

PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION BULLETIN

PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION DIVISION U.S.O.M. - SAIGON

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	<u>The Public Administration Division (PAD) of USAID:</u>	
	PAD's new address is 85 Le van Duyet, 3rd floor.	
	PAD's new Chief is MacDonald Salter.	
	PAD's BULLETIN will appear monthly from now on.	
	PAD is interested in what, if anything, in its BULLETIN, is useful to its readers. It is interested in what its readers think it should publish. Your opinions are welcome. New readers are welcome. Persons wishing to receive the BULLETIN have only to let us know (telephone Miss Mai Phuong, 25492/6, ext. 547). There is no charge.	

THE ARMED FORCES: the military draft

The following is reprinted because it is still in effect.

No. 177-QP dated July 22, 1961

The President of Republic of Vietnam

.....
.....

DECREES:

Art. 1 - Young men from 20 to 33 years of age who possess the Baccalaureate Part I or the equivalent or a higher degree are hereby called up to attend Reserve Officers' courses (2 age-groups: priority I and II).

Art. 2 - Relevant regulations and the number of young men to be called up shall be determined by the Secretary of State for Defense.

Art. 3 - Young men whose responsibilities or current profession are deemed indispensable to public services or the national economy may be eligible for deferment or exemption from military draft. Deferment or exemption from military draft shall be considered and decided upon by an Interdepartmental Committee, the composition of which is as follows:

1. Secretary of State for Defense or Representative..... Chairman
2. Secretary of State for Interior or Representative..... Member
3. Secretary of State for Economy or Representative..... Member
4. Secretary of State for Education or Representative.... Member
5. Director General of Civil Service..... Member
6. One representative of private enterprises designated
by the Chairman of the Committee..... Member

Art. 4 - All provisions described in the Arrête No. 184-QP of 6/6/1956 relative to exemption, deferment, shall not be applicable to youths stipulated in Article 1.

Art. 5 - Civil servants who are called up shall receive salaries-- according to their ranks in the Armed Forces--provided for by the National Defense Budget. Besides, they will receive differential allowance (if any)

between civilian pay and military pay, and this differential allowance will be borne by the original employing agency.

Art. 6 - Young men who fail to comply with the draft order shall be prosecuted for disobedience and subjected to penalties in accordance with Art. 105 of the Military Code.

Art. 7 - All provisions contrary to this decree shall be repealed.

Art. 8 - The Secretary of State to the Presidency, the Secretaries of State for Interior, Economy, Education, and National Defense are charged, each as to that which concerns him, with the execution of this decree.

s/ :Ngo dinh Diem

COMMUNIQUE

(from the Department of Defense)

Regarding the discharge of Thu Duc Reserve Officers from military service and the reenlistment of reservists.

The Department of Defense hereby informs the public of the following:

1. Reserve officers of 12nd course (Thu Duc school) who submitted their request for discharge from service--after serving four years in the armed forces--were granted leave by the Department of Defense prior to their demobilization on December 31, 1965.

2. Recently, it has been rumoured that the Department of Defense will again call up the above-cited officers some months after their demobilization. This rumour is not true because the Department of Defense does not intend to re-enlist the reservists, in particular those officers recently demobilized.

3. At this juncture, the Department of Defense wishes to reaffirm that the discharge of servicemen will be effected in due time, to wit:

- Reserve officers : after 4 years
- Reserve N.C.O.: after 4 years
- Enlisted men: after 3 years

Jan. 5, 1966

- cc: - Office, Chairman Executive Committee
- All Ministries
- All Special Commissariats
- Mayors and Province Chiefs

Please popularize this communique
and have it posted in public places

s/Bui dinh Nam
Director, Directorate of Mobilization

Republic of Vietnam

Directorate General
of Budget and
Foreign Aid

Saigon, 6 Sept. 1965

No. 11254-UBHP/NSNV/NC

FROM: Director General of Budget and Foreign Aid

TO: - Directors of Cabinet and Secretaries General at the Office of the
Chairman of the National Directory and of the Central Executive
Committee,

- Ministries and Government Departments,

- Offices of Government Delegates,

- Saigon Prefect, Mayors and Province Chiefs.

SUBJ: Differential allowances for drafted government officials.

Gentlemen,

Pursuant to Memo No. 9833-UBHP/NSNV/NC dated 9 August 1965 dealing with payment of salary to drafted government officials and with a view to assisting disbursing agencies in this matter, the following procedure to be applied in payment of differential allowances is summarily provided:

1. Payment of differential allowances upon draft call

Government officials called up for military service will get their salary according to their ranks in the Army and supported by the National Defense Budget. In addition, they are entitled to differential allowance (if any) between their civilian and military pay and supported by their original agencies (art. 5, Decree No. 177-QP dated 22 July 1961).

This provision had been conformed by the following documents;

- Instruction No. 7118-QP/SL/5 dated 4 August 1961,
- Arrete No. 490-QP dated 9 May 1962 (Art. 2),
- Arrete No. 187-QP dated 6 June 1964 (Art. 5).

Non-regular officials may also enjoy the same privilege.
(Circular No. 440-CV/PC.1 dated 27 August 1962 from the former Directorate General of Civil Service.

However, some exceptions are made:

- a. Contract hire and daily wage officials are not entitled to differential allowance if they enter the active branch of the Army (as opposed to the Reserve Branch). (Memo No. 16926-QP/NV/LQ/3 dated 17 Dec. 1956 from the Department of Defense and Memo No. 568-TTP/CV/PC dated 30 April 1956 from the former Directorate General of Civil Service.)
- b. Floating employees (who get lump-sum pay or salary ranking with that of daily-wage personnel, working on a permanent basis or not). These employees are not given any differential allowance. Since they are recruited on a temporary basis, their assignment will terminate as soon as they enter the Army. In this case, they are only entitled to a severance pay according to the current regulation (Memo No. 757-TTP/CV/PC dated 29 May, 1958 and No. 440-CV/PC.1 dated 27 August 1962 from the former Directorate General of Civil Service.)
- c. Cadres of all branches are regarded as floating employees. (Circular No. 304-TTP/CV/PC dated 5 March 1957 from the former Directorate General of Civil Service.)
- d. Floating employees recruited in accordance with the conditions set forth in Circular No. 9-TTP/CV dated 8 May 1962 (Students graduated from government officials training schools and recruited as floating employees ranking with regular government officials). These employees are not given any differential allowance from the date they are drafted and throughout their performance of compulsory military service. Upon completion of this compulsory duty, they are eligible for differential allowance. (Circular No. 244-CV/PC.1 dated 9 July 1963).
- e. Contract hire officials. As long as the contract remains

valid, they are entitled to differential allowance.

If the contract expires on the day they enter the Army or on the succeeding day, two cases should be taken into account:

- (1) If the hiring agency has recommended for a renewal of the contract but paper processing is not completed yet, the drafted official is allowed to get differential allowance during his performance of military service in the Army.
- (2) If the hiring agency has decided to terminate the contract or not to renew it and has given notice to the official concerned before the latter receives his draft call; he is not allowed to draw differential allowance because his official duty terminates, effective the expiration date of the contract.

f. Officials holding a political function (minister, director of cabinet, etc...). Their function terminates as soon as they are drafted so they draw salary and other allowances up to the date they leave their post. (Memo No. 5053-UBHP/NSNV/NC dated 9 August 1965). After that they are not entitled to differential allowance, except if they were formerly government officials. If so, current procedure as mentioned above will be applied.

2. Differential allowance for government officials who volunteer to perform military service before draft call is issued.

Part 1 above deals with payment of differential allowance to regular and non-regular government officials who enter the Army upon draft call.

However, several government agencies raised the following question:

Are career, contract hire and daily wage officials who volunteer to perform military service before draft call is issued entitled to differential allowance?

According to the Department of National Defense, two cases will be dealt with:

- a. Voluntary enlistment: Volunteers will be assigned to the active branch in the Army (they sign an enlistment contract and enjoy the status of an active serviceman). Their names should be struck off the list of government officials and they can no longer enjoy any privilege in the civilian status, including differential allowance.

The reason they volunteer to go into the Army is that they want to choose a branch which fits well with their capability and they sign the enlistment contract only to serve the Army for the same period as applied to other people and fixed by law. They are not in a position to get differential allowance.

- b. Enlistment before draft call. Career, contract hire or daily wage officials within the draft age limit but not yet called up can request earlier enlistment. In this case, they are allowed to attend reserve officers, reserve NCOs or EM training courses and are assigned to the reserve branch in the Army. They are therefore entitled to differential allowance according to the provisions specified in Part 1 above.

Floating employees, though they request enlistment before draft call, are not authorized to have differential allowance.

This office wishes to call to your attention that with reference to the Defense and Finance Interdepartmental Circular No. 8836-BTC/QP/KT dated 8 July 1965, effective 1 Sept. 1965, payment of differential allowance will be effected by the Department of Defense.

This Memorandum has been concurred by the Supreme Council of Civil Service under No. 374-HDTCCV/PCTT dated 31 Aug. 1965.

Yours respectfully,

signed and sealed: Luu van Tinh

THE ARMED FORCES: civic action

Republic of Vietnam
Ministry of Defense
No. 963/QP/QS/RC

DIRECTIVE

Prescribing Republic of Vietnam Armed Forces Military Civic
Action Activities

CHAPTER I

PURPOSE

Art. 1 - The purpose of this directive is to prescribe the basic principles for RVNAF Military Civic Action as well as the authority and responsibilities of the officials responsible for the performance of RVNAF Military Civic Action Activities.

CHAPTER II

GENERAL

Art. 2 - With a view to obtain the support of the rural people for defeating the Communists and restoring security in rural areas, Civic Action activities will be included in RVNAF activities, immediately upon publication of this directive.

Art. 3 - RVNAF Military Civic Action activities comprise relief activities and the participation in economic, social welfare, medical, and educational development programs.

Art. 4 - The participation of RVNAF units in the above programs comprises the assistance in command and technical fields, and the assignment of laborers, mechanical equipment, material, and funds as are available.

CHAPTER III

BASIC PRINCIPLES

Art. 5 - The competent authorities and military commanders of all ranks will strictly comply with the following basic principles in the performance

of Military Civic Action activities:

51. Military Civic Action activities will only be conducted within the capabilities of the units without hindering the execution of their combat operations mission.

52. Military Civic Action activities are not intended to replace the development programs of the government, but will be carried on to support these programs.

53. The Military Civic Action activities assigned to Regular Forces units will be conducted in insecure areas and the areas being pacified.

54. The Regional and Popular Forces are the main forces to carry on Military Civic Action activities and are responsible for conducting such activities whenever the situation and capabilities permit.

55. The purpose of Military Civic Action activities is to assist and guide the people in carrying out economic and social welfare development programs and not to implement these programs in place of the people.

56. Forced labor for the implementation of economic and social welfare development programs is strictly forbidden.

CHAPTER IV

AUTHORITY AND RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE PROVINCE CHIEF

Art. 6 - As a representative of the Government of the Republic of Vietnam, the Province Chief is responsible for preparing plans, and coordinating, directing, and approving the participation of Regular Forces, Regional Forces, and Popular Forces units in economic and social welfare development projects.

Art. 7 - In order that Military Civic Action activities can achieve maximum success, the Province Chief will select, from the economic and social welfare development programs prepared by the province, those projects to be assigned to military units for implementation, which require the most appropriate use of these military units.

Art. 8 - The Province Chief is authorized to assign Military Civic Action activities to the Regular Forces units stationed in his province but not

placed under his control, if such assignment is approved by the CTZ and DTA commanders.

Art. 9 - The Province Chief is authorized to employ the military units and their resources, with the exception of their funds, to help the people implement those projects which have been planned by the government ministries and for which funds have been provided.

Art. 10 - The Province Chief is authorized to employ the military units as well as their resources and funds to help the people implement those projects which are deemed necessary but have not been planned by the government ministries, and for which no funds have been provided.

CHAPTER V

EXECUTION

Art. 11 - All details relating to the execution of this directive will be prescribed by the Central Polwar Agency/JGS.

Saigon, 2 Feb. 1966

The Minister of War & Reconstruction
Concurrently Secretary of Defense
s/ Lt. Gen. NGUYEN HUU CO

OFFICIAL:

Acting Director of Cabinet,
Ministry of Defense
Lt. Col. NGUYEN DINH VINH
Deputy Director
Signed and Sealed

THE ARMED FORCES: veterans:

Creation of a Veterans Department

By decree No. 019-A/CT/LDQG/SL of Jan. 21, 1966 from the President of the Directory, a Veterans Department is established within the Ministry of War and Revolutionary Development.

In accordance with this decree, the Commissioner for War Veterans is responsible for:

- drafting or proposing the modification of laws and regulations fixing programs and setting up agencies to protect material and moral benefits of war veterans, wounded, disabled, widows and orphans.

- establishing an efficient war veteran policy within the framework of the anti-communist fight.

- harmonizing and perfecting agencies under the Veterans Department.

- studying and establishing farming, animal husbandry, and handicraft centers, and war veterans villages.

- studying social benefits to be granted to war veterans, disabled, widows and orphans (priority for employment in public or private agencies, discount on public transportation charges, etc...)

- encouraging, guiding and helping the activities of public or private agencies whose purpose is to help war veterans, wounded, disabled, widows and orphans.

- coordinating with concerned departments, particularly with the departments of National Defense and Social Welfare, a plan to provide efficient aid to war orphans and widows.

The Directorate of War Veterans and the disabled, the National Orthopedic and Vocational Center, the Army's orphanage and the Directorate of Wards of the Nation are hereafter incorporated in the Veterans Department.

The internal organization of this Department shall be fixed later on.

Creation of the National Institute of Rehabilitation

On Feb. 5, 1965 the Prime Minister signed decree No. 15-SL/HP/PC establishing the National Institute of Rehabilitation. This Institute is placed directly under the Veterans Department which is composed of agencies in Saigon and tactical zones.

The National Institute of Rehabilitation is a public agency provided with a legal entity and financial and administrative autonomy.

The National Institute of Rehabilitation is responsible for:

- correcting and preventing body deformities of disabled servicemen,
- directing, training vocationally, conferring vocational diploma, providing jobs and establishing the Professions Patronage Service for disabled and wounded Servicemen of the RVN Armed Forces and paramilitary forces and war cripples,
- training technicians in rehabilitation and physiotherapy (physiotherapy and Rehabilitation School)

The National Institute of Rehabilitation is placed under a Board of Administration composed of:

- The Commissioner for War Veterans or his representative.....President
- Representatives from the Departments of National Defense, Health, Education, Social Action and Labor.....Members
- The Dean of the Saigon Faculty of Medicine or his representative.....Member
- The Director General of Budget and Foreign Aid or his representative.....Member
- The Director of the National Institute of Rehabilitation.....Rapporteur

In accordance with this decree, the National Orthopedic and Vocational Orientation Center (of the Defense Department) is incorporated in the National Institute of Rehabilitation with its budget, military and civilian personnel, property, equipment, plant, documents and records.

The internal organization of the National Institute of Rehabilitation shall be fixed by arrete of the Veterans Department upon proposal from the National Institute of Rehabilitation's Administration Board.

THE ARMED FORCES: the power to requisition:

Republic of Viet Nam

Office of the Prime Minister

Decree Law No. 20/64 dated August 15, 1964 governing the power to requisition.

The Prime Minister

Considering.....

DECREES:

PART I - Civic Requisition

CHAPTER I - General principles

Art. 1 - Part one of this decree law governs the Civic requisition promulgated by Administrative authorities in order to meet the military or administrative requirements.

Art. 2 - In case the internal or external situation is critical or the country runs into difficulties, or as occasion requires, the administrative authorities designated in Art. 17 may requisition in order to meet military requirements (when these requirements cannot be met by military requisitions which will be stipulated in part II of this decree) to assure the operation of the administrative machinery, to maintain public order, to defend the country in all aspects or to protect common interest.

Art. 3 - The power to requisition can be used throughout the country or in a particular area of the national territory and waters.

Art. 4 - The power to requisition should be exercised when the two parties concerned can not reach an agreement by negotiation.

As concerns requisitions for maintaining public order and for mobilizing personnel, pre-negotiations are not required.

Negotiations and agreements are not required when dealing with means of transportation as described in article 14 hereafter.

Art. 5 - Requisition orders will be executed despite protests from the

person involved. The representative of the beneficiary agency must issue to the owner a receipt or certificate upon receiving the object or service requisitioned.

CHAPTER II: Requisition of individuals

Art. 6 - All individuals over 18 years old can be subject to requisition.

Art. 7 - If possible, the requisitioned persons should be employed according to their technical or special abilities.

The requisition begins with the youngest according to family status.

Art. 8 - There may be requisition in place of entire or partial personnel strength of public or private agencies or enterprises, to allow them to continue their current operations if they are considered necessary to assure the pressing requirements of the country or to maintain the public order.

Art. 9 - The requisitioned person will not receive any compensation but his salary and allowances or wage, fixed by the requesting agency on the basis of salary and allowance paid to the position assimilated. Besides the positions assimilated described in legal documents, all other assimilated positions must be fixed by a decree-law.

Salaries and allowances paid to the requisitioned persons are equal to those of public employees holding similar positions.

The maximum term during which individuals may be requisitioned is six months. However, this can be renewed by periods of six months or less. But the total length of time must not exceed two years.

The requisition period will be considered as active service.

The requisitioned person will be protected by the labor and social security laws in force.

During the requisition period, the requisitioned persons will be released to join the Armed Forces upon draft order. If the concerned persons do not join the Armed Forces, they will be automatically returned to the status of being requisitioned.

CHAPTER III: Requisition of properties

Art. 10 - The power to requisition can be exercised against ownership or common right to all personal estates, patents, licences and undertakings for exploitation, commodities, foodstuffs, real estate, industrial or agricultural enterprises, or livestock.

Requisition of common right to use of a personal estate can be changed to requisition of ownership at any time.

However, with regard to real estate, only the requisition of common right can be applied.

The requisition of enterprise can only be proclaimed in order to meet the requirements necessary for national survival, by a decree-law of the Prime Minister. This decree-law will fix the implementation procedures of the requisition and operation of enterprise.

Requisition must not change the present objectives of enterprise.

The requisition of all employees must be realized along with that of the enterprise. If the requisition relates to a part of the enterprise, personnel belonging to this part must be requisitioned at the same time.

However, if there is no change of objectives of the enterprise, the requisition can only compel the enterprise to produce certain particular products necessary to the national existence or to produce more than usual, and the direction and control of the enterprise must continue to be under the owner or the board of managers.

In case a change in objectives of a requisitioned enterprise is required or it is necessary to requisition an enterprise in order to change its objectives, the government must negotiate to buy it or to legally requisition the real estate concerned.

The requisition of patents and undertaking for exploitation must comply with procedures and conditions stated above for the requisition of enterprises.

Art. 11 - The term of requisition of common rights must not exceed one year for personal estates and five years for real estate.

Art. 12 - Occupation of a requisitioned real estate must be realized only after the representatives of the recipient agency have reported on the actual conditions of the real estate and furnishings.

This report must bear the signature of the occupant or the owner, or the representative of one of these two individuals and must be endorsed by the local administrative authority.

The report must be made in three copies. The recipient agency keeps one copy, the owner keeps one copy, and the last one must be sent to the local administrative authority.

Upon completion of the requisition term, the return of real estate must comply with the above procedures.

Art. 13 - The receiving and return of requisitioned personal estate must be also mentioned in a report - the same procedure as applies to real estate.

Art. 14 - The requisition of public transportation will be made first, and private transportation will be requisitioned only in case of emergency.

There may be requisition of all accessories and of part or all personnel related to the requisitioned items.

However, the order to requisition transportation can be applied only to transportation firms.

Contrary to article 2, the requisition of transportation and requisition orders for transportation can be applied in order to meet the needs for transportation in a particular area.

The forms of requisitions stipulated in this article must be paid for according to the local official tariff. They will be judged by the Price Committee when no official tariff is available.

CHAPTER IV: Assessment of compensation

Art. 15 - Compensation for requisition will be determined by agreement between the parties concerned. If agreement cannot be reached, compensation will be determined by a Price Committee whose composition will be fixed by a decree of the Prime Minister. This Committee will include the representative of the requisitioning agency, the Ministry of

Interior, the Ministry of Finance, the Ministry of Economy, and the Directorate of Budget and Foreign Aid.

The requisitioned person or owner of the requisitioned property or his legal representative and one representative of the recipient agency can be invited to appear before the Price Committee to present their opinions and answer questions when necessary.

This Committee will fix, if necessary, conditions and particular responsibilities for the exploitation, the occupation of structures and the return of properties after completion of the term of requisition.

Art. 16 - If the requisitioned person or owner of the requisitioned property will not agree to the compensation fixed by the Committee, the parties concerned can bring the case before a civil court.

However, the persons involved can receive, temporarily the compensation fixed by the Committee with the understanding that the case will be brought before a court for equitable readjudgment.

CHAPTER V: Responsible

Officials in charge of requisition

Art. 17 - Requisition power is entrusted to the Prime Minister. He may delegate this power to Deputy Prime Ministers, Ministers, and Secretaries of State.

