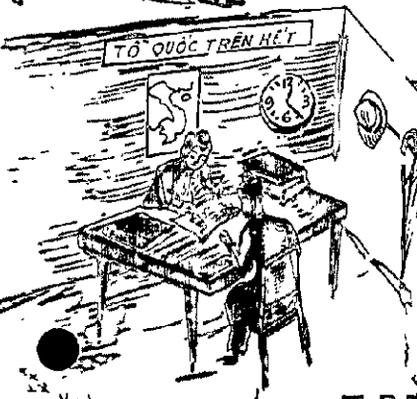
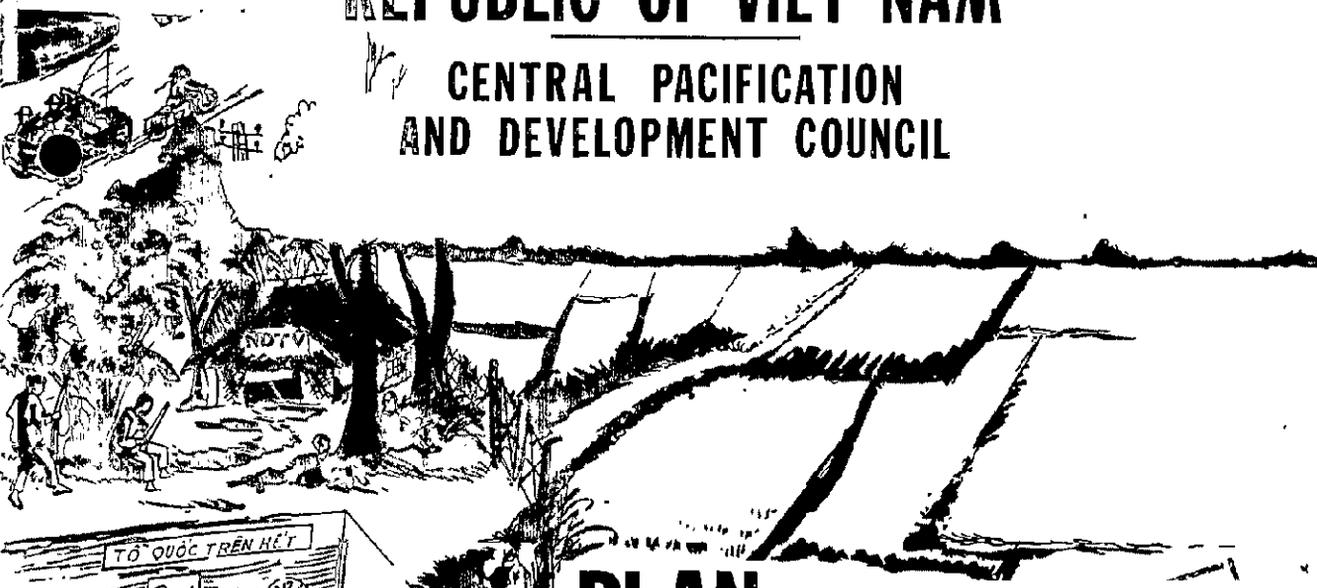


