh Toàn quốc”, kỳ 1, 1964; kỳ 2, 1965; kỳ 3, 1967; kỳ 4, 1968; kỳ 5, 1970 và kỳ 6, 1971 và “Cuộc triển lãm Thường niên của Hội Nhiếp ảnh Việt-Mỹ”, năm 1970.” (<http://www.vnuspa.org>)*

Hội Nhiếp ảnh Việt-Mỹ, The Vietnamese-American Photographers Association hold activities from 1961 to 1975, training about ten thousand participants, including some 50 who succeeded more or less in photography exhibitions and publications. Some familiar names (identity ranked by letters): Nguyen-Van-An (Thu-An), Dinh-Van-Anh, Wu-Dinh-Cuong, **Nguyen-Xuan-Dung**, Lai-Huu-Duc, Bui-Van-Giai, Do-Duc-Hien, Nguyen-Van-Hieu, Dinh-Cong-Khanh, Nguyen-Thi Thu-Hong, Khanh-Ngoc-Minh, Thai-Dak-Nha, Duong Xuan-Fang, Phan-Thanh-Quy, Vo-Van-Thanh, Nguyen-Quoc-Thai, Mao-Tri-Thien, Nguyen-Xuan-Tinh, Chen-Chi-Trung, Nguyen-Thanh-Xuan ...

Hội Nhiếp ảnh Việt-Mỹ, The Vietnamese-American Photographers Association organized in South Vietnam six large photo contests, titled "*National Photography Exhibition*", in 1964, 1965, 1967, 1968, 1970, and 1971.

When the Vietnam War ended in 1975, some Southern photographers already had been evacuation abroad (such as Lai Huu Duc, Do Duc Hien, Khoa Bui Qui Lan, Nguyen Van Lan, Le Ngoc Minh, Dang Van Phuoc, Vo Van Thanh, Nguyen Xuan Tinh, Tran Chi Trung. And shortly thereafter, more photographers could cross the border on semi-official exit to the US (such as **Nguyen Xuan Dung**, Bui Van Giai, Nguyen Ngoc Hanh, Dinh Cong Khanh, Tran Cao Linh, Sun Lap, Zeng Liang, Thai Dac Nha, Don Hong Oai, Duong Xuan Phuong, Tran Dai Quang, Ly Lan Superman, Le Kim Thuan, Nguyen Huy Truc ..



NGUYỄN-XUÂN-DŨNG (Emigrated to the USA, 1975). *Không quên* (Never Forget), Saigon, c. 1964. Large vintage exhibition silver print, 300x400 mm, signed and titled in ink verso, with photographer's address in Saigon.

600 euros

Tai phẩm: Không quên bộ phận
Số: 5/6
Tác giả: Nguyễn Xuân Dũng
21. Tạ Thu Thâu Saigon



NGUYỄN-XUÂN-DŨNG (Emigrated to the USA, 1975). *Hai canh ngo*, from *Không quên* (Never Forget) Series, Saigon, c. 1964. Large vintage exhibition silver print, c. 300x400 mm, watermark "Agfa", annotated pencil, verso. Same provenance. **500 euros**



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