The Prime Minister may delegate power to the Prefect and Mayors and Province Chiefs, with respect to emergency requisitions which will be carried out in cities or municipalities or Provinces. In case of emergency, Province Chiefs can specially redelegate this power to District Chiefs. Emergency requisition means a requisition that must be carried out within 5 days or that is aimed at maintaining public order.

The arretes governing the delegation of power provided by this article must clearly determine the length and limits of the requisition power delegated.

CHAPTER VI: Requisition order

Art. 18 - Requisition orders must be issued from a counterfoil book whose sheets have been counted, numbered and initialled by the Prime Minister or his representative.

However, the counterfoil book for requisitions of transportation stated in article 14 requires no initialling on each sheet.

A requisition order includes 3 parts: the stub remains in the book, the second part is to be sent over to the requisitioned person and the last part to the Prime Minister's office as a report.

Concerning the requisitioning of transportation, the last part of the requisition order will be sent to the disbursing officer of the budget covering this expenditure.

Art. 19 - The requisition order must bear the name and title of the official ordering requisition of the recipient person or agency and state the reasons, service, purpose, and term of the requisition, the name, age, occupation and address of the requisitioned person, the characteristics and quantity of the requisitioned item, the date for beginning service or for delivering items or for occupation of real estate, and the compensation, if any.

Art. 20 - The requisition order will be delivered by the administrative authority. This order has executory power despite protests from the requisitioned person.

In case of requisition of all personnel, the requisition order will be conveyed to the Director, or commanding officer, or his representative, and will also be posted at his office. This posting is considered as a conveyance. A report must be made of this posting. As for properties, the requisition order must be conveyed first to the owner or his legal representative. If these persons are absent the requisition order should be conveyed to the acting possessor and if it cannot reach the latter, it must be posted to him.

PART II: Military requisition

CHAPTER I: Generalities

Art. 21 - The requisition described in this part II is named military

requisition. It aims only to meet military requirements and to improve military supply and purchase procedures.

Art. 22 - In cases of general mobilization, partial mobilization, operations, mop-up operations or police operations, military concentration or manoeuvre, requisition power can be applied without advance notice.

In the above cases, if circumstances require, military requisition will be promulgated upon proposal of the Minister of National Defense, by a decree of the Prime Minister, after discussion of the Cabinet. The place and term of requisition must be stated in this decree.

Art. 23 - Military requisition is only permitted because of military necessities, when the military authorities cannot purchase or rent, in time, by usual procedures, in the vicinity.

The requisition is only authorized after negotiations. As for requisition of services, negotiations will be waived in particular cases where the negotiations are inapplicable.

In any case, the requisition must not reduce the foodstuffs necessary to the people's living during 10 days.

There may only be requisition of common right; the requisitioned item will be returned to the owner after the term of requisition.

If necessary, the requisition of common right of personal estate can be changed to the requisition of ownership of personal estate.

CHAPTER II: The requisitioning official and the requisition order

Art. 24 - In principle, the requisition power is entrusted to the Ministry of National Defense. However, this official may promulgate a decree delegating this power to local military authorities.

The military authorities delegated with the requisition power must have a counterfoil book whose leaves have been counted, numbered and initialled on every leaf by the Minister of National Defense or his representative.

Each requisition order includes a stub and two detachable parts: one will be conveyed to the requisitioned person, the last one will be transmitted as a report to the Ministry of National Defense by the administrative agency.

Art. 25 - The requisition order must be issued from a counterfoil book described in the above article; stating the name and title of the military requisitioning agency, the circumstances of the requisition, the impossibility of providing supplies by purchase or by renting in the locality or vicinity, efforts to negotiate, the quantity, nature and term of the requisition, the date for delivery of the items, the name of the requisitioned person or of the person receiving the requisitioned order, the proposed compensation, and the payment procedure.

The requisition order must be clearly dated, signed by the military requisitioning agency, and countersigned by the local administrative authority or his representative. This administrative authority can present his viewpoint to the requisitioning agency but must not refuse to countersign on the requisition order. In case it is impossible to obtain the counter-signature of the administrative authority, the reason must be stated in the requisition order.

CHAPTER III: Items to be requisitioned

Art. 26 - The following are subject to military requisition:

1. Land, houses, buildings for encampment, (but in compliance with the restrictions stated in article 27 below).
2. Foodstuffs, wood, firewood and combustible materials, straw or hay for feeding animals, kitchen utensils.
3. Transportation of all kinds (ship, plane, vehicle, horse or ox cart).
4. Guides, informants, coachmen, engine drivers, navigators, pilots.
5. Materials, equipment, tools, engines necessary to the construction or repair of roads, bridges, canals, and other military work.
6. Manpower necessary to perform works prescribed in paragraph 5 (in compliance with article 29 and 30 hereafter).
7. Generally speaking, all equipment, materials, animals, and services of military utility.

Art. 27 - The military authorities are strictly forbidden to force the

The workers will not be required to stay overnight at the working place. When necessary they may be obliged to stay overnight providing that adequate beddings are distributed to them.

One may not use requisitioned workers to cook or to clean military quarters.

If the requisitioned workers are sick and unable to continue their duties, upon the certification of a medical officer they must be exempted from service until they are well.

CHAPTER IV: Conveyance and implementation of requisition order

Art. 31 - A requisition order must be conveyed by the local administrative authority or his representative.

When the above process is inapplicable the requisition order will be conveyed directly to the requisitioned person by military agencies.

If the individual concerned refuses to receive the requisition order, a report must be made.

If the requisitioned person or his representative is absent the requisition order will be conveyed to the local administrative authority.

If there is no administrative authority on hand nearby, the requisition order will be conveyed by posting it on the front door of the requisitioned person's residence. A copy of this requisition order will be sent to the local Province Chief.

As for properties, the requisition order must be conveyed to the owner or his representative, or to the acting holder in case the above persons are absent.

Art. 32 - The requisition order will be executed immediately, despite rejection by the requisitioned person. He cannot reject the requisition order on the pretext that it is illegal or illegitimate, but may be subsequently bring the case before a competent Court for judgment.

In case of emergency, to implement a requisition order concerning personal goods (foodstuffs, materials, vehicles, etc.), the military authority can effect the requisition in the presence of the local adminis-

trative authority or those of the nearest locality if the owner is absent.

In such a case, the military authority can enter the house by any means to take the requisitioned items. The opening, shutting of the door and taking of items must be witnessed by two persons. A report clearly stating everything that happened must be drawn up by the military authority. One copy of this will be sent to the Province Chief.

Art. 33 - The recipient authority will issue a receipt or a certificate to the owner stating that the requisition has been carried out and mentioning the nature as well as every detail concerning the requisition.

The receipt or certificate must clearly state every important detail so as to enable competent authority to determine the compensation.

CHAPTER V: Compensation for requisition

Art. 34 - Every service must be compensated for equitably, with its true value based upon the official current rate or the current price in the locality on the convening date and on other relevant factors, except for unusual benefits originated from speculation, monopoly, etc.

Art. 35 - Compensation will be fixed by agreement between the two parties concerned.

If the parties concerned cannot reach an agreement, compensation will be determined by a Price Committee.

Art. 36 - The composition of the above mentioned Committee will be fixed by a Decree of the Prime Minister within ten days from the date when the administrative authority receives the letter or notice stating the disagreement on compensation, the Price Committee will meet to decide the compensation after inquiring into demands and proposals by the two parties concerned.

The decision of the Committee will be conveyed to the two parties concerned by the administrative authority.

The ten day limit stated above can be extended in special cases.

Art. 37 - If the owner or the requisitioning military authority rejects the compensation fixed by the Price Committee, the case will be brought

before a civil court for judgment according to simple and free-court-costs procedure.

The limit for lodging a protest against the decision of the Price Committee is 30 days as of the day when the decision of this Committee is conveyed. However, the owner can temporarily receive the compensation fixed by the Price Committee although protest has been lodged as stipulated in article 16.

Art. 38 - The procedures mentioned in articles 34, 35, 36 and 37 will also be applied for settling compensations of damages caused by the military authority when effectuating the requisition.

Art. 39 - Compensation concerning requisition of foodstuffs or daily service must be paid by the requisitioning agency in cash.

Payment must be witnessed by the representative of the local administrative agency or two other persons.

Art. 40 - In case of emergency, the military authority may deny the application of the two above stated articles 30 and 30.

PART III: Penalties

Art. 41 - Those individuals who do not abide by a legal military or civic requisition order, who leave their working posts when under requisition, or refuse to provide services according to the requisition order, who impede the requisition or sabotage the requisitioned services with a view to dodging the requisition, will be penalized from 15 days to two years in prison or fined from VN\$500 to VN\$100,000 or both.

If the offense is repeated the penalty of imprisonment must be applied.

Art. 42 - Those individuals who are not entrusted with the requisition power but who order a requisition, or those who are entrusted with this power but order a requisition beyond the limits prescribed by the law, will be penalized from 6 months to two years in prison.

Art. 43 - Also to be penalized as prescribed in article 42 are those individuals, beneficiary of requisitions or responsible officials of the recipient agencies, who refuse to draw up reports mentioned in articles 12, 13, 28 and 32, or who refuse to issue receipts or certificates stating the

execution or the supply and the date when the service is received, the quantity and nature of requisitioned materials, or who intentionally falsify these statements.

Art. 44 - In war time or proclaimed state of emergency, the penalties provided in articles 41, 42, 43 above will be doubled.

Art. 45 - If the guilty individual, according to articles 42 or 43 stated above, is a military man, he will be penalized according to article 127 of the Military Code.

Art. 46 - There are hereby repealed Decree No. 47-2205 dated Nov. 19, 1947 fixing the requisition of residences, decree No. 14 dated June 6, 1954 fixing the requisition of vehicles used as military transportation, decree No. 81-XHYT dated May 29, 1956 fixing the compensation to the owner of requisitioned land, decree No. 57-b dated October 24, 1956 fixing the requisition of citizens for relief or social welfare, and existing stipulations contrary to this decree-law.

Art. 47 - The Minister of Interior, Minister of National Defense, Minister of Finance, Minister of Economy and Minister of Justice are charged, each as to that which concerns him, with the execution of this decree-law.

Saigon, August 15, 1964

s/Maj. Gen. Nguyen Khanh

MINORITIES:

The Prime Minister created, Feb. 22, 1966 (by decree 21/S/HP/VP) a Special Commissariat for Montagnard Affairs. This Special Commissariat has called for cooperation between Delta peoples and Montagnards to create a new life and a new society. Typical efforts cited to illustrate government policies, are:

- the creation, at Pleiku, of a center to train Montagnard cadre,
- the creation, at Pleiku, of a school for children of soldiers-- reserved to children of Montagnard soldiers,
- the reopening of the traditional Montagnard court,
- assistance to Montagnards in the fields of education and administration.

MODIFICATIONS OF ARTICLES 1 and 2 OF DECREE NO. 1247-UBHP/CT of Aug. 10, 1965.

By decree No. 2245-UBHP/CT of Dec. 22, 1965 signed by the Prime Minister, articles 1 and 2 of decree No. 1247-UBHP/CT of Aug. 10, 1965 are revised as follows:

New Art. 1 - A monthly bonus of ~~VN~~\$400 is granted to any civilian or military personnel knowing highland, cambodian or cham dialects and belonging to the following categories:

- a. career and non-career personnel
- b. military personnel serving in the RVN Armed Forces (regular, regional and popular forces)

New Art. 2 - To be entitled to this bonus, concerned parties must meet the following conditions:

- be stationed at present in the areas occupied by Vietnamese of highland, khmer or cham descent,

- have passed a test on highland, khmer or cham dialects,

- be actually in direct contact with Vietnamese of highland, khmer or cham descent.

CENTRAL GOVERNMENT: The Central Executive Committee: functions of the Vice-Chairman and of Commissioners-General.

National Leadership Committee
Office of the Chairman
No. 189-CT/LDQG/SL

The Chairman of the National Leadership Committee

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DECREES

Art. 1 - The functions of the Vice-Chairman of the Central Executive Committee and those of the Commissioners General responsible for several departments are defined in accordance with the provisions described below:

Art. 2 - The vice-chairman of the Central Executive Committee assists the Chairman in all activities of this Committee.

The vice-chairman temporarily replaces the chairman and takes charge of the chairman's executive Committee and presides at cabinet meetings in case the latter goes overseas on an official mission or is sick.

Art. 3 - The Commissioner General for National Defense and Construction is specifically responsible for coordinating the activities and presenting the plans of the following departments:

- National Defense
- Interior
- Public Works and Communications
- Rural Construction
- Psychological Warfare
- Youth

Art. 4 - The Commissioner General for Economy and Finance is specifically responsible for coordinating the activities and presenting the plans of the following departments:

- Economy
- Finance
- Agriculture

Art. 5 - The Commissioner General for Cultural and Social Affairs is specifically responsible for coordinating the activities and presenting the plans of the following departments:

- Education
- Social Welfare
- Public Health
- Labor

Art. 6 - The Chairman, Vice-Chairman of the Central Executive Committee, and Commissioners General are charged, each as to that which concerns him, with the execution of this decree.

Saigon, Nov. 22, 1965

s/Maj. Gen. Nguyen van Thieu

CENTRAL GOVERNMENT: Power to appoint deputy mayors:

By arrete No. 2040/UBHP/CT, dated Nov. 23, 1965, the Chairman of the Central Executive Committee has delegated to the Commissioner-General for National Defense and Construction the power to appoint, by decree, deputy Mayors for Security and deputy Province Chiefs for Security.

CENTRAL GOVERNMENT: The Special Court:

Decree Law No. 003/66 dated Feb. 15, 1966 governing establishment of the Special Court.

Art. 1 - There is hereby established during the entire period of the state of war a Court named the Special Court competent to judge the following offences:

- Speculation, illegal transfer of funds, black marketing and violation of customs regulations as provided in Decree No. 4/65 dated 19 July 1965 articles 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 in case the worth of the materials or funds involved amounts from VN\$50,000 upwards.

- Bribery, improper use of influence, and embezzlement of public funds as set forth in Decree Law No. 4/65 dated 19 July 1965, articles 7, 8 and 9 in case the value of the materials or funds involved or both equals or exceeds VN\$50,000.

Art. 2 - The territorial competence of the Special Court extends throughout the Republic of Vietnam. Its headquarters is located in Saigon. Field court sessions will be set up as may be required.

Art. 3 - The Special Court is empowered to judge both military personnel and civilians.

Art. 4 - The Special Court is composed of:

- One presiding judge to be appointed by a Decree of the Chairman of the National Directory upon the recommendation of the Chairman of the Central Executive Committee;

- Two assessors to be appointed by a Decree of the Chairman of the Central Executive Committee;

- One government commissioner and one or several deputy government commissioners to be appointed by an Arrete of the Chairman of the Central Executive Committee, upon the recommendation of the Commissioner General for Justice.

Art. 5 - The Office of the court clerk is headed by a Senior Court Clerk who is assisted by some court clerks, clerks and typists.

These officials will be appointed by an Arrete of the Commissioner

General for Justice.

Art. 6 - Before coming into office, all court officials must take an oath of office before the Supreme Court of Appeal. The oath will be a written one.

Art. 7 - Legal procedures to be followed in the Special Court are those currently applied before the Field Military Court as provided in the Decree-Law No. 11/62 dated 21 May 1962 and by article 25 of the Decree Law No. 4/65 dated 19 July 1965.

Art. 8 - The Chairman of the Central Executive Committee will sign orders with reasons mentioned therein to directly bring culprits before the court without preliminary investigation.

Art. 9 - The Chairman of the Central Executive Committee, Commissioners-General and Commissioners are charged, each as to that which concerns him, with the execution of this Decree Law.

This Decree Law will be promulgated through emergency procedure.

Saigon, 15 Feb. 1966

s/Lt. Gen. Nguyen van Thieu

CENTRAL GOVERNMENT: The Office of the Superintendent-General:

Decree No. 34-SL/HP/VI dated March 8, 1966 governing the creation of an Office of the Superintendent-General directly responsible to the Chairman of the Central Executive Committee (the Prime Minister).

Art. 1 - There is hereby created an office of the Superintendent-General under the direct jurisdiction of the Chairman of the Central Executive Committee.

Art. 2 - The office of the Superintendent General is the supreme body entrusted with the responsibility of ensuring the good functioning of the state machinery in its various fields: administrative, financial, economic and social.

Art. 3 - Throughout the national territory, the office of the Superintendent-General will have its jurisdiction extended to all public, collective autonomous agencies, state-sponsored joint ventures and private enterprises whose operations involve the use of public funds.

Art. 4 - The office will be headed by a Superintendent-General who has the rank of a Secretary of State. He will be assisted by a Deputy Superintendent-General with the rank of Assistant Secretary of State. The Superintendent-General and his deputy will be appointed by decree of the chairman of the Central Executive Committee (Prime Minister).

Art. 5 - The office will assume the following responsibilities:

- to assess the effects of the implementation of governmental policies and ascertain the people's needs and aspirations,
- to control the execution of national reforms and construction plans and recommend necessary remedial measures,
- to carry out inspection of public agencies operation, and recommend changes, to control the revenues and expenditures of the National Budget, and of provincial and village budgets and extra budgetary funds,
- to control the use and distribution of national resources and foreign aid funds,
- to organize study tours or mission tours at home or abroad for the advancement of the administrative machinery,

- and lastly, its primary goal is to take strong corrective measures in cases of social injustice, oppression of the populace, misuse of authority, corruption, waste of public funds, or bribery.

Art. 6 - To fulfill the aforesaid responsibilities

- The Superintendent-General and the Deputy Superintendent-General will participate in the cabinet meetings and if need be in the National Economic Financial Council and Inter-Ministerial Committees.
- The inspection team of the office as defined in Art. 12 below has the authority to inspect all governmental agencies, to control all funds and accounts; to require these agencies to show documents and materials, ordinary files, and classified files, to make use of all information, data and documents and to request civil-servants, press organizations and private individuals involved to give explanations on important points.

Art. 7 - The office will coordinate the activities of various sources of inspection: administrative, financial and technical at the Ministry level so as to combine them into a single general organization, rational and effective, to avoid duplication of work, conflicts, or division of efforts.

The office has the authority to mobilize the inspection bodies mentioned above and form interministerial inspection teams as circumstances may require.

Art. 8 - The office receives orders from the Chairman of the Central Executive Committee (the Prime Minister) and it is responsible only to the Chairman.

Art. 9 - During inspection or investigation tours, the Superintendent-General has the power to relieve an official of his functions immediately if the latter is found to have committed a grave mistake.

In case an official is taken flagrant delicto oppressing the people, misappropriating public funds, or accepting bribes, the Superintendent-General has the power to order the guilty official to be held in custody pending prosecution before the court.

In the two special cases stated above, the Superintendent-General will immediately submit a detailed report to the Chairman for information, and a copy of this report will be sent to the Ministry, special commissariat, or Directorate interested, along with a request for replacement.

Art. 10 - The organizational structure of the Superintendent-General's office is as follows:

- 1 Secretariat
- 1 Administrative Service
- 1 Inspection Service
- and 1 inspection team of the Office

Art. 11 - The Secretariat is headed by a Chief of Cabinet who is assisted by a private secretary. He handles all classified affairs and serves as liaison with various services of the office.

Art. 12 - The service of Administration, Personnel and Accounting is headed by a chief of Service. It includes two bureaus:

- the Bureau of correspondence and administration in charge of incoming, outgoing mail and other problems dealing with administration and personnel.
- the Bureau of Accounting and materiel responsible for drafting the budget and accounting work, materiel, supply, maintenance of buildings, and repair of vehicles.

Art. 13 - The Inspection Service is headed by a Chief of Service. It includes 2 bureaus:

- the Bureau of Research and documentation, in charge of study of documents, and referenced materials, establishment of archives and a library
- the Bureau of Planning responsible for study of the plan of action of the office, follow-up of inspection activities, coordination of various inspection works as stipulated in Art. 7 above, organization of inter-ministerial inspection teams, and consolidation and exploitation of the results obtained.

Art. 14 - The Superintendent-General will determine the general policy and program of action, utilize the personnel of the inspection team of the office, organize and direct inspection and investigation works, and, lastly, review and exploit the results gained.

The inspection team of the Superintendent-General's Office includes a number of General Inspectors, Principal Inspectors, Inspectors and Deputy Inspectors.

Art. 15 - The Chief of Cabinet, Private Secretary, Chiefs of Service,

Chiefs of Bureau described in Art. 11, 12 and 13 above, are appointed by arrete of the Superintendent-General.

Art. 16 - General Inspectors, Principal Inspectors, Inspectors and Deputy Inspectors of the Superintendent-General's Office are selected from among career or non-career officials, category A, from different administrative, financial or technical branches; persons who have held managerial positions for at least two years, with the rank of Chief of Service or higher, and who are fully qualified. Above all they must have a good reputation for honesty, toughness and a strong desire to serve.

Art. 17 - Classified in the rank of Principal Inspectors are those officials having an index from 790 up, in the rank of Inspectors if their salary index is below 790 and in the rank of Deputy Inspectors if their salary index is 550 or below.