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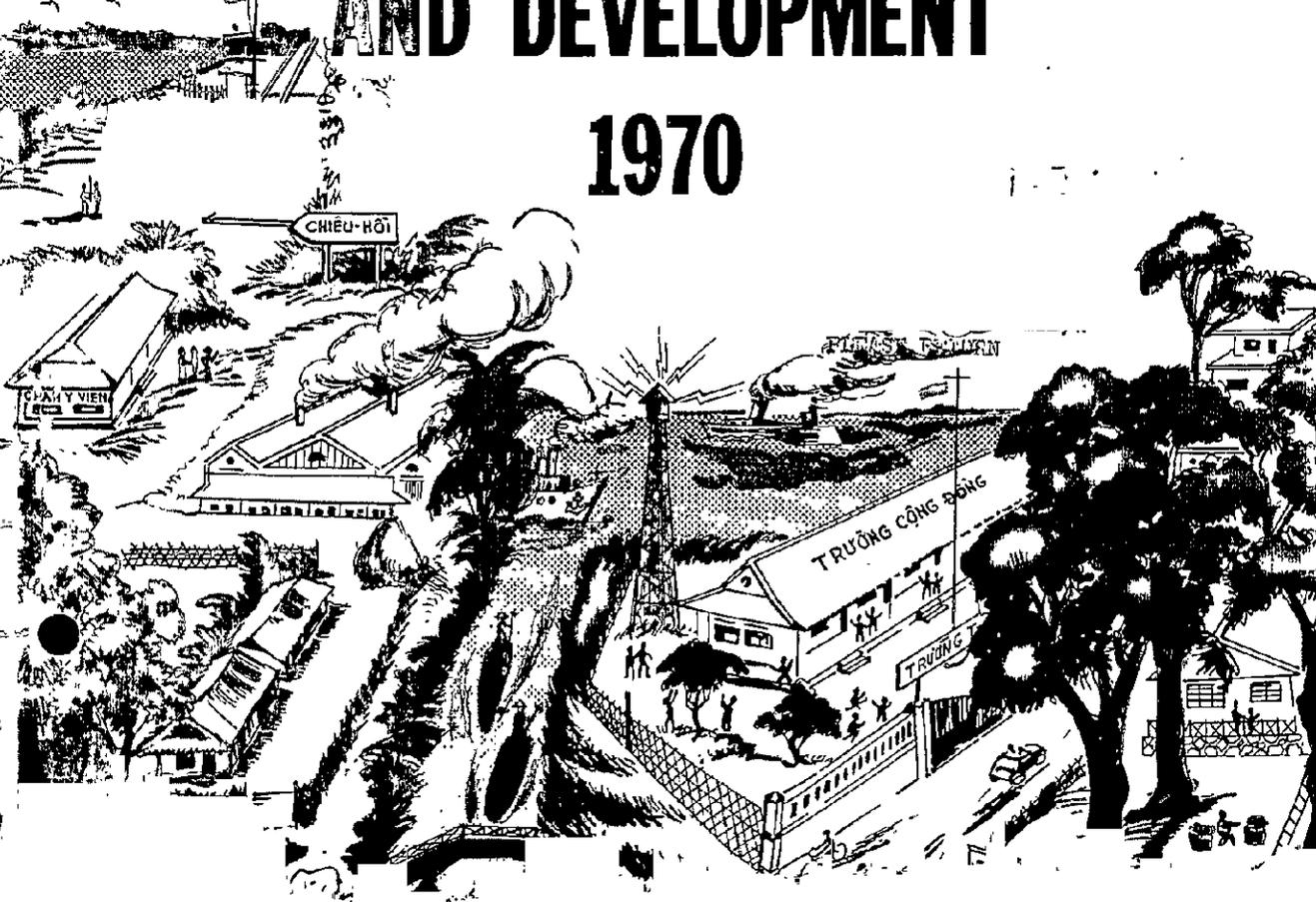
CENTRAL PACIFICATION AND DEVELOPMENT COUNCIL



PLAN FOR

PACIFICATION AND DEVELOPMENT

1970



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Vietnam, Central Pacification and
Development Council. ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
Plan for Pacification and Development,
1970. 1970.

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Translated from the Vietnamese.

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1. Development planning - VS. 2. Pacification - VS.
3. Villages - VS. 4. Rural development - VS. 1.
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HEADQUARTERS
UNITED STATES MILITARY ASSISTANCE COMMAND, VIETNAM
APO SAN FRANCISCO 96222



MEMORANDUM FOR: SEE DISTRIBUTION

SUBJECT: GVN 1970 Pacification and Development Plan

1. Attached is the English translation of the GVN 1970 Pacification and Development Plan. The Plan includes the basic Guidelines published by the Central Pacification and Development Council (CPDC) and eighteen supporting annexes, which contain input from the ministries chiefly responsible for the program involved. The Plan, with annexes, has been approved by the President of the Republic, the Prime Minister and the entire Cabinet, and thus supersedes any earlier ministerial directive in conflict with it.
2. Since this is a translation of a Vietnamese document, the English may be somewhat stilted in certain portions. We have left the translation as literal as possible, consistent with adequate communication of the policies involved. In the event differences are found to exist between the two versions (Vietnamese and English), the Vietnamese version will of course prevail.
3. Some of the annexes are not yet complete (e. g. Land Reform), as the necessary data were not available at the time of publication. However, as missing data are received, or as new policies or procedures are formulated, or old ones changed, amendments will be published and distributed. If clarification of any points of policy or procedures or more definitive guidance is required, you are encouraged to submit proposals to the ACofS, CORDS, MACV.
4. The Pacification and Development Plan and the Combined Campaign Plan, AB 145, complement one another. The Pacification and Development Plan is, however, the authoritative document on pacification policies and where minor variations occur, the Pacification and Development Plan governs.
5. Provision has been made, as in 1969, for the Province Chief and

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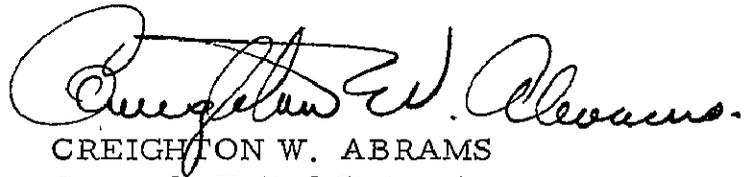
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SUBJECT: GVN 1970 Pacification and Development Plan

the Province Senior Advisor to sign the Province Plan jointly. This joint signing illustrates the importance of the Plan and the coordinated GVN US effort called for in its execution.