Art. 18 - General Inspectors are entitled to a functional index of 1160, Principal Inspectors, a functional index of 840, Inspectors, a functional index of 760; and Deputy Inspectors, a functional index of 550.

In case the salary index within a grade is higher than the functional one, the official concerned is entitled to a full salary index within this grade plus allowances in kind and in cash as provided by current regulations in force.

Art. 19 - General Inspectors of the Superintendent-General's Office are entitled to allowances in kind and in cash provided for former General Inspectors of Administrative and Financial Affairs set forth in decree No. 21-TTP of Dec. 2, 1963 modified by decree No. 180-TTP of April 27, 1964.

With regard to allowances in kind and in cash, Principal Inspectors of the Superintendent-General's office are classed at the same rank with Directors General. Inspectors of this office at the same rank with Deputy Directors General and Deputy Inspectors of this Office at the same rank with Directors having several services.

Art. 20 - General Inspectors, Principal Inspectors, Inspectors and Deputy Inspectors of the Superintendent-General's Office are appointed by arrete of the Chairman of the Central Executive Committee.

Art. 21 - Before taking office, the Superintendent-General, Deputy Superintendent General and members of the Inspection team must take the oath to do their utmost to serve the nation and to demonstrate equity,

clearsightness, honesty and care in the performance of their duties.

Art. 22 - During the transitional period, in compliance with the proposal of the Superintendent-General, members of the former Administrative and Financial Inspection team shall be assigned as General Inspectors, Principal Inspectors, Inspectors and Deputy-Inspectors of the Superintendent General's Office according to the salary index in the grade of each individual.

Also during one year of the transitional period, from the date of signature of this decree, to facilitate the recruitment of members of the Inspection team, the condition requiring two years of managerial position set forth in article 16 is especially waived.

Candidates who are not yet employed as career or non-career employees but who are holders of a doctor of law degree or an equivalent degree shall be appointed as Deputy Inspectors with a functional salary index of 550. Those with a "licencie en droit" degree (bachelor of law) or an equivalent degree shall be appointed as Deputy Inspectors with a salary index of 470. Priority is reserved for veterans.

Employment of these employees shall be fixed by an arrete of the Superintendent General.

After two years of on the job training candidates shall be appointed as Inspectors according to the proposal from the Superintendent General, if they are holders of a Doctor of Law degree or Deputy Inspectors with a salary index of 550 if they are holders of a bachelor of law degree, by an arrete of the Chairman of the Central Executive Committee.

Art. 23 - All former documents in contradiction with the provisions of this decree, especially decrees No. 21-TTP of Dec. 2, 1963 and No. 180-TTP of April 27, 1964 governing the Directorate General and Inspection Teams of Administrative and Financial Affairs are repealed.

Art. 24 - Deputy Chairman of Central Executive Committee, Commissioners General, Deputy Commissioners and Special Commissioners are charged, each as to that which concerns him, with the execution of this decree.

Art. 25 - This decree shall be published in the Official Journal of the Republic of Vietnam.

COMPOSITION OF THE OFFICE OF THE SUPERINTENDENT GENERAL

Superintendent-General	Mr. Ngo trong Anh
Deputy Superintendent-General	Mr. Nguyen huu Tuy
General Inspector	Mr. Nguyen van Vang
Principal Inspectors	Messrs. Ho bao Loc, Tran van Hoi; Ngo xuan Tich, Bui Dai, Lien minh Danh, Do trong Tai
Inspectors	Messrs. Hua van Ngo, Nguyen van Loc, Tran van Bot

CENTRAL GOVERNMENT: The Advisory Council for Building Democracy:

Decree Law No. 001-a/66 dated Feb. 3, 1966 governing creation of the Advisory Council for Building Democracy.

The Chairman of the National Directory,

Considering the Convention dated June 19, 1965,

Considering the Decision No. 3-QLVNCH/QD dated June 14, 1965 of the Armed Forces Congress establishing and fixing the composition of the National Directory,

Considering Decree No. 001-a/CT/LDQG/SL dated June 19, 1965 and subsequent documents;

Considering the Decision of the National Directory,

Orders, by Decree-Law, that:

Art. 1 - There is hereby created, in addition to the National Directory, a body named "Advisory Council for Building Democracy".

CHAPTER I

Composition

Art. 2 - The Advisory Council for Building Democracy is to be composed of nationalist representatives of all social strata and political trends. A decree of the Chairman of the National Directory will fix the composition of the Council.

CHAPTER II

Function

Art. 3 - The Advisory Council is entrusted with the functions to:

1. Draft a Constitution for the Republic of Vietnam which will be subject to approval by means of a referendum.

2. Draft the electoral law.

3. Draft statutes governing political parties and the press.

CHAPTER III

Powers

Art. 4 - The Advisory Council for Building Democracy gives its opinions and recommends measures dealing with rural areas, economic, financial, cultural, educational, social and democracy build-up problems.

CHAPTER IV

Privileges

Art. 5 - Council members may not be prosecuted, pursued, detained or sentenced for any opinions expressed or any vote cast in council meetings or council committees meetings; except in case they commit an act of high treason or any other acts harmful to the national security or in case of flagrant delicts.

Art. 6 - Council members are not entitled to any salary. An allowance to be granted to Council members will be fixed in an Arrete by the Chairman of the National Directory.

CHAPTER V

Organization

Art. 7 - In the first meeting of the Council, council members will elect its Secretariat which will consist of one Chairman, two Vice Chairmen, one Secretary-General and three Deputy Secretaries General.

Art. 8 - The Council's term of office will automatically terminate as soon as the National Assembly is elected.

Art. 9 - In case the Council is abolished, such abolishment will be enunciated in a decree law to be promulgated by the Chairman of the National Directory in the light of a decision of the National Directory.

In case the Council is dissolved or a member is removed, such dissolution

or removal will be specified in a decree to be promulgated by the Chairman of the National Directory in the light of a decision of the National Directory.

CHAPTER VI

Sessions

Art. 10 - Each year, the Council will meet in four regular sessions; no session will last more than 30 days.

During recesses, the Council Secretariat will represent the Council.

Art. 11 - The Council may be convened in special sessions at the demand of the National Directory or of two-thirds of the Council members. No special session will last more than 15 days.

In case a special session is held at the demand of the National Directory, the agenda will be specified by the Directory.

In case such a session is held at the request of council members, the agenda will be drawn up by the Council Secretariat with the concurrence of the National Directory.

Art. 12 - The Council will prepare its internal regulations, which will be submitted to the National Directory for approval.

Art. 13 - The Council and Council Committees shall not meet in open sessions.

However, during each session, the Council may hold some meetings in public if need be and after concurrence of the National Directory has been obtained.

Commissioners-General and Commissioners may be invited by the National Directory to participate in deliberation at the Council meetings.

Government officials or notables may be invited to attend meetings of the Council Committees for consultation. In this case, the officials or notables concerned must be notified of the subjects to be discussed.

Art. 14 - Minutes of the Council meetings will be signed by the Chairman of the Council and transmitted to the Secretariat of the National Directory within four days.

Art. 15 - The Secretary General of the National Directory will appoint an Administrator-General by Arrete to manage the administrative business of the Council.

Art. 16 - Operating expenses incurred by the Advisory Council for Building Democracy will be paid by the National Budget.

Art. 17 - The Secretary General of the National Directory and the Chairman of the Central Executive Committee are charged, each as to that which concerns him with the execution of this Decree-Law.

Saigon, Feb. 3, 1966

s/ Lt. Gen. Nguyen van Thieu

CENTRAL GOVERNMENT: the War Cabinet:

COMPOSITION OF THE REVISED WAR CABINET OF VIETNAM.

Chairman of the Central Executive Committee (Prime Minister)	Vice Air Marshal Nguyen Cao Ky
Vice Chairman (Dep. Prime Minister) concurrently Commissioner General for War and Commissioner for Defense	Lt. Gen. Nguyen Huu Co
Commissioner, Advisor for Economic and Financial Affairs	Engineer Truong Thai Ton (formerly Commissioner General for Economy and Finance)
Superintendent-General	Engineer Ngo Trong Anh (formerly Commissioner for Public Works and Communications)
Commissioner General for Foreign Affairs	Dr. Tran Van Do
Commissioner, Assistant to the Commissioner General (Foreign Affairs)	Mr. Bui Diem (formerly Special Asst. to the Prime Minister)
Commissioner General for Justice	Mr. Lu Van Vi

WAR AND REVOLUTIONARY DEVELOPMENT GROUP

Commissioner General for War and Commissioner for Defense	Lt. Gen. Nguyen Huu Co
Commissioner for Revolutionary Development (formerly known as Rural Construction)	Maj. Gen. Nguyen Duc Thang
Commissioner for Interior	Mr. Tran Minh Tiet

Deputy Commissioner for Interior	Mr. Nguyen van Tuong
Commissioner for Information and Open Arms (formerly known as Psywar)	Lawyer Dinh trinh Chinh
Commissioner for Communications and Transportation	Engineer Truong van Thuan (new appointee)
Commissioner for War Veterans	Lt. Col. Dr. Nguyen tan Hong (formerly Commissioner for Youth)

FINANCIAL AND ECONOMIC AFFAIRS GROUP

Commissioner General for Financial and Economic Affairs, Commissioner for Commerce	Mr. Au trung Thanh, (new appointee) formerly Minister of Economy in THO Cabinet and KHANH Cabinet
Commissioner for Finance	Prof. Tran van Kien
Commissioner for Agriculture	Eng. Lan van Tri
Commissioner for Public Works	Eng. Bui huu Tuan (Formerly Deputy Commissioner for Public Works and Communications)
Commissioner for Labor (formerly in the following Group)	Mr. Nguyen xuan Phong

CULTURAL AND SOCIAL AFFAIRS GROUP

Commissioner General for Cultural and Social Affairs, Commissioner for Education	Prof. Tran ngoc Ninh
Commissioner for Health	Dr. Nguyen ba Kha
Commissioner for Social Welfare	Lawyer Tran ngoc Lieng
Commissioner for Youth	Eng. Vo long Trieu (new appointee)

OTHER NEW APPOINTMENTS

Special Commissariat for Anti-Communist Refugees	Dr. Nguyen phuc Que
Special Commissariat for Montagnard Affairs	Mr. Paul Nur
Directorate General of Supply	Mr. Tran do Cung
Assistant to the Commissioner in charge of Inspection	Mr. Nguyen huu Tuy
Directorate General for Port Authority	Eng. Nguyen van Chieu

THE FOLLOWING POINTS ARE TO BE NOTED:

The Ministry of Public Works and Communications is split into a Ministry of Communications and Transportation, which is part of the Group of War and Revolutionary Development, and a Ministry of Public Works which is now part of the Group of Economic and Financial Affairs.

The Ministry of Economy is split into two Ministries: the Ministry of Commerce and the Ministry of Industry.

The new positions have been created in the Prime Minister's office: a Commissioner Advisor for Economic and Financial Affairs and a Superintendent-General.

A Ministry for War Veterans has been created.

A Special Commissariat for Refugees, a Special Commissariat for Montagnard Affairs, a Directorate General of Supply and a Port Authority Directorate General, all responsible to the Prime Minister's Office, have been created.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs has been reinforced with a Commissioner Assistant to the Commissioner General for Foreign Affairs.

The former Ministry of Psywar has the new title of Ministry of Information and Open Arms.

The former Ministry of Rural Construction now becomes the Ministry of Revolutionary Development. It is responsible for both rural and urban development.

The Ministry of Labor was shifted from the Cultural and Social Affairs group to the Financial and Economic Affairs Group.

CENTRAL GOVERNMENT: price committees in each Ministry:

The Prime Minister signed circular No. 86-UBHP/NSNV Nov. 25, 1965, creating, within each Ministry, a committee to study the prices of all expenditures in order to protect the budget and stabilize prices indirectly.

To cope with constantly increasing prices, the following means have been temporarily applied to stabilize them and to facilitate the work of control agencies.

1. Creation of a price committee within each ministry.
2. The composition of this committee shall be fixed by the concerned ministers or secretaries of state.
3. The expenditures control service will not examine prices but just the use of funds and regularity of formalities.
4. The price committees must carefully examine prices they deem too high and which can influence those of other commodities before accepting them.

The circular has also specified that it is the duty of the expenditure controllers to refuse to initial requests for the purchase of luxury items or articles having a character contrary to the Government's policy of reducing expenses where possible.

CENTRAL GOVERNMENT: reorganization of the Department of Labor:

By decree No. 37-SL/LD dated March 9, 1966, the Prime Minister has decided to reorganize the Labor Department, in accordance with the War Cabinet policy and activity program.

According to this decree, the central agencies of the Labor Department will include the directorate of cabinet and the Directorate General of labor inspection and social security. The local agencies will include the prefectural, municipal, provincial or interprovincial offices or services of labor inspection and social security.

The Directorate General of labor inspection and social security will be headed by an Inspector-General of Labor and Social Security assisted by a deputy Inspector-General having the same rank as a deputy director-general and an assistant to the Inspector-General placed in the same rank as a director.

The Directorate-General of Labor Inspection will include a directorate of professional relations, a directorate of social security, a directorate of legal institutions and international relations, a central directorate of labor inspection and social security, a service of survey of labor plans and statistics, an administrative service and a bureau of official documents.

With regard to local agencies, the prefectural, municipal, provincial offices or services of labor inspection and social security will be headed by a chief of service provided with the powers of an inspector of labor and social security. These offices and services will be directly under the Directorate General of labor inspection and social security.

CENTRAL GOVERNMENT: elections of prefectural, provincial, and municipal Councils:

Arrête No. 272-BNV/NC/ND

The Commissioner for Interior enacts:

Art. 1 - There is hereby called a reelection of one third of the total number of Prefectural, Provincial and Municipal Council members and an election of a new Can Ranh Municipal Council on Sunday the 29th of May, 1966 (5/29/66).

If elections cannot be held as scheduled at a voting location or in a constituency due to conditions beyond control, the Prefect, Province Chief or Mayor concerned shall take appropriate measures to hold the election as soon thereafter as practicable.

Art. 2 - The number of members of Prefectural, Provincial and Municipal Councils to be reelected is fixed according to the enclosed list.

The names of members to be subject to reelection shall be published after the drawing of lots as set forth in article 4 of decrees No. 67, 68 and 69-NV of April 9, 1965.

With regard to the Can Ranh municipality, an entire Municipal Council composed of six (6) members shall be elected.

Art. 3 - Elections shall be held in strict accordance with the provisions of decree No. 70-NV of April 9, 1965.

Art. 4 - In addition to the requirements specified in Art. 8 of decree No. 70-NV of April 9, 1965, voters must be at least 18 years old as of Dec. 31, 1965.

Art. 5 - Times and dates relating to the election process are fixed as follows:

1. Voters

- a. Any voter who changes his residence and wants to vote in his new constituency must report his move to administrative authorities not later than April 20, 1966.
- b. Voter rolls will be posted for the first time on April 28, 1966.

- c. Complaints lodged against listing a voter's name on the voter rolls must be submitted between April 29 and May 5, 1966.
- d. Voter rolls and complaints, if any, shall be forwarded to the Committee provided for in article 6 of decree No. 70-NV of April 9, 1965 on May 8, 1966 at the latest for consideration.
- e. Voter rolls shall be returned to administrative agencies by May 11, 1966 at the latest.
- f. Voter rolls shall be posted for the second time on May 18, 1966 at the latest.

2. Candidates

- a. Application for candidacy shall be submitted on April 28, 1966 at the latest.
- b. Lists of candidates shall be posted for the first time on April 29, 1966.
- c. Complaints against candidates shall be made within the period from April 30 to May 1, 1966.
- d. Lists of candidates and complaints, if any, shall be sent to the Committee on May 2, 1966 for consideration.
- e. Lists of candidates shall be returned to administrative agencies on May 5, 1966 at the latest.
- f. Lists of candidates shall be posted for the second time on May 8, 1966 at the latest.

3. Electoral campaign

- a. An electoral campaign committee shall be summoned right after the lists of candidates are posted for the second time; on May 9, 1966 at the latest.
- b. The electoral campaign shall start on May 14, 1966 at the earliest and shall end at 1200 on May 28, 1966 at the latest.

4. Complaints and announcement of results

- a. Complaints against voting must be made between May 30 and June 1, 1966
- b. The Committee provided for in art. 6 of decree No. 70-NV of April 9, 1965 will announce the official results of the election in the prefecture, provinces or municipalities on June 2, 1966.

Art. 6 - The Prefect of Saigon, province chiefs and mayors are charged, each as to that which concerns him with the execution of this arrete.

This arrete shall be published in the Official Journal of the Republic of Vietnam.

Saigon, March 15, 1966

s/Tran minh Tiet

Copies signed
by the Dir. of Cabinet

Do van Ro

Certified true copy,

The Chief, Research and
Legislation Service

s/ Nguyen ngoc Bich

.....

Number of members of
Prefectural, Provincial and
Municipal Councils to be elected
on May 29, 1966

<u>Sequence #</u>	<u>Prefecture, Provinces and Municipalities</u>	<u># of Members</u>
	<u>Tactical Zone I</u>	
1	Hue municipality	4
2	Danang municipality	5
3	Quang Nam province	4

<u>Sequence #</u>	<u>Prefecture, Provinces and Municipalities</u>	<u># of Members</u>
4	Quang Ngai province	4
5	Quang Tin province	3
6	Quang Tri province	3
7	Thua Thien province	4
<u>Tactical Zone II</u>		
8	Can Ranh municipality (entire new Council)	6
9	Dalat municipality	3
10	Binh Dinh province	4
11	Binh Thuan province	3
12	Darlac province	3
13	Khanh Hoa province	4
14	Kontum province	2
15	Lan Dong province	2
16	Ninh Thuan province	2
17	Phu Bon province	2
18	Phu Yen province	4
19	Pleiku province	2
20	Quang Duc province	2
21	Tuyen Duc province	2
<u>Tactical Zone III</u>		
22	Vung Tau municipality	2
23	Bien Hoa province	5
24	Binh Duong province	4
25	Binh Long province	2
26	Binh Tuy province	2
27	Hau Nghia province	2
28	Long An province	4
29	Long Khanh province	2
30	Phuoc Long province	2
31	Phuoc Tuy province	2
32	Tay Ninh province	4
<u>Tactical Zone IV</u>		
33	An Giang province	4
34	An Xuyen province	2
35	Ba Xuyen province	3

<u>Sequence #</u>	<u>Prefecture, Provinces and Municipalities</u>	<u># of Members</u>
36	Bac Lieu province	3
37	Chau Doc province	4
38	Chuong Thien province	2
39	Dinh Tuong province	4
40	Go Cong province	2
41	Kien Giang province	4
42	Kien Hoa province	4
43	Kien Phong province	3
44	Kien Tuong province	2
45	Phong Dinh province	4
46	Vinh Binh province	4
47	Vinh Long province	4
	<u>Capital Military Sector</u>	
48	Saigon Capital	10
49	Gia Dinh province	5

Seen and approved
for attachment to arrete No
272-BNV/NC/ND of March 15, 1966

The Commissioner for Interior
s/ Tran minh Tiet

RURAL CONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT: The Central Rural Construction Council:

Decree No. 216-XDNT of Nov. 5, 1965 modifying the composition of the Central Rural Construction Council.

The Chairman of the Central Executive Committee decrees that:

Art. 1 - The composition of the Central Rural Construction Council established by decree No. 157-XDNT of July 30, 1965 is hereby modified.

Art. 2 - The new composition of the Rural Construction Council includes:

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. The Chairman of the Central Executive Committee | Chairman |
| 2. The Vice-Chairman of the Central Executive Committee concurrently General Commissioner for War and Construction | Vice-Chairman |
| 3. The Commissioner for Rural Construction | Secretary General concurrently Head of Standing Committee |
| 4. The General Commissioner for Economy and Finance | Member |
| 5. The General Commissioner for Cultural and Social Affairs | " |
| 6. The Commissioner for Defense | " |
| 7. The Commissioner for Interior | " |
| 8. The Commissioner for Psychowarfare | " |
| 9. The Commissioner for Social Affairs | " |
| 10. The Commissioner for Public Works and Communications | " |
| 11. The Commissioner for Youth | " |
| 12. The Chief of General Staff, Republic of Vietnam Armed Forces | " |
| 13. The Commanders of Tactical Regions concurrently Government Delegates | " |
| 14. The Director General of Nat'l Police | " |

When deemed necessary, the Central Rural Construction Council may invite Commissioners, Deputy Commissioners or other high officials to attend its meetings.

Art. 3 - The Central Rural Construction Council will meet once every month or upon the request of the Chairman. In the event the Chairman is not available, the Vice-Chairman will represent the Chairman to preside over the meetings.

Art. 4 - The Central Rural Construction Council is responsible for:

1. Fixing the basic pacification policy, restoring public security and implementing the Government's revolutionary policy in rural areas in order to improve the living of the people in all fields: political, social and economic.

2. Considering and approving pacification plans and rural construction programs.

3. Considering and approving proposals for distribution of funds allocated to rural construction program.

Art. 5 - The Secretary General, concurrently Head of the Standing Committee, is responsible for:

1. Executing decisions of the Central Rural Construction Council.

2. Coordinating with other ministries and agencies to submit to the Central Rural Construction Council proposals relating to the basic pacification policy, the consideration and approval of plans, the pacification program and the distribution of funds.

3. Drawing up plans for the use of manpower, material resources and financial resources to support the rural construction programs, with the coordination of different agencies in the country and aid missions of friendly nations.

4. Training rural construction cadre and supporting other ministries in the training of technical cadre.

5. Guiding, following up, supervising and controlling the implementation of approved plans and programs and submitting results and appropriate proposals to the Council.

6. Estimating and managing the rural construction budget with the coordination of the Directorate General for Budget and Foreign Aid.

Art. 6 - The Rural Construction system at local levels consists of:

- 1 Regional Rural Construction Council
- 2 Area Rural Construction Council
- 3 Provincial Rural Construction Council
- 4 District Rural Construction Council

The organization and operation of the above Councils will be determined by special instructions by the Central Rural Construction Council.

Art. 7 - All articles in contradiction with this decree are repealed.

Art. 8 - The Vice-Chairman of the Central Executive Committee, General Commissioners, Commissioners and Deputy Commissioners, are charged, each as to that which concerns him, with the execution of this decree.

Saigon, Nov. 5, 1965

s/ Vice Air Marshal Nguyen Cao Ky

RURAL CONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT: financial guidelines for budgets for rural construction during Fiscal 1966:

PURPOSE:

The purpose of this summary is to assemble all available information on the 1966 Rural Construction Budgets in one document and to provide Financial Guidelines applying to 1966.

BACKGROUND:

1962-63:

USAID became involved in the Pacification program in Viet Nam in 1962 and the first Provincial Representative was Robert Miles McNeff who was sent to the Province of Phu Yen in Sept. 1962. Mr. McNeff is still in Vietnam and is a member of the International Voluntary Service Team. The first Provincial Representative was soon followed by others and MAAG Sector Advisors were appointed as Acting USAID Provincial Representatives until such time USAID was able to assign members of its own staff to function in this capacity.

The 1963 documentation was known as a RELEASE AGREEMENT and the activity known PROVINCE REHABILITATION.

The 1963 program was mostly financed by U.S.-purchased piasters and supplemented by GVN local currency. The 1963 program consisted of the following activities:

01. RELOCATION
02. RESETTLEMENT
03. REFUGEE ASSISTANCE
04. STRATEGIC HAMLET CONSTRUCTION TEAMS
05. MILITIA TRAINING
06. HAMLET COMMITTEEMEN TRAINING
07. HAMLET SELF-HELP PROJECTS (VN\$20,000 each)
08. MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES
09. HAMLET SCHOOL PROGRAM (Salaries for Teachers: VN\$ 600 per month)

As the 1963 documents had to be sent to the Provinces for signatures by the Province Chief and the Province Representative before being signed by the various authorities in Saigon, considerable delays were incurred.

1964:

The 1964 Pacification Budgets were approved in June and July 1964. The delay was caused partly by cumbersome sign-off procedures.

The 1964 program was financed from GVN funds, with the exception of SELF-HELP and UNFORESEEN EXPENSES which were financed by U.S.-PURCHASED PIASTERS.

As in 1963, the 1964 program consisted of 9 categories but with some changes, as shown below:

1. RELOCATION
2. MOBILE CADRE
3. COMBAT YOUTH
4. SELF HELP
5. SUPPLEMENTARY PROVINCIAL DEVELOPMENT
6. UNFORESEEN EXPENSES
7. P.O.L. (petrol, oil, lubricants)
8. HAMLET SCHOOLS
9. RURAL HEALTH

The implementation and control of both the 1963 and 1964 programs were under the supervision of the JOINT PROVINCIAL COMMITTEE consisting of the Province Chief, USAID Provincial Representative and the MACV Sector Advisor.

1965:

The 1965 program was known as the RURAL RECONSTRUCTION BUDGET and was approved in April 1965. This budget was funded entirely by GVN funds.

For the first time since the Pacification program started the Rural Reconstruction Budget became a supplement to the regular Provincial Budget. The 1965 budget consisted of two general programs, the first being of a general pacificatory nature, the same as the previous budgets, and consisted of the following:

1. CADRE
2. RELOCATION
3. SELF HELP
4. P.O.L.
5. HAMLET SCHOOLS
6. CHIEU HOI

And the second part consisting of a rural economic development program which included the following items:

1. ROADS & BRIDGES
2. IRRIGATION
3. ANIMAL HUSBANDRY
4. AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION
5. SEED IMPROVEMENT
6. FISHERIES

In 1965, for the first time, funds for Ministerial programs were actually released directly to the provinces instead of to the Saigon Ministries as in prior years.

The 1965 program did not include direct US supervision in the form of a sign-off provision by the Joint Provincial Committee. However, in late June, 1965, a Decree was issued which partially reinstated U.S. supervision by forming a Joint Provincial Coordinating Committee. This gave the U.S. provincial advisor the right to concur or refuse to concur with the decisions made by the Province Chief regarding uses of funds within this budget. The 1965 Budgets were formulated by joint GVN and US teams visiting the provinces in Feb. and Mar. 1965. The 1965 Budgets were made a part of the Provincial Budgets. These budget teams subsequently made a second trip in July and Aug. 1965 to revise the budgets upward or downward depending on the provinces' abilities to implement them. In 1965 the amount of VN\$1.4 billion was budgeted, and based upon GVN estimates approximately 900 million should be expended before the termination of the 1965 program. The 1965 program was hampered throughout the year due to the following reasons:

1. Late funding of the budgets which resulted in non-implementation due to the rainy season in the southern part of the country.
2. Shortage of such materials as cement and roofing.
3. Increased costs of building materials and labor.
4. Lack of security in many provinces.
5. The fact that the 1965 programs were under the Provincial Budget financial guidelines often resulted in unnecessary delays.

In 1965 there was included in the regular Provincial Budget an item for Unforeseen Expenses which actually should have been in the Rural

Reconstruction Budgets, and for this reason it was practically impossible to use this fund for the purposes intended, i.e. to support the Rural Reconstruction Budgets.

1966:

In October 1965, Maj. Gen. Nguyen duc Thang became the Minister of Rural Construction and progress was soon noted.

While in prior years guidelines were sent to the provinces from the Central Pacification Committee, in 1966 Gen. Thang, the Minister of Rural Construction, personally visited the Corps headquarters and handed out the 1966 Guidelines and verbally explained what he wanted. This resulted in exceptionally fine presentations by all provinces at the budget hearings which were also held at Corps level, by the Minister of Rural Construction and his staff, with USAID and MACV representation from Saigon, Corps, Division and Provinces.

For the first time Division has been given authority and responsibility in the pacification program as it will provide greater military stability for the 1966 Pacification Program.

While in prior years the provinces have been merely optimistic about the areas to be pacified, the program in 1966 is designed on the Minister's philosophy of "build slowly but built soundly."

At the conclusion of each budget meeting the Province Chief has been handed an approved budget document signed by the appropriate parties of Central, Corps and Division as well as USAID. Provincial officials also signed a document guarantying to the GVN that they would implement at least 75% of the budgeted amount.

The Minister has assured each province that additional funds would be made available if program implementation was satisfactory on his expected visits to the provinces during 1966.

For the first time since the pacification program began, all the provinces had an approved budget, with funds available for implementation. This is real progress as the programs in previous years were hampered by lack of continuity brought about by late budget approvals and late funding.

The 1966 Rural Construction Program is basically a continuation of the 1965 program, the only changes being the addition of funds for Unforeseen

Expenses and Land Clearing. Higher salaries have been approved for cadres and hamlet school teachers. Also, the allocation for Self-Help has been increased to VN\$50,000 per hamlet and the approved authorization for hamlet school is now VN\$70,000 per classroom rather than VN\$50,000.

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SUMMARY OF GVN DECREES, DIRECTIVES AND INSTRUCTIONS
EFFECTING THE FINANCIAL PROCEDURES FOR THE 1966 RURAL CONSTRUCTION PROGRAM

- I. USAID REFERENCE: Operational Memorandum No. 52-65
- GVN REFERENCE: Decree No. 662-TTNT dated 4/24/65 from the Prime Minister
- SUBJECT: Establishment of Provincial Rural Reconstruction Budget

The Provincial Rural Reconstruction Budget was established by the above Decree, and made a supplementary budget to the regular Provincial Budget. This Decree also stated that the Provincial Rural Reconstruction Budget would be funded under the same procedures as the Provincial Budget with the following exceptions:

- a. Advance funds may be established to make expeditious payments in cash or money order, rather than having to establish "pre-audit" justification to the Provincial Treasury.
- b. The shifting of funds from one article to another article within the same chapter of the Rural Reconstruction Budget requires only the approval of the Provincial Rural Reconstruction Council.
- c. Fiscal approval on project costing less than 1,000,000\$VN can be granted by the Provincial Rural Reconstruction Council, only those exceeding this amount need approval by DGBFA. (This provision has been liberalized under a new Decree. See Operational Memorandum No. 32-66.)

- II. USAID REFERENCE: Operational Memorandum No. 92-65
- GVN REFERENCE: Directive No. 0324/TTNT/TU/TTK/CT/K dated 6/22/65 from the Chief of State.
- SUBJECT: Establishment of Provincial Coordination Committee
- This Directive changes the status of the Provincial US Advisors (MACV

Sector Advisor and USAID Provincial Representative) on the Provincial Committee. Prior to the 1965 Rural Reconstruction Program the signatures of the American advisors were required on all documents that obligated funds and commodities. Under the above Directive the Province Chief is given full authority to make these obligations, and the US Advisors are given the right to concur or refuse to concur. This directive prescribes that certain forms will be used to show when funds and commodities are committed, copies of which were attached to the Operational Memorandum. In cases where the US advisors did not concur with the action taken by the Province Chief they were to report their nonconcurrency through normal channels.

III. USAID REFERENCE: Operational Memorandum No. 130-65

GVN REFERENCE: Directive No. 13104-UBHP/NSNV/Ngoai Vien dated 10/15/65 from the DGBFA

SUBJECT: Use of Advance Funds to Implement the 1965 Rural Reconstruction Program

Under normal funding procedures the Provincial Chief of Finance is required to present certain "pre-audit" justification documents before the Provincial Treasury will release funds for a given project. (Examples: Purchase Order, Evidence of Price Consultation, or copy of bid.) The above Directive gives the Provincial Rural Construction Council the authority to request the Provincial Treasury to release funds in the form of an advance fund and account for the use of the funds after the work has been completed.

In many provinces relocatees were required to sign documents prior to receipt of relocation allowances and again after they received the money. This Directive states that the relocatees should sign only after they have received their relocation allowances.

This same directive also waives price consultation on all self-help projects.

IV. USAID REFERENCE: Operational Memorandum No. 137-65

GVN REFERENCE: Directive No. 13765/UBHP/NSNV/Ngv. dated 11/2/65 from DGBFA to all Province Chiefs

SUBJECT: Authority to Approve Bids in Excess of Budgeted Amount

This Directive gives the Province Chief the authority to accept bids

that exceed the budgeted amount, provided the Provincial Price Committee certifies that the bid price is in line with local prices. While approval by Saigon is not required, the Ministry of Rural Construction and the DGBFA should be sent information copies of this action.

The additional funds required to cover the increased cost may be obtained from the following sources:

a. Transfer of funds from one article to another within the same chapter of the budget. (no Central approval required.)

b. Use of the new "Unforeseen Expense" chapter of the budget. (no Central approval required.)

c. Transfer of funds from one budget chapter to another. (Approval required from Ministry of Rural Construction.)

d. A supplemental fund allotment to the Provincial Rural Construction Budget. (Approval of the Ministry of Rural Construction and DGBFA.)

V. USAID REFERENCE: Operational Memorandum No. 146-65

GVN REFERENCE: Postal Message No. 14251/UBHP/NSNV/Ng-V dated 11/13/65 to Province Chief of Lam Dong with info copies to all Province Chiefs.

SUBJECT: Extension of 1965 Rural Construction Program until 2/28/66

This message gives permission to the provinces to extend the use of the funds of the 1965 Rural Construction Budget to complete by Feb. 28, 1966 those projects that had been started by Dec. 31, 1965. It also provides that all accounting justifications for the use of 1965 funds must be sent to the Provincial Treasury by Mar. 20, 1966.

VI. USAID REFERENCE: Operational Memorandum Nos. 157-65 and 11-66

GVN REFERENCE: Directives No. 15579-UBHP/NSNV/Ng-V dated 12/14/65 and No. 15273-UBHP/NSNV/Ng.V dated 12/7/65 from DGBFA to the Director General of Treasury

SUBJECT: Funds to Support 1966 Rural Construction Budget Prior to Release of Funds to the Province by DGBFA

These Directives request the Director General of Treasury to instruct the Provincial Treasurers to make funds available as of Jan. 1, 1966 to support the 1966 Rural Construction Budget even though the National Budget had not been approved. The second Directive was indorsed by the Director General of Treasury and sent to the Provincial Treasurers for execution. One-quarter of the budgeted funds were actually released to the provinces on Feb. 4, 1966. (See Operational Memorandum No. 36-66).

VII. USAID REFERENCE: Operational Memorandum No. 1-66

GVN REFERENCE: Postal Message No. 4346/XDNT/332/DB dated 12/24/65 from the Ministry of Rural Construction to all Provinces

SUBJECT: Self-Help Classrooms

The instructions sent to the provinces in Nov. 1965 for the formulation of the 1966 Rural Construction Budget stated that Self Help funds could not be used for the construction of classrooms. The above message now rescinds that order and makes the use of Self Help funds available for this purpose.

VIII. USAID REFERENCE: Operational Memorandum No. 05-66

GVN REFERENCE: Directive No. 0039-XDNT/341 dated 1/4/66 from the Minister of Rural Construction to all provinces

SUBJECT: Policy Guidelines on use of Unforeseen Expenses Fund

This Directive sets forth the policy to be followed for the use of the Unforeseen Expenses chapter of the Rural Construction budget. The use falls into three distinct categories, which are as follows:

a. To be used when the cost of an item in the Rural Construction Budget exceeds the amount budgeted. In other words, to cover price increases.

b. To cover urgent and unforeseen expenses affecting the implementation of a programmed Rural Construction project. However, if the cost should exceed 100,000VN\$ it should be submitted to the Ministry of Rural Construction for approval as a new project. Within this aspect of the use of the fund it cannot be used for the purchase of office supplies, additional POL, recruitment of personnel, construction of buildings, or for rewards.

c. To fund approved programs from other ministries for which funds have not yet been released to the province. However, this should only be done when the appropriate ministry representative pledges to repay the fund upon the release of his funds.

IX. USAID REFERENCE: Operational Memorandum No. 24-65

GVN REFERENCE: Directive No. 0505-XDNT/341 dated 1/25/66 from the Ministry of Rural Construction to all provinces

SUBJECT: Use of Advance Funds and "District Management" for construction of hamlet classrooms.

This Directive encourages the provinces to establish new procedures to implement classroom construction under the hamlet school program. They recommend that the following procedures be employed:

a. Supervision of the construction will be the responsibility of the District rather than using a contractor.

b. The use of Advance Funds should be used to simplify the financial procedures.

c. Volunteer labor from the hamlet should be actively encouraged, but not forced.

d. A management board, elected from among the local population, will construct and maintain the classrooms under the supervision of the district.

X. USAID REFERENCE: Operational Memorandum No. 27-66

GVN REFERENCE: Postal Message No. 0487/XDNT/333/BD dated 1/20/66
from the Ministry of Rural Construction to all provinces.

SUBJECT: Establishment of Agricultural Training Centers.

This postal message requests the provinces to submit a plan to the Ministry of Rural Construction prior to Feb. 15, 1966, for the establishment of one or two hamlet agriculture training centers. Once the plan is approved they will be advised as to what funds will be provided for the support of this program.

XI. USAID REFERENCE: Operational Memorandum No. 32-66

GVN REFERENCE: Decree No. 138-ND/XDNT dated 1/26/66 and Directive No. 18/TT/XDNT dated 1/26/66; both signed by the Prime Minister.

SUBJECT: Major changes in Financial Procedures.

This Decree makes three significant changes in the Financial Procedures governing the Rural Construction Budget which are as follows:

a. Approval to shift funds from one Chapter to another is no longer required from the Director-General of Budget and Foreign Aid, only the approval of the Ministry of Rural Construction is necessary.

b. All expenditures of 50,000VN\$ and under are exempt from price consultation.

c. All contracts, irrespective of amount, are now exempt from price consultation. Technical approval on projects in excess of 1,000,000VN\$ is required from the appropriate regional technical service.

XII. USAID REFERENCE: Operational Memorandum No. 33-66

GVN REFERENCE: Directive No. 0545-XDNT/342 dated 1/25/66 from the Ministry of Rural Construction to all provinces

SUBJECT: Self Help Policy and Procedures

This Directive sets forth the basic purposes for which the Self-Help

program is designed. It sets forth the procedures for execution and funding. Of particular importance is the statement that all Self-Help projects should reflect the will of the people. Of equal importance are the following points brought out in this message:

a. The hamlet will elect a management board to take responsibility of the proposed project.

b. The average Self-Help project will not exceed 50,000VN\$, however, the Provincial Rural Construction Council may elect to give a poorer hamlet up to 100,000VN\$, but these additional funds must be taken away from a richer hamlet. No more than 25,000VN\$ may be taken away from any hamlet and allotted to another.

c. Any bidding procedures are strictly prohibited.

d. Provinces may create an imprest fund for the full amount of the project.

XIII. USAID REFERENCE: Operational Memorandum No. 36-66

GVN REFERENCE: Directive No. 24-UBHP-NSNV/Ng.7 dated 2/4/66 from the Director-General of Budget and Foreign Aid to all provinces

SUBJECT: Release of funds to support the 1966 Rural Construction Program.

The above Directive released 385,000,000VN\$ to 43 provinces and three cities. This release represented one-fourth of the approved Rural Construction Budget for each province and range from a high of 21,000,000VN\$ to a low of 3,000,000VN\$. It is anticipated that additional releases will be made quarterly with the next release coming on or about April 1, 1966. Should a province run out of money prior to the quarterly release, a request should be sent to the Director-General of Budget and Foreign Aid for a special release.

XIV. USAID REFERENCE: Operational Memorandum No. 37-66

GVN REFERENCE: No. 395-CC/NT dated 1/27/66 from the Ministry of Public Works to the Director of Roads and Bridges, with copies to all Provincial and District Engineers.

SUBJECT: Technical approval of public works projects in the Rural Construction Program.

This Directive, in accordance with the Prime Minister's Decree (see Operational Memorandum No. 32-66), the Minister of Public Works has directed the Provincial Public Works Chiefs to approve all projects below 1,000,000VN\$. District Engineers have been instructed to approve all projects in excess of this amount.

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(Prepared by the Budget and Fiscal Branch of Field Operations of USAID)

RURAL CONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT: training for cadre for rural construction:

PROPOSED CADRE TRAINING OUTLINE FOR
NATIONAL TRAINING CENTER FOR RURAL CONSTRUCTION CADRE AT VUNG TAU

This is the introductory outline of a syllabus and set of course materials recently drafted by staff members of the Directorate of Rural Operations. The outline includes topical headings proposed for an intensive course of 13 weeks.

The Political and Military training portions (IIIA, B and C-a) deal with subjects previously emphasized in the training of the former People's Action Teams. The other portions have been added for the Census Grievance, Civil Affairs and New Life Development Teams.

The outline is provided for advance review. Translations of the draft course materials themselves will be available soon.

CONTENTS

- PART I. OBJECTIVES
- PART II. DURATION
- PART III. PROGRAM

Overview

- A. Political Program
 - B. Military Program
 - C. Technical Program
 - a. People's Action Team
 - b. Census Grievance
 - c. Civil Affairs
 - d. New Life Development
- PART IV. IMPROVING THE COURSE: Program/Activities to Maintain Groups

PART I

OBJECTIVES

This Program is aimed at training the participants to become Rural Cadre

who can

- a. Defend themselves against armed guerrillas.
- b. Gain the people's good will and confidence because of the individual's and unit's correct character and attitude.
- c. Make known and resolve people's concerns about the Government's policies and the Viet Cong's propaganda tricks.
- d. In conjunction with the people, detect and destroy the Viet Cong's infrastructure.
- e. Use all means available to develop the economy and social welfare in accordance with the people's aspirations.
- f. Build up the people's groups and self-defense capabilities.

All the above efforts are aimed at the ultimate objective which is to establish a governmental infra-structure of and for the people.

PART II

DURATION

1. Training duration; 13 weeks or 637 hours.
2. $5\frac{1}{2}$ days or 49 hours for each week.
3. 9 hours for training for each day which are divided as follows:
 - Morning from 0730 to 1130 hours
 - Afternoon from 1430 to 1730 hours
 - Evening from 1930 to 2130 hours
4. 4 hours for Saturday morning. Saturday afternoon and evening are to be utilized for:
 - a. Inspection and group activities
 - b. Discussion of omitted subjects
 - c. Medical injections, cleaning up the camps, etc.
5. Physical exercise in the morning from 0645 to 0715 hours.
6. Complete rest on Sundays.
7. Times required for pre-opening and post-closing arrangements of participants are not included in the 13 weeks' duration or 637 hours.