6. This document will be regarded as guidance, directive in nature to advisory personnel at all echelons. While it is a GVN document, it has been thoroughly coordinated with MACV. I strongly indorse the GVN 1970 Pacification and Development Plan and request your full support in its implementation.



CREIGHTON W. ABRAMS
General, United States Army
Commanding

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PLAN

PACIFICATION AND DEVELOPMENT

1970

- Refs: 1) The President's guidance on Pacification and Development Policy for 1970, #270 dtd 1 September 1969 (Limited distribution)
- 2) The 1969 P&D Plan, CPDC, and subsequent related documents

1. GENERAL

In 1969, with military victories on every battlefield, the 1969 P&D Plan was initiated as a continuation of the 1968 Accelerated Pacification Campaign. We have expanded the territory that we control by bringing security to over 90% of the people nationwide, and of special note is that 50% of the people live in complete security in A and B hamlets.

In 1970, based on the advantages gained above, we will vigorously push our attacks into the communist based areas and exploit their weakness to eliminate them completely from pacified areas, and thus create an advantageous milieu so we can increase the quality of life in the future. At the same time, we must bring a new vitality to our people in a framework of total security, so that the people can build and develop a free and prosperous society.

The expansion of a basic level of security to nearly all the people now provides the opportunity for us to strengthen the quality of that security and to concentrate on getting all the people actively involved in the national struggle.

This work must begin in the cities, villages and hamlets where the people live and work. Mobilizing the people against the enemy and in support of the Government is the first, most vital task of every commander, every official and every cadre. It is also the task of those private individuals and groups, such as the PSDF. All people must understand their mission, their private responsibility, and support the government. The role of the province is to provide such coordination and guidance in implementing government programs as is needed to gain the support of the people. The Central Government has the mission of planning, motivating and supporting all local efforts. The purpose is to motivate the people to cast their ballots for the perpetuation of the Constitution and the Republic of Vietnam, in the elections to be organized in the coming phase.

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In order to complete the enemy's defeat and build a free, prosperous and secure nation, we continue coordinating every element of our country according to the following principles which should guide our work:

a. - Employment of the 5 guiding principles:

(1) Pacification and development must unite to become one.

We cannot say that one of these tasks is the main task, or that the other is an auxiliary task. It is impossible only to do pacification and to forget development, and to do the reverse is equally impossible. Pacification and development must be implemented simultaneously, whether in the cities, the province capitals, the district capitals, the various municipal sub-divisions; or in the capital itself.

(2) The Village is the Target of the P&D plan; The hamlet is the unit in which the plan is implemented.

The village is the traditional community in Vietnamese society and it is our basic governmental unit. It has an elected body and its own budget and resources. The village is growing in its role of linking the people to the government. Thus the prerogatives and responsibilities of the village administration have been increased in order to satisfy the people's requirements.

The village chief has greater authority than before in order that he can manage both pacification and development tasks. The village administrative committee and the village council have additional powers in establishing and managing the village budget, and in exercising operational control over the Popular Forces, National Police and RD Cadre.

(3) Pacification and development is a long-range continuing task.

If pacification is a transition phase then construction and development are long-range tasks, with the essence being that it is necessary to solve the most basic and urgent requirements first in order that the long-range tasks can be accomplished thereafter.

(4) The main principle is the spirit of community cooperation.

Pacification and development includes many factors that fall within the responsibility of many separate agencies. These factors must be combined to become the basis of a common effort on the part of every agency which serves the people. Thus it is necessary to place proper emphasis on the participation of the people in order to achieve the close coordination of effort to implement this plan, so as to achieve the maximum results. The spirit of community cooperation is manifested in 3 relationships: among the people, between the people and the government, and among the various governmental agencies;

(5) Every task program must be practical.

Every project must stem from the people's interests and must be in close accordance with the capability and understanding of the people to implement it. These programs must not be thought of as being only material values, but must take into account the psychological and spiritual aspects as understood through the collective political life of a common community. These projects must also be consistent with the democratic policies of our national community.

b. - Employment of the 5 operational principles:

Five operational principles of the 1969 P&D Plan will continue to apply to the 1970 P&D Plan.

(1) Important geographic areas are the proper targets for P&D, and must be improved in quality.

Hamlets and villages targeted in the 1969 P&D Plan had to meet the following standards:

- dense population
- adjacent to important political centers
- adjacent to important economic installations

The above must continue to be improved according to the following decisive standards: 1) effective security 2) effective administration, 3) effective law and order.

In 1970, the level of security of villages and hamlets will be raised, along with all business districts, urban fringes, and important progress and development be accomplished in all fields.

(2) The people must place proper emphasis on the various aspects of political struggle and self development.