P R O G R A M

PART III

OVERVIEW

1. The whole Training Program comprises:
 - a. a basic training for the entire body of cadre at the National Training Center for Rural Construction cadre.
 - b. a supplementary training for local cadres at each province.
 - c. a special training for team chiefs, group chiefs and deputy chiefs.
 - d. regular seminars for Cadre at various levels.
2. Only general basic training for rural construction cadres at the Vung Tau National Training Center is dealt with in this material.
3. This basic training program consists of 4 parts:
 - a. Political Training
 - b. Military Training
 - c. Technical Training
 - d. Internal Group Maintenance

A. POLITICAL PROGRAM

Training:	148 hrs.
Discussion:	<u>130 hrs.</u>
Total	278 hrs.

The Program is composed of 20 subjects, which are divided into 4 sections:

<u>Item 1. Duties towards one's self and other members</u>	(40 hrs)
1. Relationship between Cadre and Government and people	4 hrs
2. Team spirit, sense of responsibility and discipline of units	4 hrs
3. How to organize classes and plan the internal maintenance of the group as a functioning body	16 hrs
4. How to make one's self and others achieve progress	4 hrs
5. Mutual love within the unit and towards friendly organizations	2 hrs
6. Activities for the unit's interest: diary, posters, cultural activities.	10 hrs

Item 2. Duties towards the People (32 hrs)

1. People's role in the present war 4 hrs
2. People's status in rural areas 8 hrs
3. How to contact and work with the people 8 hrs
4. How to organize and work with the people 8 hrs
5. Duties towards the people 4 hrs

Item 3. Seek to understand the enemy (40 hrs)

1. Comintern's policy 4 hrs
2. To what extent North Vietnamese Communists and South VN Liberation Front are involved in the International Communist system 4 hrs
3. Communist betrayal in the fight made by the Vietnamese people to win independence for the country 4 hrs
4. Viet Cong's policy against morals and truth 8 hrs
5. Viet Cong's organization and activities in rural areas 4 hrs
6. Why are the people obliged to follow the Viet Cong? 8 hrs
7. Viet Cong's terrorism and tricks 8 hrs

Item 4. Duties towards the Nation (32 hrs)

1. Forms of Government 2 hrs
2. Some briefs on the Vietnamese People's heroic struggles 6 hrs
3. The World and the Vietnamese People's Anti-Communist war 4 hrs
4. G.V.N.'s policy 3 hrs
5. General know-how in organizing and building Rural Areas 6 hrs
6. Cadres' role towards the rural construction program 4 hrs
7. The reason why our people will win the war 4 hrs

B. MILITARY TRAINING PROGRAM

Training: 212 hrs

This Program is composed of 9 subjects which are divided into the following:

Item 1. Basic Individual Training (32 hrs)

1. Individual movement with/without rifle 10 hrs
2. How to use individual rifle or crew-operated weapons 42 hrs
3. How to use grenades, mines and traps 30 hrs

<u>Item 2. Tactical Training</u>	(130 hrs)
1. Individual combat	10 hrs
2. Tactics involving the use of 3-man groups	30 hrs
3. Team tactics	30 hrs
4. Inter-team tactics	20 hrs
5. Village defense	30 hrs
6. Group combat	10 hrs

C. TECHNICAL TRAINING PROGRAM

a. People's Action Teams

Training: (147 hrs)

1. GVN's rural construction policy	4 hrs
2. VC's propaganda	8 hrs
3. People's Intelligence Skill	12 hrs
4. People's Self-Defense Organization	20 hrs
5. How to organize defense within a village	40 hrs
6. How to use such rudimentary weapons as mines, traps and grenades	20 hrs
7. Tactics in connection with 3-person group processing, Teams and Inter-teams	30 hrs
8. Combined fight	13 hrs

b. Census Grievance

Training: (147 hrs)

1. Census Grievance's Objectives	3 hrs
2. Basic Dossiers	40 hrs
3. Census and identification of residents	40 hrs
4. Resources control	20 hrs
5. Investigating and interviewing techniques	20 hrs
6. Daily maintenance of records and reports	8 hrs
7. How to prevent enemy's infiltrations and keep secret	8 hrs
8. Census Grievance Cadre's attitude	4 hrs
9. Relationship between mobile and stationary cadre.	4 hrs

c. Civil Affairs

Training: (147 hrs)

<u>Item 1. Some briefs on Civil Affairs</u>	39 hrs
1. Civil Affairs Team's organization and duties within the Rural Construction operation	4 hrs
2. Civil Affairs cadre's essential characters and abilities	3 hrs
3. Enemy's Civil Affairs policy (how the Viet Cong organize the people after they occupy a village)	8 hrs
4. G.V.N.'s Civil Affairs Policy	8 hrs
5. How to talk with individuals and masses	16 hrs
<u>Item 2. How to organize the hamlet and village residents</u>	62 hrs
1. Psychology and attitude of the people organized and not yet organized into groups	6 hrs
2. Organization forms and duties of the people's groups	8 hrs
3. How to select and elect the Group's Executive Committee	8 hrs
4. How to guide the people in preparing the people's agreements	8 hrs
5. How to make a campaign for an election	12 hrs
6. How to organize the village and hamlet councils	12 hrs
<u>Item 3. Local government organization and mechanism</u>	36 hrs
1. Organize mechanisms at province and district levels	6 hrs
2. Organize the village and hamlet administrative mechanism	8 hrs
3. Village and hamlet commissioners' duties	18 hrs
4. Relativity and protection capacity of districts and provinces for villages and hamlets	4 hrs
<u>Item 4. How to guide groups in operating</u>	10 hrs
How to train and guide the groups' meetings (general meetings, management meetings, seminars, posters, competition)	10 hrs
d. <u>New Life Development</u>	
Training:	(147 hrs)
1. New Life Development's objective	3 hrs
2. What is meant by "Technical" as applied to Rural Construction Cadre?	2 hrs

3. Construction work in villages and hamlets 20 hrs
 - a. Construction and beautification
 - b. Establishing communication
4. Agricultural Affairs 80 hrs
 - a. Land census
 - b. G.V.N.'s and V.C.'s land reform policies
 - c. National Agricultural Credit Cooperatives and Farmers' Associations' work
 - d. Fertilizer and seed selection
 - e. Plant Protection
 - f. Animal Husbandry and Fisheries
5. Social and Educational Work 42 hrs
 - a. Status of rural and urban people (establish maps Nos. 38 and 8)
 - b. Plan on how to develop the New Life Hamlet self-sufficient economy
 - c. How to relieve anti-communist refugees, other refugees and war-victims (establish map # 51)
 - d. Establish Technical Projects on educational status (establish map # 17)
 - e. Make elementary education compulsory
 - f. Develop rural health

PROGRAM OF ACTIVITIES FOR GROUP MAINTENANCE

Duration: 130 hrs

1. Part in connection with the activities for internal affairs must be considered as the practical exercise one of the Training Program on Politics
2. Every week except Saturday and Sunday evenings has five 1930-2130 hr. classes for:
 - a. Reviewing and discussing the main points of the lessons given during the day
 - b. Making comments on the characters and attitudes of the participant individuals and units

- c. Making comments on relationship between cadres and instructors and fellow countrymen
- d. Point out short coming and recommend correction.

PART IV

IMPROVING THE COURSE

1. This training program must be improved after each training course.
2. Formulas to follow:

Present theories + Experience acquired + Progressive theories
3. Opinions of participants and instructors in the course of discussion must be studied by the Panel of Supervisors of the Center, and considered as experience acquired.
4. An evaluation Program for Rural Construction Cadre Groups being carried out in various places, will contribute to the supplementation of the Training Program.
5. Instructors will be assisted in improving their operating organization and training so as to insure a marked development in the Training Program for Rural Construction Cadre.

RURAL CONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT: the Seminar Movement:

Republic of Vietnam
Prime Minister's Off.

No. 69/UBHP/CT of 10/10/65

COMMUNIQUE TO:

- Commissioners General, Commissioners, and Deputy Commissioners, Saigon.
- Co-addressees: Commanders of Military Tactical Zones, concurrently
Delegates of Government

Prefects, Mayors, and Province Chiefs

Subject: Organization of Seminars at Various Agencies

After three months of experimentation with seminars at various agencies throughout the nation, under sponsorship of the Psywar Ministry and with effective support from various ministries, zones, prefectures, municipalities, and provinces, I discern that the "seminar movement" has been progressing satisfactorily and favorably.

Now it is time for us to review our method of seminar organization so as to make it even more in keeping with the aim of helping government officials and cadre build their ideas toward achievement of results as expected.

Consequently you are requested to improve the methods of organizing seminars as follows:

A. Concept

The seminar usually offers a good opportunity for group study in an open-hearted, democratic atmosphere and a constructive spirit of revolution. For the purpose of helping government officials of various branches serve the country effectively, the purpose is:

1. To build up ideas and improve behaviour with a view to developing

a new working movement, and especially to achieve a thorough understanding the goals of national policy to move toward correct and efficient compliance with their general aims.

2. Meanwhile, to improve techniques, interchange experiences, and develop initiatives in order to raise the technical capability of each individual and each branch as well.

B. Principles of organization

A Seminar Committee will be set up in each agency, at the central level as well as at the local ones, based on the following principles:

At the central and Zone levels:

Based upon separate units of Directorates and Divisions.

At the provincial, municipal, and prefectural levels:

Based upon separate units of Divisions and Services.

At the district and village levels:

Based upon units of Districts and villages.

The Seminar Committee is composed of:

- 1 Committee Head
- 1 Organizing Officer
- 1 Chairman of Board of Lecturers
- 1 Board Lecturer
- 1 Board Secretary

The Chief of each administrative unit concerned will, of course, be the Head of his unit's Committee, and will select a qualified staff member as his Organizing Officer, and various staff members to serve as Chairman, Lecturers, and Secretary of the Board.

The Committee Chairman will control, supervise and follow up the seminar activities while the Organizing Officer will manage the seminar sessions, draw up the programs and report pertinent results. Each member of the Chairmanship, Board of Lecturers, and Secretariat will in turn do his duty as designated.

At the central level, there will be a Council on Documentation and Guidance. The Chairman, representing the Prime Minister's office, will be the Rector of the National Institute of Administration. The Chief of Political Section of the National Defense Ministry will represent that Ministry and be Vice-Chairman of the Council. The Psywar Ministry's Director of Cabinet will be Secretary General, and all Directors of Cabinet of the various ministries will be members of this Council. All these Councilmen will be responsible for mapping out seminar programs and drafting all materials on general topics.

C. Principles of management

At each unit or agency, the seminar will be held twice a month during working hours on a fixed date and for about 2 hours each session.

- One of the seminars will be on general topics;
- One will be on Technical subjects;

For each topic to be dealt with at a seminar, provision will be made for the following:

- Lecture
- Discussion on the topic and answers to pertinent questions
- Summary

All materials related to general topics will be provided by the above-mentioned Council; those on Technical subjects will be furnished by the Ministry concerned.

D. Minutes

Minutes on each seminar session must be prepared and their forwarding will be as follows:

1. General topics

All minutes from villages will be forwarded to the District Psywar

Office to be summarized for subsequent submission to the District Headquarters and then to the Provincial Service of Psywar.

All minutes from districts and provinces will be sent to the Provincial Service of Psywar for summarization and subsequent submission to the Provincial Office and then to the Psywar Ministry.

All minutes from various zones will be forwarded to the Office of the Representative of Psywar Directorate for summarization and subsequent submission to the Zone Headquarters and then to the Psywar Ministry.

All minutes from the central level will be sent directly to the ministry concerned for summarization and then to the Psywar Ministry for recapitulation purposes before submission to the Prime Minister's Office.

2. Technical subjects

All minutes pertaining to seminars on technical subjects will be under the cognizance of the ministry concerned.

It is requested that all of you pay special attention to pushing this Seminar movement forward among various agencies, and that you make it increasingly widespread, so as to maintain and improve the working and fighting spirit of the entire manpower of this Revolutionary Administration, and to efficiently meet the nation's present needs.

s/ Air Vice Marshal Nguyen Cao Ky

LAND: grant of ownership to those who have purchased expropriated land:

DECREE-LAW

Decree-Law No. 020/65 dated October the 8th, 1965 granting definite ownership to those farmers who purchased expropriated land. (This Decree-Law modifies and supplements Article 14 of the Ordinance No. 57 dated October the 22nd, 1956 which was amended by Decree-Law No. 008-CT/LDQGQL/SL dated October the 2nd, 1964.

Reasons for the promulgation of Decree-Law No. 020/65 dated October the 8th, 1965 are to grant definite ownership to those farmers who purchased expropriated land in accordance with Ordinance No. 57 dated October the 22nd, 1956:

For the purpose of making landowners of farmers, Ordinance No. 57 dated October the 22nd, 1956 had limited ownership of extensive landed property and expropriated surplus land for sale to needy farmers.

Article 14 of the above mentioned Ordinance modified by Decree-Law No. 8-CT/LDQG/SL dated October the 2nd, 1964 provided that:

"Pending a definite transfer of ownership of landed properties to purchasing farmers, these properties are temporarily assigned, to the recipients who must pay in annual installments for a maximum period of 12 years; the first payment is made after the harvest which succeeds the year the farmers receive their landed properties. During this 12 year period, ownership of these landed properties resides in the Government".

In compliance with the above quoted provision, the Ministry of Agrarian Reform had only provided each recipient farmer with a certificate whereas the Government's ownership of these properties recorded in the land register remained effective and definite transfer of ownership to the farmer concerned could not be effected.

This practice was far from a stimulus to farmers. Since these landed properties were issued to them on a temporary basis, farmers made no intensive efforts in improving their landed properties in order to increase the output as in the case they definitely became owners of their land. On the other hand, the Viet Cong distorted the truth, clamored that farmers were only the Government's tenants and bluntly plotted to upset the farming plan with no farmers' objections expected.

For the above mentioned reasons and upon the recommendation of the Ministry of Agriculture, the National Council for Agrarian Reform, in its 38th meeting on July the 28, 1965 decided that definite ownership of landed properties be granted to recipient farmers as soon as these properties are surveyed and issued to them on condition that the issued land properties should be mortgaged to the government as security for the purchase price until it is paid off.

Text of the Decree-Law

Chairman of the National Directory

Considering the Convention on June the 19th, 1965;
Considering Ordinance No. 57 dated October the 22nd dealing with the agrarian reform;
Considering Decree-Law No. 008-CT/LDQGQL/SL dated October the 2nd, 1964 modifying Article 14 of the above mentioned Ordinance;
Considering the record of the 38th meeting of the National Council of Agrarian Reform;
Considering the recommendation of the Chairman of the Central Executive Committee;
After deliberation and voting by the National Directory;

Decree-Law

Article 1: There is hereby modified and supplemented Article 14 of the Ordinance No. 57 dated October the 22nd, 1965 and modified by Decree-Law No. 008-CT/LDQGQL/SL dated October the 2nd, 1964 as follows:

- Ownership of landed property assigned to farmers will be transferred right after issuance is made and payment must be effected in annual installments for a maximum period of 12 years, and the first installment comes after the harvest which succeeds the year the farmers receive their landed properties.

During this period of time, the landed properties are mortgaged to the government as security for the farmers' debt.

Mortgages will automatically terminate as soon as the recipient presents a certificate of acquittal.

The purchase price will be fixed in accordance with the compensation paid by the Government to the owner of expropriated land, not including the 3 per cent interest as provided in paragraph b, article 21.

Article 2: The Chairman of the Central Executive Committee, Commissioners General and Commissioners are charged, each as to that which concerns him with the execution of this Decree-Law.

This Decree-Law will be published in the RVN Official Journal.

Saigon October 8, 1965
Major General Nguyen Van Thieu

LAND: distribution of public lands:

Decree-Law No. 021/65 dated October the 8th, 1965 governing granting of ownership of public landed properties located in Land Development Centers and Resettlement Centers on a gratuitous basis.

x

x

x

Reasons for the promulgation of Decree-Law No. 021/65 dated October the 8th, 1965:

From the day the exodus started (1954) through the midst of 1960, there were throughout the country:

- 300 resettlement center comprising 88,000 families which occupied about 57,000 hectares of land. (2.47 acres each)

- 126 land development centers comprising 31,000 families which occupied about 50,000 hectares of land.

Issuance of public land located in these centers to refugees and resettlers was effected long since. However, such step should be regularized through distribution of ownership certificates to those who have cleared the land and brought it into cultivation in order to exclude every misunderstanding which may bring about unfavorable consequence in the political field.

For the above mentioned reasons, this Decree-Law provides for:

- Issuance of ownership certificates to refugees and resettlers in Land Development Centers and Resettlement Centers over the areas they have actually brought into cultivation.

- Exemption of land ownership registration fees, land transfer fees and land taxes for three years if the issued piece of land is mixed cultivated and for a longer period till the first harvest if it is used to grow industrial plants.

Text of the Decree-Law

Considering the Convention dated June the 19th, 1965;
Considering Decree dated October the 4th, 1928 fixing the system
of concession of public properties and subsequent documents;
Considering the recommendation of the Chairman of the Central
Executive Committee;
After deliberation and voting by the National Directory;

Decree-Law

Article 1 - Vietnamese citizens living in Land Development
Centers and Resettlement Centers are hereby granted with ownership
on a gratuitous basis over pieces of land from public properties they
have actually cleared.

Article 2 - As soon as these farmers become landowners, they
are exempted from land ownership registration fees, land transfer
fees and land taxes for three consecutive years after the year the
Arrete governing the issuance of ownership certificates is promulgated
if the issued piece of land is mixed cultivated and for a longer
period till the first harvest if it is used to grow industrial plants.

Article 3 - The Commissioner for Agriculture is entrusted to
sign Arrete governing granting of ownership of landed properties as
mentioned in Article 1.

Article 4 - The Chairman of the Central Executive Committee,
Commissioners General and Commissioners are charged, each as to
that which concerns him with the execution of this Decree-Law.

This Decree-Law will be published in RVN Official Journal.

Saigon October the 8th, 1965
Major General Nguyen Van Thieu

SELECTED OFFICIALS

OF

PROVINCES, DISTRICTS, AND AUTONOMOUS CITIES

OF

SOUTH VIET NAM

(As of March 15, 1966)

Prepared by USOM/PAD - Source: Ministry of Interior and PAD Advisors

<u>PROVINCE & DISTRICTS</u>	<u>PROVINCE CHIEF DEP.CHIEF/SECURITY (Mil.) DEP.CHIEF/ADMIN. (Civ.) DISTRICT CHIEFS</u>	<u>PROVINCE & DISTRICTS</u>	<u>PROVINCE CHIEF DEP.CHIEF/SECURITY (Mil.) DEP.CHIEF/ADMIN. (Civ.) DISTRICT CHIEFS</u>
AN GIANG	<u>Lt.Col. Ly Ba Pham</u> Maj Nguyen Van Thun Truong van Nam	BA XUYEN	<u>Lt. Col. Huynh Thao Luoc</u> Maj Hoang Thong Tran dac Thanh Capt Thach Xach (Cambodian Affairs)
Chau Thanh Cho Noi Hue Duc Thot Not	Capt Nguyen Lien Capt Lam hong Thoi Maj Pham dong Nhac Capt Nguyen hong Lien	Ke Sach Long Phu Ty Xuyen Thanh Tri Thuan Hoa Lich Hoi Thuong	Capt Nguyen Hoang Khanh Capt Lac thai Thuan Lt Nguyen van Don Capt Ly El Capt Diep van Sau Capt Nguyen van Kiem
AN XUYEN	<u>LT.COL. Le huu Duc</u> Maj Dang van En Tran huynh Thanh	BAC LIEU	<u>Lt.Col. Bui van Sanh</u> Maj Pham van Le Maj Son ngoc Quang (Cambodian Affairs) Nguyen chuc Sac
Cai Nuoc Dam Doi Nam Can Quan Long Song Ong Doc Thoi Binh	Capt Le ngoc Hy Capt Nguyen cong Kiet Capt Lam van Nhuong Capt Dao minh Sang Capt Nguyen van Phung Lt Nguyen ngoc Anh	Gia Rai Phuoc Long Vinh Chau Vinh Loi	Capt Vo thanh Truoc Capt Pham thanh Binh Capt Thach-Pich Capt To van Hien

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BIEN HOA	<u>Maj Tran van Hai</u> Maj Pham van Nhan Do thanh Nhon	BINH LONG	<u>Lt.Col.Lo cong Danh</u> Capt Nguyen phu Duc Vo thanh Hang
Cong Thanh Di An Duc Tu Long Thanh Nhon Trach Tan Uyen	Capt Le cong Thien Capt Nguyen kim Tay Capt Cao van Cua Capt Nguyen van Huy Capt Le quang Trong Maj Nguyen duc Giam	An Loc Chau Thanh Loc Ninh	Capt Duong van No Capt Cao van Giao Capt Nguyen xuan Sang
BIHH DINH	<u>Maj Tran dinh Vong</u> Maj Nguyen Be Nguyen cong Hieu	BINH THUAN	<u>Lt.Col. Dinh Van De</u> Maj Do van Sau Nguyen linh Kinh
An Nhon An Tuc Binh Khe Hoai An Hoai Nhon Phu Cat Phu My Tuy Phuoc	Capt Pham quang Tan Mr Tran duoc Vu Mr Nguyen ngoc Vy Lt Le nam Hai Capt Nguyen ba Nhu Capt Do quang Loc Capt Cao van Chon Capt Pham gia Tung	Hai Long Hai Ninh Ham Thuan Hoa Da Phan ly Cham Thien Giao Tuy Phong	Capt Vo van Thanh Capt Ha van Lau Capt Ho van Trach Capt Tran quang Canh Capt Luong Vang Capt Nguyen Duc My Capt Tran trong Nghia
BIHH DUONG	<u>Lt Col Ly tong Ba</u> Capt Tran ngoc Thoi Nguyen huu Dau	BINH TUY	<u>Maj Tran quang Canh</u> Capt Nguyen huu Kiem Huynh chi Cong
Ben Cat Chau Thanh Lai Thieu Phu Hoa Tri Tam Phu Giao	Capt Nguyen the Binh Maj Ngo thiem Thang Capt Nguyen nhu Trong Capt Ngo van Sang Capt Kieu cong Bi Maj Luu Yem	Ham Tan Tanh Linh Hoai Duc	Capt Cao Thien Capt Nguyen van Tieng Capt Lam thanh Liem
		CHAU DOC	<u>Maj Nguyen thoi Re</u> Maj Le van Huan Maj Chau Nghet (Cambodian Affairs)
		An Phu Chau Phu Tan Chau Tinh Bien Tri Ton	Capt Dang huu Binh Capt Nguyen dang Phuong Capt Bach Van Capt Tran trong Canh Capt Chau Soken

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CHUONG THIEN	<u>Maj Nguyen van Quan</u> Giap ngoc Phuc Capt Danh Do (Cambodian Affairs)	GIA DINH	<u>Lt Col Truong quang An</u> Maj Truong tien Thanh Nguyen thon Do
Duc Long Kien Hung Kien Long Kien Thien Long My	Capt Ho quang Thom Lt Le minh Khem Capt Vo hong Ty Capt Nguyen hung Phep Capt Le van Dat	Binh Chanh Go Vap Hoc Non Nha Be Thu Duc Tan Binh Quang Xuyen Can Gio	Maj Tran trong Nghia Capt Nguyen van Binh Maj Le tri Vi Capt Lam huu Phuong Maj Nguyen huu Bau Maj Lam quang Thoi Capt Le cong Chinh Lt Huynh van Tam
DARLAC	<u>Lt Col Le van Thanh</u> Mr Nguyen van Dai Y Dhuat Nie Kdam (Highlanders affairs)	GO CONG	<u>Lt Col Tran thanh Xuan</u> Capt Bui sanh Chau Chau van Bay
Bannethuot Buon Ho Lac Thien Phuoc An	Capt Le the Ky Capt Nay Honh Capt Nguyen khac Thanh Capt Hoang van Loc (Y Klok)	Hoa Lac Hoa Dong Hoa Binh Hoa Tan	Maj Nguyen van Tue Capt Nguyen van Tien Capt Pham van Nang Capt Huynh chi Can
DINH TUONG	<u>Lt Col Tran van Phuc</u> Capt Dang ngoc Lan Le van Hoi	HAU NGHIA	<u>Maj Nguyen van Nha</u> Capt Huynh van Dien Nguyen thai Nguyen
Ben Tranh Chau Thanh Cho Gao Giao Duc Cai Lay Long Dinh Cai Be	Lt Vo van Hai Capt Ho van Trinh Capt Luu van De Capt Luu Danh Rang Maj Bui van Hai Lt Nguyen van Minh Capt Truong tan Trinh	Cu Chi Duc Hoa Duc Hue Trang Bang	Capt Tran ngoc Quan Capt Ho van Hiep Capt Le dang Si Capt Tran cong Nghiep

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KHANH HOA	<u>Maj Nguyen kien Hung</u> Capt Pham van Hai Ho dinh Chinh	KIEN PHONG	<u>Lt Col Doan van Cuong</u> Maj Nguyen cao Thang Pham van Kha
Cam Lam Dien Khanh Khanh Duong Ninh Hoa Van Ninh Vinh Xuong	Capt Nguyen xuan Phung Capt Hoang kim Ninh Lt Trinh thanh Binh Capt Nguyen phuc Nghiep Capt Nguyen Hop Capt Phan tan Hy	Cao Lanh Hong Ngu Kien Van My An Thanh Binh	Capt Pham doan Thanh Capt Nguyen tan Phuoc Lt Bach Hong Ung Lt Nguyen Phuoc Lanh Capt Huynh dai Khai
KIEN GIANG	<u>Maj Sam Tan Phuoc</u> Maj Luong van Thom Pham van Minh Capt. Danh Ben(Cambodian Affairs)	KIEN TUONG	<u>Maj Loi Nguyen Tan</u> Maj Tran tien Khang Nguyen van Khanh
Ha Tien Kien An Kien Binh Kien Luong Kien Tan Kien Thanh Phu Quoc	Capt Bui Chi Capt Truong Cui Lt Ho van Hoi Capt Pham van Khoe Lt Nguyen van Hau Capt Nguyen van Huynh Capt Tran van Ty	Chau Thanh Kien Binh Tuyen Binh Tuyen Nhon	Capt Nguyen van Man Capt Khuu Chanh Capt Tran hung Ngu Capt Huynh tri Mai
KIEN HOA	<u>Lt Col Nguyen Phat Dat</u> Maj Hua yen Len Nguyen duy Phuoc	KONTUM	<u>Maj Nguyen hop Doan</u> Capt Phung van Quang Dinh van Thang Paul Nur
Ba Tri Binh Dai Don Nhon Giong Trom Ham Long Huong My Mo Cay Thanh Phu Truc Giang	Capt Le quang Cung Capt Bui tan Bui Capt Duong van Gioi Capt Le van Thanh Capt Tran huynh Hoi Capt Le van Son Lt Nguyen van Dieu Capt Cao van Tam Capt Nguyen tan Luc	Chuong Nghia Daksut Dakto Kontum Toulorong	Capt Pham huu Bai Capt Ma viet Bang Capt Mai van Huu Capt Doan ky Long Asp Phan van Duong
		LAM DONG	<u>Lt Col Ngo nhu Bich</u> Maj Nguyen thanh Van Ho di Sat
		Bao Loc Di Linh	Capt Vo thanh Nhan Capt Nguyen van Hoi

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LONG AN	<u>Lt Col Pham Anh</u> Maj Nguyen van Xanh Nguyen Ba Can	PHU BOI	<u>Lt Col Ngo han Dong</u> Maj Truong van Tang Nguyen van Tien May Moul (Highlanders Affairs)
Ben Luc Binh Phuoc Can Duc Tan Tru Thanh Duc Thu Thua	Capt Truong van Nhut Capt Le van Thien Capt Truong ngoc Thanh Capt Bui van Ba Capt Tran chi Thien	Phu Thien Phu Tuc Thuan Man	Capt Tong phuoc Hiep Capt Le van Phuoc Capt Nguyen cao Dinh
LONG KHANH	<u>Lt Col Tran van Do</u> Maj Le van Tinh Huynh thanh Danh	PHU YEN	<u>Lt Col Nguyen van Ba</u> Maj Luong van Nhut Tran van Bang
Dinh Quan Xuan Loc	Capt Nguyen van Ut Capt Vo van Sang	Dong Xuan Hieu Xuong Phu Duc Son Hoa Song Cau Tuy An Tuy Hoa	Lt Nguyen quoc Bao Capt Nguyen tan Tien Capt Nguyen ba Thang Capt Vo van Thuong Capt Nguyen van Be Capt Pham van Len
NINH THUAN	<u>Maj Kha vang Huy</u> Maj Hoang cong Duan Nguyen huu Ke	PHUOC LONG	<u>Lt Col Ma sanh Nhon</u> Maj Nguyen van Minh Deo van Ngay
An Phuoc Buu Son Du Long Thanh Hai	Capt Duong tan So Capt Nguyen Ty Capt Nguyen van Tien Capt Au huynh Chut	Bo Duc Don Luan Duc Phong Phuoc Binh	Lt Huynh van Hong Maj Huynh kim Con Capt Tran ngoc Hue Capt Nguyen Trang
PHONG DINH	<u>Maj Le cong Thuong</u> Maj Lam Chanh Ngon Buu Vien		
Chau Thanh Phong Phu Phung Hiep Thuan Nhon Thuan Trung	Maj Vo vang Tu Capt Nguyen van Huy Capt Nguyen van Toan Capt Nguyen ngoc Lau Capt Pham tu Nhien		

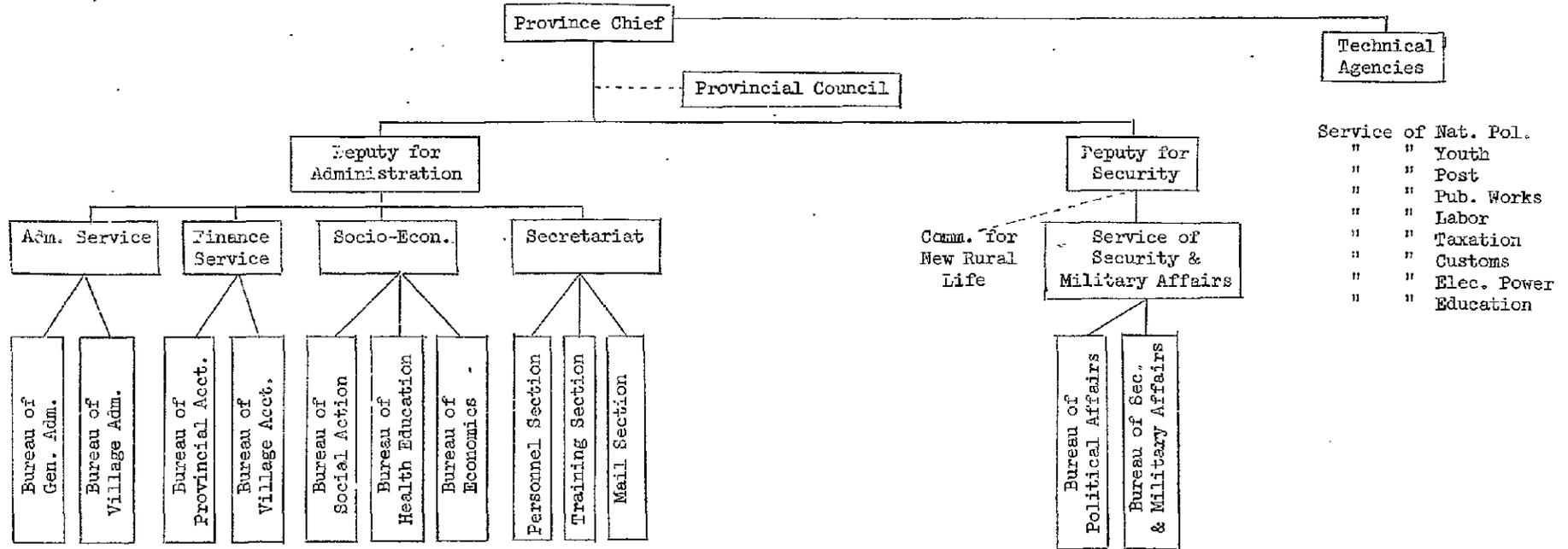
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PHUOC TUY	<u>Lt Col Le duc Dat</u> Capt Le Cong Dung Ly huong Huy	QUANG NAM	<u>Mr Nguyen huu Chi</u> Maj Vu van Giai Nguyen ngoc Tran
Long Le (Chau Thanh) Dat Do Dac Thanh Long Dien Xuyen Moc	Lt Tran tan Phat Capt Luong dinh Chi Capt Nguyen van Be Capt Tran thanh Long Capt Le van Duc	Dai Loc Dien Ban Duc Duc Duy Xuyen Hieu Duc Hieu Nhon Hoa Vang Que Son Thuong Duc	Capt Nguyen the Phuong Maj Nguyen thanh Long Capt Dang tran Bao Capt Nguyen Trong Thong Capt Hoang Trung Mr Than trong Sinh Capt Nguyen Hoa Capt Tran phuoc Xang 1st Lt Nguyen duy Huong
PLEIKU	<u>Maj Ho Vinh</u> Capt Vu van My Tran cong Ham Rahlan Beo (Highlanders affairs)	QUANG NGAI	<u>Dr Bui Hoanh</u> Maj Le ba Khieu Tran huynh Chau
Le Thanh Le Trung Phu Nhon	Lt Huynh van Tam Capt Le van Ta Capt Siu Nay	Ba To Binh Son Duc Pho Minh Long Ho Duc Nghia Hanh Son Ha Son Tinh Tra Bong Tu Nghia	Capt Hoang van Phi Capt Ho hac Long Capt Phan Ba Loc Capt Quy ngoc Phuong Lt Pham ngoc Hong Capt Nguyen ngoc Giao Capt Phan Ba Loc Capt Nguyen van Be Capt Nguyen dinh Trung Capt Vu duc Lam
QUANG DUC	<u>Lt Col Nguyen huu Man</u> Maj Deo van Dung Le quang Qui Capt Nguyen phi Thanh Capt Phan van Ton Capt Pham van Dau		
Duc Lap Khien Duc Kien Duc			

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QUANG TIN	<u>Lt Col Nguyen Thanh Toai</u> Maj Le tinh Thieu Le Tan Nhieu	THUA THIEN	<u>Lt Col Phan van Khoa</u> Maj Bui khac Cao Nguyen Ro
Hau Duc Hiep Duc Ly Tin Tam Ky Thang Binh Tien Phuoc	Capt Bui van Soan Capt Chu Nguyen Capt Do Xuan Gioi Capt Pham dinh Loc Capt Nguyen van Cu Capt Luu buu Lam	Huong Dien Huong Thuy Huong Tra Nam Hoa Phong Dien Phu Loc Phu Vang Quang Dien Vinh Loc Phu Thu	Capt Dang Uynh Capt Nguyen van Tang Capt Nguyen Huu De Capt Pham khac Dat Capt Nguyen dinh Doi Capt Trinh cong Hau Mr Dong si Chuong Lt Nguyen quang Anh Capt Nguyen van Giang Capt Phan dinh Cao
QUANG TRI	<u>Mr Nguyen Trung Thoai</u> Maj Ngo van Chung Nguyen xuan De	TUYEN DUC	<u>Lt Col Tran van Phan</u> Maj Le Thon Pham van Chu Yayu Sahao
Cam Lo Gio Linh Hai Lang Huong Hoa Mai Linh Trieu Phong Trung Luong	Capt Nguyen duc Nhiem Capt Nguyen the Canh Capt Nguyen van Diem Capt Nguyen xuan Loc Capt Ton that Phong Capt Bach van Can Mr Le huu Nghi	Don Duong Duc Trong Lac Duong	Capt Nguyen huy Quy Capt Truong van Hoa Capt Tran van Anh
TAY NINH	<u>Maj Ho duc Trung</u> Capt Le van Thien Le phu Nhan	VINH BINH	<u>Lt Col Nguyen van Thanh</u> Maj Kien Chang Le van Them Capt Thach Pich (Cambodian Affairs)
Hieu Thien Khiem Hanh Phu Khuong Phuoc Ninh	Capt Ngo Thien Phuoc Capt Nguyen van Mach Capt Nguyen van De Capt Vu van Tuyen	Cang Long Cau Ke Cau Ngang Chau Thanh Long Toan Tieu Can Tra Cu Tra On Vung Liem	Capt Le van Sau Capt Phan van Khe Capt Nguyen buu Ky Capt Le van Ngai Capt Vo thanh Ha Capt Lam van Bien Capt Thach Huyen Capt Tran van Nghia Capt Nghi thanh Chanh

<u>PROVINCE & DISTRICTS</u>	<u>PROVINCE CHIEF DEP. CHIEF/SECURITY (Mil) DEP. CHIEF/ADMIN. (Civ) DISTRICT CHIEFS</u>	<u>PROVINCE & DISTRICTS</u>	<u>PROVINCE CHIEF DEP. CHIEF/SECURITY DEP. CHIEF/ADMIN. (Civ) DISTRICT CHIEFS</u>
VINH LONG	<u>Maj Huynh ngoc Diep</u> Maj Vo van Hoa Nguyen van Dang	Administrative Delegation CCN SON	<u>Maj Nguyen van Ve</u> Capt Nguyen phuc Tran
Binh Minh	Capt Le van My		
Chau Thanh	Capt Luong dinh Bay		
Cho Lach	Capt Nghe minh Lan		
Duc Thanh	Maj Nguyen minh Tam		
Duc Ton	Capt Nguyen thanh Lam		
Lap Vo	Capt Nguyen hoang Minh		
Minh Duc	Li Tran quoc Thuan		
Sadec	Capt Le minh Duc		
Tam Binh	Capt Do Duc Tien		

<u>Autonomous City</u>	<u>Incumbent</u>	<u>Title</u>
Saigon	Van Van Cua Doan Van Bich Nguyen cong Thanh Maj Nguyen van Truong	Prefect Secretary General Deputy Deputy Prefect for Security
Dalat	Lawyer Nguyen thi Hau Maj Le Thon Tham huy Khoi	Mayor
Hue	Lt Col Phan van Khoa Ton that Ky Capt Nguyen van To	Mayor (cumulating the function of Province Chief of Thua Thien) Deputy for Administration Deputy for Security
Danang	Dr Nguyen van Man	Mayor Secretary General Deputy
Vung Tau	Lt Col Ho nhut Quan Phan van Hung Capt Tran dinh Ngai	Mayor Deputy for Administration Deputy for Security
Cam Ranh	Lt Col Phan trong Thien Nguyen Long Vinh	Mayor Deputy for Administration

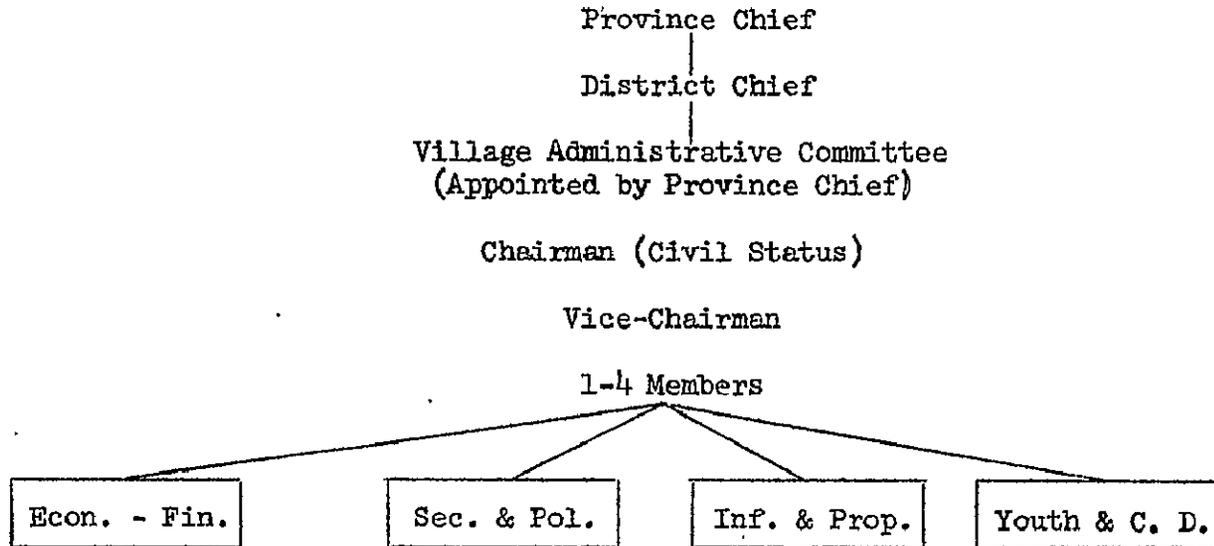
ORGANIZATION OF A PROVINCE



Unofficial
NSOM/PAD
Dec. 1, 1965

ORGANIZATION OF A VILLAGE

Per Decree 203-d/NV
dated May 31, 1964



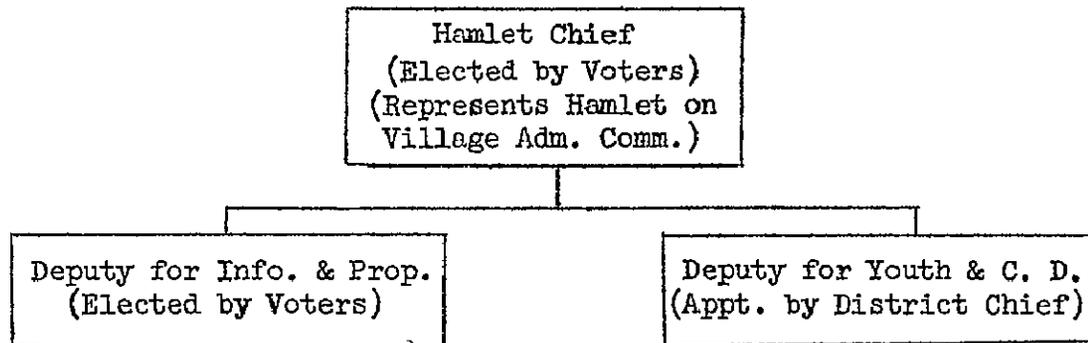
Village Citizens' Council
(Elected by Voters)

Chairman
Vice-Chairman
1-4 Members

Unofficial
USOM/PAD
Dec. 1, 1965

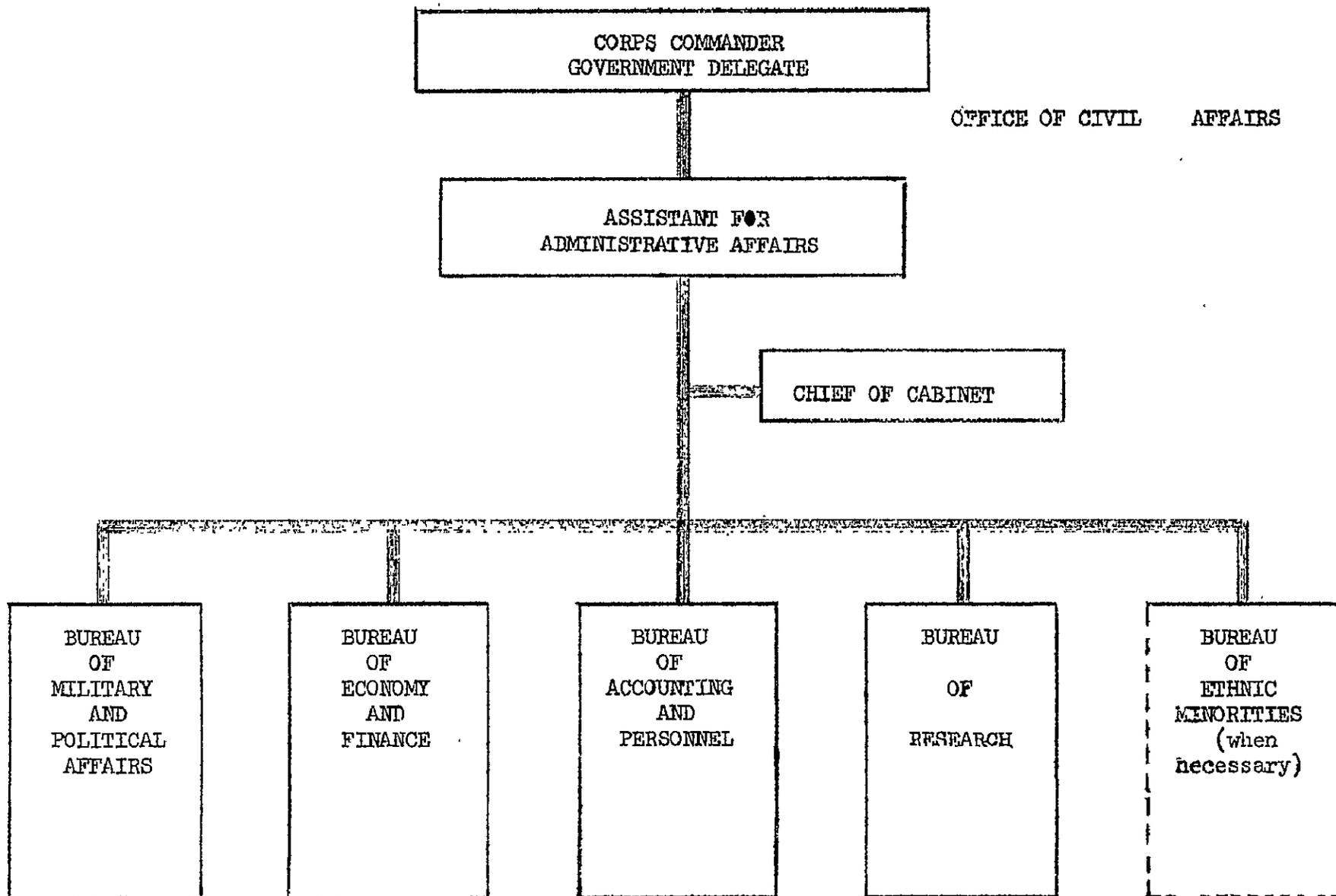
ORGANIZATION OF A HAMLET

Per Decree 203-d/NV
Dated May 31, 1964



Unofficial
USOM/PAD
Dec. 1, 1965

ORGANIZATION CHART OF THE REGIONAL ADMINISTRATION



REPUBLIC OF VIET NAM
WAR CABINET
 AS REVISED ON FEB. 21, 1966

PROVISIONAL CONVENTION
 PROCLAIMED ON JUNE 19, 1965

CONGRESS
 OF THE ARMED FORCES

ADVISORY COUNCIL FOR
 BUILDING DEMOCRACY

ECONOMIC & SOCIAL
 COUNCIL

NATIONAL COUNCIL
 OF SECURITY
 Chairman CHAIRMAN OF NATIONAL
 LEADERSHIP COMMITTEE
 Members (SEC GEN OF NATIONAL
 LEADERSHIP COMMITTEE
 CHIEF OF EXECUTIVE
 COMMISSIONER FOR DEFENSE
 CHIEF OF GENERAL STAFF)

NATIONAL LEADERSHIP
 COMMITTEE
 Chairman: CHIEF OF STATE
 Lt Gen. NGUYEN VAN THIEU

HIGH COUNCIL
 OF MAGISTRATES

CIVIL SERVICE
 SUPREME COUNCIL

CHIEF OF JOINT GENERAL
 STAFF
 Lt Gen GAO VAN VIEN

PAD/US AID/VIET NAM March, 1966
 (UNOFFICIAL)

CENTRAL EXECUTIVE
 COMMITTEE
 Chairman: CHIEF OF EXECUTIVE
 (PRIME MINISTER)
 Vice Air Marshal NGUYEN CAO KY
 Vice Chairman DEPUTY CHIEF OF
 EXECUTIVE
 (DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER)
 Lt Gen NGUYEN HUU CO

COMMISSIONER, ADVISOR
 FOR
 ECONOMIC AND
 FINANCIAL AFFAIRS
 Eng TRUONG THAI TON

COMMISSIONER
 IN CHARGE OF INSPECTION
 Eng NGO TRONG ANH
 ASSISTANT
 NGUYEN HUU TUY

ADMINISTRATIVE ASSISTANT
 TO CHIEF EXECUTIVE
 Col QUANG HONG TUAN

DIR GEN OF PLANNING
 NGUYEN ANH TUAN

EMBASSIES	LEGATIONS
ARGENTINA	AUSTRIA
AUSTRIA	ETHIOPIA
BELGIUM	PORTUGAL
BRAZIL	SWITZERLAND
CAMBODIA	
CANADA	
CENTRAL AFRICAN REP	
CHINA	
CONGO (REP)	
COTE D'IVOIRE	
GERMANY	CONSULATES
GREECE	GERMANY
IRAN	INDONESIA
ITALY	NEW ZEALAND
JORDAN	PARIS
KOREA	SINGAPORE
LAOS	
LEBANON	
NETHERLANDS	
MALAYSIA	
MEXICO	CONSULATES
MOROCCO	PAKISTAN
NETHERLANDS	
NEW ZEALAND	
NIGER (REP)	
NORWAY	
PHILIPPINES	
ROMANIA	
SPAIN	
SWEDEN	
THAILAND	
TUNISIA	
TURKEY	
UNITED KINGDOM	
UPPER VOLTA	

DIR GEN OF SUPPLY
 TRAN DO CUNG

COMMISSARIAT FOR MONT. AFFAIRS
 PAUL HUR

N.I.A.
 Rector NGUYEN VAN BONG

DIR GEN OF BUDGET & FOREIGN AID
 LUU VAN TINH

DIR GEN. FOR PORT AUTHORITY
 Eng NGUYEN VAN CHIEU

COMMISSIONER GENERAL
 FOR SOCIAL & CULTURAL AFFAIRS
 Dr TRAN NGOC MINH

COMMISSIONER GENERAL
 FOR JUSTICE
 LU VAN VI

COMMISSIONER GENERAL
 FOR WAR
 Lt Gen NGUYEN HUU CO

COMMISSIONER GENERAL
 FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS
 Dr TRAN VAN DO
 COMMISSIONER, ASSISTANT
 BUI DIEM

COMMISSIONER GENERAL
 FOR ECONOMY & FINANCE
 AU TRUONG THANH

COMMISSIONER FOR EDUCATION
 Dr TRAN NGOC MINH

COMMISSIONER FOR HEALTH
 Dr NGUYEN BA KHA

COMMISSIONER FOR YOUTH
 Eng VO LOUW TRIEU

COMMISSIONER FOR SOCIAL WELFARE
 Lawyer TRAN NGOC LIENG

COMMISSIONER FOR INTERIOR
 TRAN MINH TIEP
 DEPUTY NGUYEN VAN THONG

COMMISSIONER FOR WAR VETERANS
 Lt Col NGUYEN TAN HONG

COMMISSIONER FOR INFORMATION & OPEN ARMS
 Lawyer DINH TRINH CHINH

COMMISSIONER FOR DEFENSE
 Lt Gen NGUYEN HUU CO

COMMISSIONER FOR REVOLUTIONARY DEVELOPMENT
 Brig Gen NGUYEN DUC THANG

COMMISSIONER FOR COMMUNICATIONS & TRANSPORTATION
 Eng TRUONG VAN THUAN

COMMISSIONER FOR PUBLIC WORKS
 Eng BUI HUU TUAN

COMMISSIONER FOR AGRICULTURE
 Eng LAM VAN TRI

COMMISSIONER FOR FINANCE
 Prof TRAN VAN KIEN

COMMISSIONER FOR LABOR
 NGUYEN XUAN PHONG

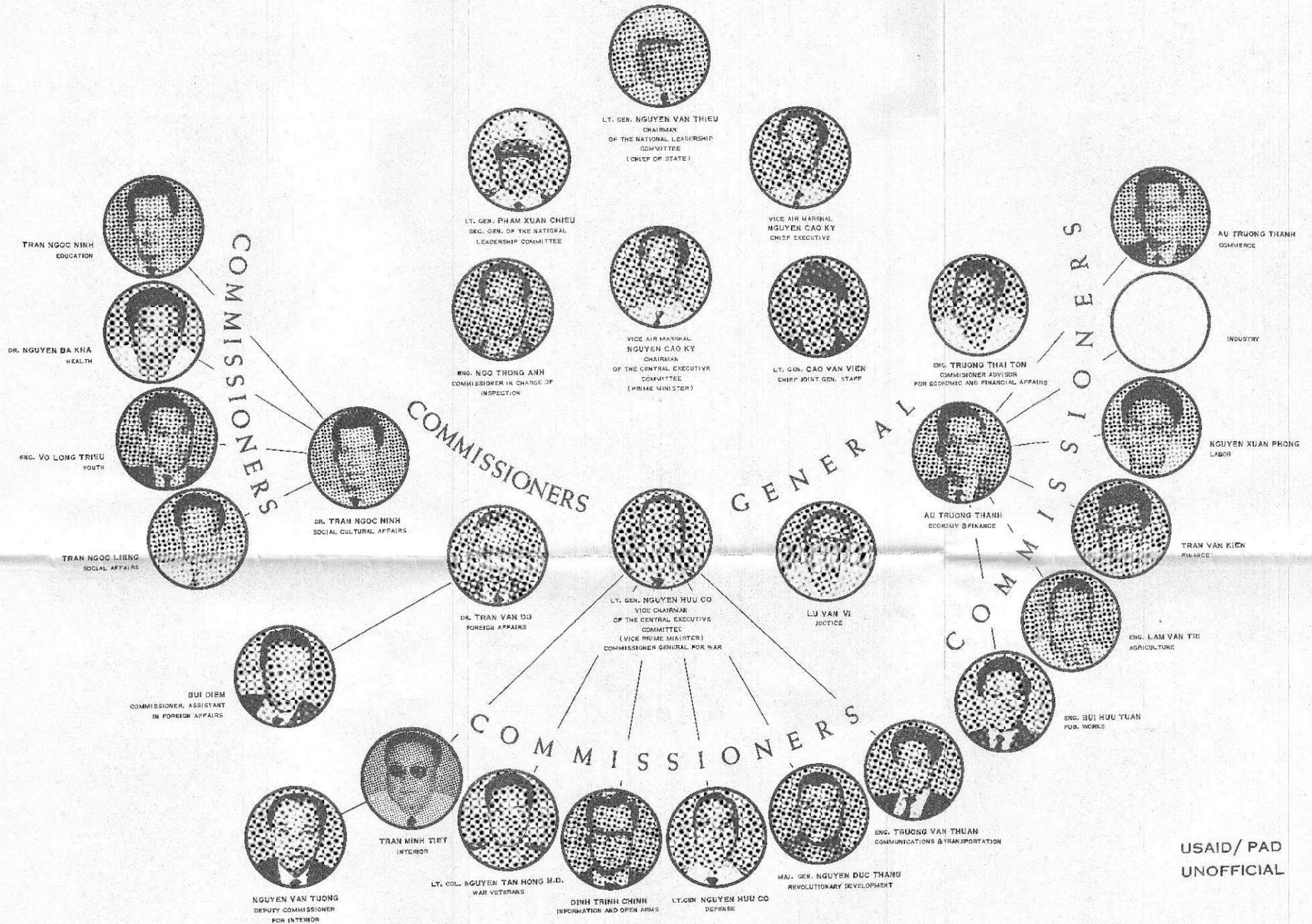
COMMISSIONER FOR INDUSTRY

COMMISSIONER FOR COMMERCE
 Prof AU TRUONG THANH

FIELD ADMINISTRATION AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT
 (See Companion Map and Chart)

WAR CABINET OF THE REPUBLIC OF VIETNAM

AS REVISED ON FEBRUARY 21, 1966.



USAID/PAD
UNOFFICIAL

CHANGE IN CABINETS OF THE REPUBLIC OF VIETNAM

SINCE THE NOVEMBER 1, 1963 REVOLUTION

NAMES OF MINISTRIES	Cabinet <i>Mr. NGUYEN NGOC THO</i> 11/4/63 - 1/30/64 (86 Days)	Cabinet <i>Gen NGUYEN KHANH</i> 2/8/64 - 10/26/64 (260 Days) <small>(CARE-TAKER FROM 8/27 TO 10/26/64)</small>	Cabinet <i>Mr TRAN VAN HUONG</i> 11/4/64 - 1/27/65 (84 Days)	Cabinet <i>Dr NGUYEN XUAN OANH</i> <small>CARE-TAKER</small> 1/28/65 - 2/15/65 (19 Days)	Cabinet <i>Dr PHAN HUY QUAT</i> 2/16/65 - 6/ 8/65 (112 Days)	Cabinet <small>Vice Air Marshal</small> <i>NGUYEN CAO KY</i> 6/9/65
DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER		<i>Dr NGUYEN TON HOAN</i> (Specially in charge of PACIFICATION)	<i>Dr NGUYEN LUU VIEN</i> 1st Deputy Prime Minister Concurrently MINISTER OF INTERIOR	<i>Dr NGUYEN LUU VIEN</i> 1st Deputy Prime Minister Concurrently MINISTER OF INTERIOR	<i>Maj Gen NGUYEN VAN THIEU</i> Concurrently MINISTER OF ARMED FORCES	
DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER		<i>Dr NGUYEN XUAN OANH</i> (Specially in charge of ECONOMY & FINANCE)	<i>Dr NGUYEN XUAN OANH</i> 2nd Deputy Prime Minister Concurrently GOVERNOR OF NATIONAL BANK	<i>Maj Gen NGUYEN VAN THIEU</i> 2nd Deputy Prime Minister	<i>Dr TRAN VAN DO</i> Concurrently MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS	
DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER		<i>Brig Gen DO MAU</i> (Specially in charge of CULTURAL & SOCIAL AFFAIRS)			<i>Lawyer TRAN VAN TUYEN</i> (Specially in charge of PLANNING)	
DEFENSE	<i>Maj Gen TRAN VAN DOY</i>	<i>Maj Gen TRAN THIEN KHIEM</i>	<i>TRAN VAN HUONG</i> Prime Minister Concurrently MINISTER OF ARMED FORCES	<i>Maj Gen TRAN VAN MINH</i> MINISTER OF ARMED FORCES	<i>Maj Gen NGUYEN VAN THIEU</i> Deputy Prime Minister Concurrently MINISTER OF ARMED FORCES	<i>Maj Gen NGUYEN HUU CO</i> Gen Commissary for WAR & CONSTRUCTION Commissary for DEFENSE
INTERIOR	<i>Brig Gen TON THAT DINH</i> (Minister of Security)	<i>HA THUC KY</i>	<i>Dr NGUYEN LUU VIEN</i> Deputy Prime Minister	<i>Dr NGUYEN LUU VIEN</i> Deputy Prime Minister	<i>NGUYEN HOA HIEP</i> Minister <i>NGUYEN VAN TUONG</i> Undersecretary	<i>TRAN MINH TIET</i> Commissary for INTERIOR <i>NGUYEN VAN TUONG</i> Deputy
FOREIGN AFFAIRS	<i>PHAM DANG LAM</i>	<i>Dr PHAN HUY QUAT</i>	<i>PHAM DANG LAM</i>	<i>PHAM DANG LAM</i>	<i>Dr TRAN VAN DO</i> Deputy Prime Minister	<i>Dr TRAN VAN DO</i> (General Commissary)
JUSTICE	<i>NGUYEN VAN MAU</i>	<i>NGUYEN VAN MAU</i>	<i>LU VAN VI</i>	<i>LU VAN VI</i>	<i>LU VAN VI</i>	<i>LU VAN VI</i> General Commissary
FINANCE	<i>NGUYEN NGOC THO</i> Prime Minister Concurrently MINISTER OF FINANCE <i>LUU VAN TINH</i> Sec State	<i>Dr NGUYEN XUAN OANH</i> Deputy Prime Minister	<i>LUU VAN TINH</i>	<i>HUYNH VAN DAO</i>	<i>Prof. TRAN VAN KIEN</i>	<i>Prof TRAN VAN KIEN</i> Commissary for FINANCE
ECONOMY	<i>NGUYEN NGOC THO</i> Prime Minister Concurrently MINISTER OF ECONOMY <i>Prof AU TRUONG THANH</i> Sec State	<i>Prof AU TRUONG THANH</i>	<i>Prof NGUYEN QUY XUAN</i>	<i>Prof NGUYEN DUY XUAN</i>	<i>Prof NGUYEN VAN VINH</i>	<i>Eng TRUONG THAI YON</i> General Commissary for ECONOMY & FINANCE Commissary for ECONOMY
INFORMATION (PSYWAR)	<i>Brig Gen TRAN TU OAI</i>	<i>PHAM THAI</i>	<i>LE VAN TUAN</i>	<i>Brig Gen LINH QUANG VIEN</i> (PSYWAR)	<i>Brig Gen LINH QUANG VIEN</i> (PSYWAR)	<i>Lawyer DINH TRINH CHINH</i> (Commissary for PSYWAR)
OPEN ARMS		(Commissariate)	(Commissariate)	(Commissariate)	<i>TRAN VAN AN</i>	(Directorate General)
PUBLIC WORKS & TELECOMMUNICATIONS	<i>Eng TRAN NGOC OANH</i>	<i>Eng TRAN NGOC OANH</i>	<i>LE SY HGAC</i>	<i>LE SY HGAC</i>	<i>Eng NGO TRONG ANH</i> Minister <i>Eng BUI HUU TUAN</i> Undersecretary	<i>Eng NGO TRONG ANH</i> Commissary <i>Eng BUI HUU TUAN</i> Deputy Commissary
RURAL AFFAIRS (RURAL CONSTRUCTION)	<i>TRAN LE QUANG</i>	<i>NGUYEN CONG HAU</i>	<i>NGO NGOC OOI</i>	<i>NGO NGOC DOI</i>		<i>NGUYEN TAT UNG</i> (Old) <i>Brig Gen NGUYEN DUC THANG</i>
AGRICULTURE					<i>Eng NGUYEN NGOC TO</i>	<i>Eng LAM VAN TRI</i> Commissary
NATIONAL EDUCATION OR CULTURAL & SOCIAL AFFAIRS	<i>PHAM HOANG HO</i> (National Education)	<i>BUI TUONG HUAN</i> (National Education)	<i>PHAN TAN CHUC</i> (Culture & Education)	<i>NGUYEN VAN TRUONG</i> (Culture & Education)	<i>Dr NGUYEN TIEN HY</i> Minister of State Concurrently Minister of NATIONAL EDUCATION	<i>Dr TRAN NGOC HINH</i> General Commissary for CULTURAL & SOCIAL AFFAIRS Commissary for EDUCATION
SOCIAL WELFARE	Directorate General	<i>Prof TRAN QUANG THUAN</i> Secretary of State	<i>DAM SY HIEN</i>	<i>DAM SY HIEN</i>	<i>Prof TRAN QUAN THUAN</i>	<i>Lawyer TRAN NGOC LIENG</i> Commissary
HEALTH	<i>Dr VUONG QUANG TRUONG</i>	<i>Dr VUONG QUANG TRUONG</i>	<i>Dr TRAN QUANG DIEU</i>	<i>Dr TRAN QUANG DIEU</i>	<i>Dr NGUYEN TANG NGUYEN</i>	<i>Dr NGUYEN BA KHA</i> (Commissary)
LABOR	<i>NGUYEN LE GIANG</i>	<i>DAM SY HIEN</i>	<i>NGUYEN HUU HUNG</i>	<i>NGUYEN HUU HUNG</i>	<i>NGUYEN VAN HOANG</i>	<i>NGUYEN XUAN PHONG</i> Commissary for LABOR
YOUTH & SPORTS	<i>NGUYEN HUU PHI</i>	(Commissariate)	(Commissariate)	<i>Vice Air Marshal NGUYEN CAO KY</i>	<i>Lt Col Dr NGUYEN TAN HONG</i>	<i>Lt Col Dr NGUYEN TAN HONG</i> Commissary
SECRETARY AT PM'S OFFICE	<i>NGUYEN THANH CUNG</i> Secretary of State	<i>NGHIEM XUAN HONG</i> Secretary of State	<i>PHAM VAN TOAN</i> Minister	<i>PHAM VAN TOAN</i> Minister	<i>BUI DIEM</i> Secretary of State	
MINISTER OF STATE WITHOUT PORT-FOLIO		<i>Dr LE VAN HOACH</i>			<i>Dr LE VAN HOACH</i> <i>Dr NGUYEN TIEN HY</i> In Charge of Promotional Directorate	

**CHANGE IN CABINETS OF THE REPUBLIC OF VIETNAM
SINCE THE NOVEMBER 1, 1963 REVOLUTION**

NAMES OF MINISTRIES	Cabinet NGUYEN NGOC THO- 11/4/63 - 11/30/64 (86 Days)	Cabinet NGUYEN KHANH 2/18/64 - 10/26/64 (260 Days) <small>CARE TAKER FROM 8/27/1963/65</small>	Cabinet TRAN VAN HUONG 11/4/64 - 1/27/65 (84 Days)	Cabinet NGUYEN XUAN OANH CARE-TAKER 1/28/65 - 2/15/65 (19 Days)	Cabinet PHAN HUY QUAT 2/16/65 - 6/18/65 (112 Days)	Cabinet NGUYEN CAO KY 6/19/65	Cabinet NGUYEN CAO KY Revised on 2/21/66
DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER		Dr NGUYEN TON HOAN (Specially in charge of PACIFICATION)	Dr NGUYEN LUU VIEN 1st Deputy Prime Minister Concurrently MINISTER OF INTERIOR	Dr NGUYEN LUU VIEN 1st Deputy Prime Minister Concurrently MINISTER OF INTERIOR	Hoj Gen NGUYEN LAN THIEU Concurrently MINISTER OF ARMED FORCES	Lt Gen NGUYEN HUU DO Concurrently Gen Commissioner for WAR & CONSTRUCTION	Lt Gen NGUYEN HUU DO Concurrently Gen. Commissioner for WAR
DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER		Dr NGUYEN XUAN OANH (Specially in charge of ECONOMY & FINANCE)	Dr NGUYEN XUAN OANH 2nd Deputy Prime Minister Concurrently GOVERNOR OF NATIONAL BANK	Hoj Gen NGUYEN VAN THIEU 2nd Deputy Prime Minister	Dr TRAN VAN DO Concurrently MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS		
DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER		Hoj Gen DO HUU (Specially in charge of CULTURAL & SOCIAL AFFAIRS)			Loyalty TRAN VAN TUYEN (Specially in charge of PLANNING)		
DEFENSE	Hoj Gen TRAN VAN DON	Hoj Gen TRAN THIEN KHIM	TRAN VAN HUONG Prime Minister MINISTER OF ARMED FORCES	Hoj Gen TRAN VAN MINH MINISTER OF ARMED FORCES	Hoj Gen NGUYEN VAN THIEU Deputy Prime Minister MINISTER OF ARMED FORCES	Lt Gen NGUYEN HUU DO Gen Commissioner for WAR & CONSTRUCTION Commissioner for DEFENSE	Lt Gen NGUYEN HUU DO Deputy Prime Minister Gen Commissioner for WAR Commissioner for DEFENSE
INTERIOR	Hoj Gen TON THAT DINH (Minister of Security)	HA THUC KY	Dr NGUYEN LUU VIEN Deputy Prime Minister	Dr NGUYEN LUU VIEN Deputy Prime Minister	NGUYEN HOA HIEP Minister NGUYEN VAN TUONG Undersecretary	TRAN MINH TIET Commissioner NGUYEN VAN TUONG Deputy Commissioner	TRAN MINH TIET Commissioner NGUYEN VAN TUONG Deputy Commissioner
FOREIGN AFFAIRS	PHAN DANG LAM	Dr PHAN HUY QUAT	PHAN DANG LAM	PHAN DANG LAM	Dr TRAN VAN DO Deputy Prime Minister	Dr TRAN VAN DO General Commissioner	General Commissioner BUI DIEM Commissioner, Assistant
JUSTICE	NGUYEN VAN MAU	NGUYEN VAN MAU	LU VAN VI	LU VAN VI	LU VAN VI	LU VAN VI General Commissioner	LU VAN VI General Commissioner
FINANCE	NGUYEN NGOC THO Prime Minister Concurrently MINISTER OF FINANCE LUU VAN TUYEN Sec. of State	Dr NGUYEN XUAN OANH Deputy Prime Minister	LUU VAN ZINH	NGUYEN VAN DAO	Prof TRAN VAN KIEN	Prof TRAN VAN KIEN Commissioner	Prof TRAN VAN KIEN Commissioner
ECONOMY	NGUYEN NGOC THO Prime Minister Concurrently MINISTER OF ECONOMY Prof AU TRUONG THANH Sec. State	Prof AU TRUONG THANH	Prof NGUYEN DUY XUAN	Prof NGUYEN DUY XUAN	Prof NGUYEN VAN VINH	Eng TRUONG THAI TON General Commissioner for ECONOMY & FINANCE Commissioner for ECONOMY	Prof AU TRUONG THANH General Commissioner for ECONOMY Commissioner for COMMERCE
INDUSTRY							Commissioner
INFORMATION (PSYWAR)	Hoj Gen TRAN TU DAI	PHAN THAI	LE VAN TUAN	Hoj Gen LINH QUANG VIEU (PSYWAR)	Hoj Gen LINH QUANG VIEU (PSYWAR)	Loyalty DINH TRUON CHINH Commissioner for PSYWAR	Loyalty DINH TRUON CHINH Commissioner for INFORMATION & OPEN ARMS
OPEN ARMS		(Commissariats)	(Commissariats)	(Commissariats)	TRAN VAN AN	(Directorate General)	
WAR VETERANS							Lt Col Dr NGUYEN TAN HONG Commissioner
PUBLIC WORKS & TELECOMMUNICATIONS	Eng TRAN NGOC OANH	Eng TRAN NGOC OANH	LE SY NGAC	LE SY NGAC	Eng NGO TRONG ANH Commissioner Eng BUI HUU TUAN Undersecretary	Eng NGO TRONG ANH Commissioner Eng BUI HUU TUAN Deputy Commissioner	Eng BUI HUU TUAN Commissioner
COMMUNICATIONS & TRANSPORTATION							Eng TRUONG VAN THUAN Commissioner
RURAL AFFAIRS (RURAL CONSTRUCTION)	TRAN LE DIANG	NGUYEN CONG HAU	NGO NGOC DOI	NGO NGOC DOI		NGUYEN TAT UNG (Died) Hoj Gen NGUYEN QUOC THANG Commissioner	Hoj Gen NGUYEN QUOC THANG Commissioner for REVOLUTIONARY DEVELOPMENT
AGRICULTURE					Eng NGUYEN NGOC TO	Eng LAM VAN TRI Commissioner	Eng LAM VAN TRI Commissioner
NATIONAL EDUCATION OR CULTURAL & SOCIAL AFFAIRS	PHAN HOANG HO (National Education)	Dr TRUONG HUAN (National Education)	PHAN TAN CHUNG (Cultural & Education)	NGUYEN VAN TRUONG (Cultural & Education)	Dr NGUYEN TIEN HY Minister of State Concurrently Minister of NATIONAL EDUCATION	Dr TRAN NGOC MINH Gen Commissioner for CULTURAL & SOCIAL AFFAIRS Commissioner for EDUCATION	Dr TRAN NGOC MINH Gen Commissioner for CULTURAL & SOCIAL AFFAIRS Commissioner for EDUCATION
SOCIAL WELFARE	Directorate General	Prof TRAN QUANG THUAN Secretary of State	DAM SY NIEN	DAM SY NIEN	Prof TRAN QUAN THUAN	Loyalty TRAN NGOC LIENG Commissioner	Loyalty TRAN NGOC LIENG Commissioner
HEALTH	Dr VUONG QUANG TRUONG	Dr VUONG QUANG TRUONG	Dr TRAN QUANG DIEU	Dr TRAN QUANG DIEU	Dr NGUYEN TANG NGUYEN	Dr NGUYEN BA KHA Commissioner	Dr NGUYEN BA KHA Commissioner
LABOR	NGUYEN LE GIANG	DAM SY NIEN	NGUYEN HUU HUNG	NGUYEN HUU HUNG	NGUYEN VAN HOANG	NGUYEN XUAN PHONG Commissioner	NGUYEN XUAN PHONG Commissioner
YOUTH & SPORTS	NGUYEN HUU PHU	(Commissariats)	(Commissariats)	Vice Alt NGUYEN NGUYEN C-O KY	Lt Col Dr NGUYEN TAN HONG	Lt Col Dr NGUYEN TAN HONG Commissioner	Eng VO LONG TRIEU Commissioner for YOUTH
SECRETARY AT P M S OFFICE	NGUYEN THANH CUONG Secretary of State	NGHIEN XUAN HONG Secretary of State	PHAN VAN TOAN Minister	PHAN VAN TOAN Minister	BUI DIEM Secretary of State		
MINISTER OF STATE WITHOUT PORT-FOLIO		Dr LE VAN HOACH			Dr LE VAN HOACH Dr NGUYEN TIEN HY In Charge of PROMOTION OF DEMOCRACY		
ADVISOR FOR ECONOMIC & FINANCIAL AFFAIRS							Eng TRUONG THAI TON Commissioner, Advisor for ECONOMIC & FINANCIAL AFFAIRS
INSPECTION							Eng NGO TRONG ANH Commissioner

SOUTH VIETNAM

THE REFUGEE PROBLEM

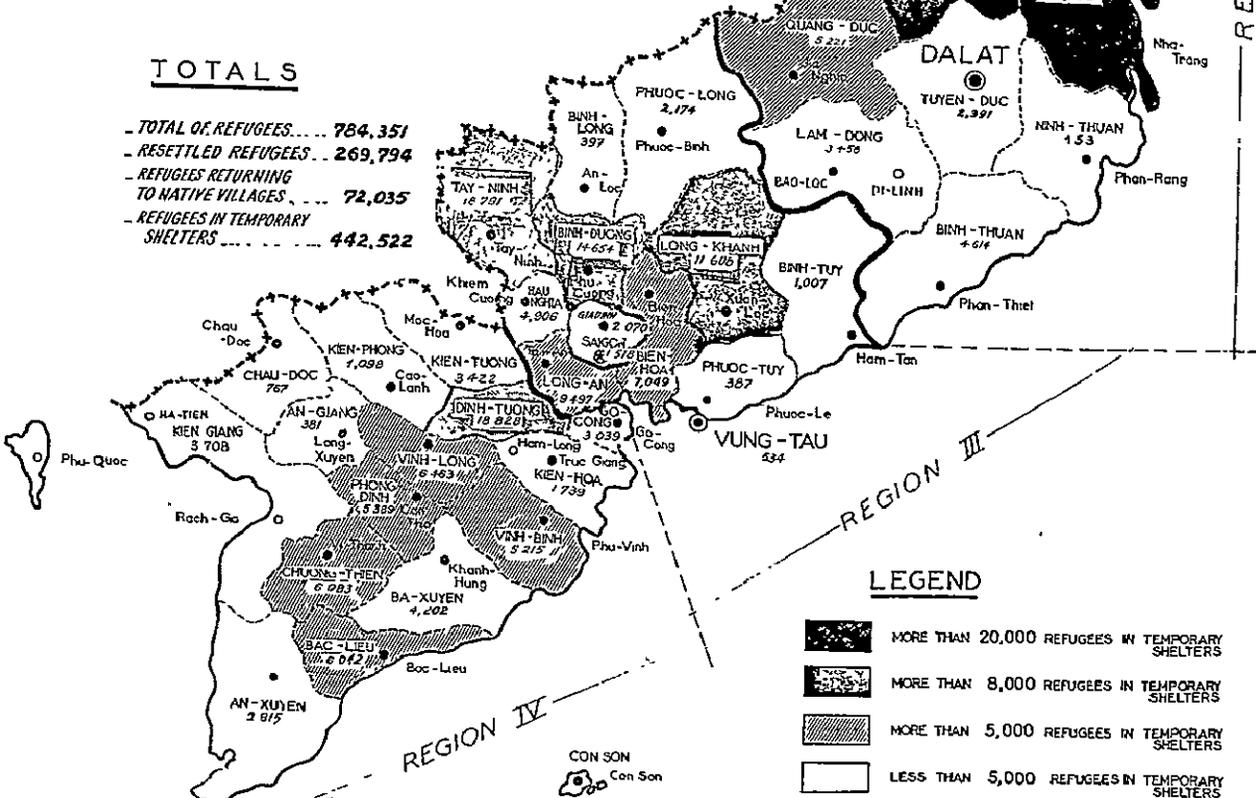
TOTAL OF REFUGEES **784,351**
 JANUARY 31, 1966

REGION I	REFUGEES FROM COMBATS	RESETTLED REFUGEES	REFUGEES WHO RETURNED TO NATIVE VILLAGES	REFUGEES IN TEMPORARY SHELTERS	REGION III	REFUGEES FROM COMBATS	RESETTLED REFUGEES	REFUGEES WHO RETURNED TO NATIVE VILLAGES	REFUGEES IN TEMPORARY SHELTERS
DANANG	5,218			5,218	DIEN-HOAI	11,762	4,413		7,049
QUANG-NAM	39,421	11,916	12,787	14,718	BINH-DUONG	15,353	899		44,674
- NGAI	32,873	19,181	4,890	58,798	BINH LONG	1,777	1,380		397
- TINH	14,111	5,000		9,111	BINH-TUY	9,523	8,516		1,007
- TRI	14,350	4,260		6,804	GIA DINH	9,927	2,357		2,070
THUA THIEN	8,856	4,833		4,023	HAI PHONG	8,805	3,899		4,906
TOTAL	164,829	45,190	20,567	96,672	LONG KHANH	11,608			11,608
					PHUOC LONG	3,633	1,459		2,174
					PHUOC THUANH	3,546	3,159		387
					PHUOC TUY	1,518			1,518
					SAIGON	16,654	7,863		6,797
					TAY NINH	1,537			539
					VUNG-TAU	16,015	6,518		9,497
					LONG AN				64,592
					TOTAL	106,038	47,466		153,504

REGION II	REFUGEES FROM COMBATS	RESETTLED REFUGEES	REFUGEES WHO RETURNED TO NATIVE VILLAGES	REFUGEES IN TEMPORARY SHELTERS	REGION IV	REFUGEES FROM COMBATS	RESETTLED REFUGEES	REFUGEES WHO RETURNED TO NATIVE VILLAGES	REFUGEES IN TEMPORARY SHELTERS
BINH BINH	129,202	37,259		97,943	AN GIANG	5,996	5,506	109	387
BINH THUAN	7,438	2,824		4,614	AN XUYEN	14,118	10,034	1,269	2,815
DARLAC	25,721	17,864		9,687	DA XUYEN	12,772	8,370		4,402
KHANH HOA	19,854	1,714		18,140	BAC LIEU	9,585	3,593		6,042
KONTUM	22,293		1,458	20,835	CHAU BOC	4,669	3,902		767
LAM Dong	8,371	4,853		3,418	CHUONG TRIEN	10,499	4,566		6,083
HINH THUAN	20,382	20,229		153	BINH TUONG	79,269	12,625	97,016	18,826
PHU BOH	15,134	14,640		494	GO CONG	5,990	2,960		3,039
PHUYEN	44,689	4,172		40,517	KIEN GIANG	9,897	6,189		3,708
QUANG DUC	8,367	1,763		6,604	KIEN HOA	8,485	6,320	485	1,739
TUYEN DUC	7,205	1,984		5,221	KIEN PHONG	3,719	2,621		1,098
	3,784	1,393		2,391	KIEN TUONG	6,498	3,076		3,422
					PHONG DINH	6,336	1,607		5,389
					VINH BINH	8,485	3,280		5,215
					VINH LONG	14,567	4,104		6,463
TOTAL	312,210	109,697	7,448	210,067	TOTAL	207,254	82,443	99,620	69,191

TOTALS

- TOTAL OF REFUGEES..... 784,351
- RESETTLED REFUGEES... 269,794
- REFUGEES RETURNING TO NATIVE VILLAGES... 72,035
- REFUGEES IN TEMPORARY SHELTERS..... 442,522



LEGEND

- MORE THAN 20,000 REFUGEES IN TEMPORARY SHELTERS
- MORE THAN 8,000 REFUGEES IN TEMPORARY SHELTERS
- MORE THAN 5,000 REFUGEES IN TEMPORARY SHELTERS
- LESS THAN 5,000 REFUGEES IN TEMPORARY SHELTERS

SOURCE: GVN MINISTRY OF SOCIAL WELFARE STATISTICS

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NOTES ON ADMINISTRATIVE CHANGE: the Committee on Administrative Procedures:

The Administrative Conference of Province Chiefs, their Deputies for Administration, various Mayors and their representatives, ^{and} members of Provincial and municipal councils, meeting in Saigon in Oct. 1965, suggested to the Prime Minister:

1. Publishing of guide books or procedure manuals by technical ministries, to be used to train newly recruited officials of local governments;
2. Formation of a Central Committee to study administrative procedures and to recommend simplifications.

On Oct. 25, the Prime Minister created the Central Committee for the Improvement of Administrative Procedures.

The Rector of the National Institute of Administration is Chairman. Members consist of representatives of the Central Executive Committee (i.e. the Prime Minister's Office), of the Ministries of Interior, Finance, Economy, Psywar, Rural Construction, Agriculture, Youth, Public Works, Public Health, and Social Welfare, and other officials invited to join it as necessary.

The Committee meets weekly and discusses procedural administrative problems and bottlenecks brought to it by various ministries. It concentrates on recommending procedural changes rather than questioning ministry policies. A number of its recommendations have been ordered into effect by the Office of the Prime Minister or by the ministries concerned. Sometime in March or April, a U.S. advisor, a specialist in organization and methods and a management analyst, will arrive to endeavor to assist the committee.

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Trends in budgeting and in the release of budgeted funds:

Reports indicate widespread satisfaction with recent improvements in the use of funds for rural construction purposes at the end of 1965 and with Provincial presentation of 1966 budgets for rural construction purposes and projects. GVN officials regard the procedures for the release of funds and for accounting for funds; as much simpler than heretofore.

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Reductions in funds budgeted for training:

The Directorate General of Budget and Foreign Aid has refused to authorize anything much for training by regular agencies of the Government of Vietnam. Budgeted amounts for materials, travel, contract services, construction, etc., required for training other than that identified with rural construction have largely been eliminated from agencies' 1966 budgets. Training by most agencies of the government of Vietnam was inadequate before the cuts.

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The Second Administrative Conference:

The Government of Vietnam held its 2nd Administrative Conference of Province Chiefs, their Deputies for Administration, and members of the Provincial Councils, in Saigon, March 23-25. The agenda was as follows:

1. problems of the administrative chain of command (under the guidance of the Minister of Interior)
2. problems of implementing the program of rural construction (under the guidance of the Minister for Revolutionary Development)
3. problems of the behavior of civil servants (under the guidance of the Superintendent-General)

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The National Institute of Administration:

The National Institute of Administration has just published a new edition of its catalogue (CUON CHI DAN: 1966). It has been distributed to Mayors' offices, Province Chiefs, Training Directors, universities, and secondary schools throughout Vietnam.

A short version, in English, is available upon request from the office of the Public Administration Division of USAID.

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POLITICS AND PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION IN VIETNAM, a book by Professor Nghiem Dang, Vice Rector of the National Institute of Administration is being published by the East-West Center Press of the University of Hawaii. It will be available in a month or two. It will be the only up-to-date book about the peculiar mixture of partly traditional Chinese, partly outgrown French, and partly modern administrative systems which have evolved in the government of Vietnam,

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