Because of their military reverses, the communists are presently trying every means of propaganda, deceit, and clandestine terror to force the people into, or to establish, various organizations, so they can claim that they control the people and buy a real political and administrative infrastructure in South Vietnam. However, after the Tet offensive, the people saw the true face of the communists. We must exploit this psychological fact. Pacification and development must emphasize political mobilization to heighten the self defense spirit and the understanding of why one is anti-communist and anti-terrorist. Thus the people, both town and country, must actively participate in development activities for their villages, hamlets or cities.

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The people themselves must assist the democratic process by participating in appropriate meetings, where they can make their requirements known and help realize whatever is in their best interest through the local self development programs.

(3) Establish the hamlet where the people are; do not move the people to establish the hamlet.

We emphasize not only increasing the secure population, but also the expansion of territory that we control by vigorously pushing the return-to-village campaign.

In the 1970 Plan, pacification and development efforts will follow the following priorities:

Priority 1: Raise C hamlets to the A or B category in order to obtain the objective of guaranteeing effective security for 90% of the population. This means 90% of the population must be living in A or B hamlets.

Priority 2: The remaining C hamlets must be continually consolidated to prevent their backsliding to a D category.

Priority 3: Raise the remaining DEV hamlets to Category C.

(4) The people implement; the Government assists; the Cadre guide.

The people are the prime movers in accomplishing every task in their interest, with the help of the government and the technical guidance of the cadre. Cadre of the various branches will operate on a coordinated and permanent basis at the various hamlets and villages, or phuongs and khoms according to their respective missions, and under the rules and regulations promulgated by their respective ministries.

Every cadre is a census grievance cadre (responsible for determining the people's aspirations), as well as a propaganda cadre. The role entrusted to the RD cadre is a political one, with the mission of helping the people to organize themselves and providing guidance rather than the former paramilitary role.

(5) We must reinforce management procedures.

At every level the work program must be clearly phased. The systems for review, reporting and inspections, as well as the organization of various agencies responsible for implementation of the plan, must be clearly delineated and perfected in order to have management, command, and close coordination among all echelons and agencies. A scientific method of evaluating villages and hamlets has been employed in order that our measurement of pacification and development progress in the villages and hamlets will avoid the pitfalls of inaccurate reporting.

Employing both the five guiding principles and the five

operational principles above, the pacification and development plan for 1970 includes the basic PRINCIPLE OF COMMUNITY COOPERATION and the EIGHT OBJECTIVES, aimed at achieving a smooth continuation of the 1969 effort; but with renewed energy in order to:

- eliminate the remaining communist political and military strength.
- provide effective security for 100% of the people.
- increase quality in the performance of our main tasks.
- build and develop the rural areas, cities and areas bordering them.
- vigorously inculcate the local community development spirit.

2. CONCEPT - One Principle and Eight Objectives.

a. One Principle:

In 1969 we employed the principle of community cooperation as the basic tenet for all national activities. This principle is realized through three relationships: cooperation among the people, between the people and government, and among the various government agencies.

In 1970 we will expand these relationships. We will reemphasize the bond between the city people and their rural compatriots, between the soldiers and the people who support them, and between the citizens and the officials who serve them. It must be assured that all government organizations support one another enthusiastically, with a sense of responsibility for serving the interests of the people.

Within the spirit of unity, all the people of South Vietnam, together with their government, will succeed brilliantly in the struggle to protect the Fatherland and to restore peace and prosperity.

b. Eight Objectives:

The eight objectives of the 1970 Plan are a rational extension of the eight objectives employed in 1969. These eight objectives continue to be implemented according to the principle of community cooperation, the main objective of which is to restore peace, freedom and social justice.

(1) Territorial Security: (See Annex I)

Security is a prerequisite to insure that social, economic and political development progresses rapidly and yields good results.

Therefore, we must combine to the maximum the efforts and activities of our various armed forces: the Regular Forces, Regional Forces, Popular Forces, People's Self Defense Forces, and National Police, in order to insure effective security for 100% of the people; that is to say, 100% of the people must be in A, B, C hamlets with a minimum of 90% of the

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people enjoying complete security in the A and B hamlets.

Enemy attacks, shellings, terrorism and sabotage actions must be reduced by at least 50%, compared to 1969, in those areas which are undergoing pacification, and 75% in those areas which are completely secure.

Curfew hours should be reduced according to the local situation (from 2400 hours to 0500 hours) or else done away with. Restricted areas, both inland and coastal, will be reduced in number to help normalize life for the people.

Insure the safety of traffic on important highways and waterways. A minimum number of checkpoints will be maintained, and only those that are truly essential in stopping the flow of communist supplies or the infiltration of weapons into the cities.

The National Police will be expanded and their quality increased in order to help the local governments maintain law and order in both rural and urban areas.

(2) Protection of the People Against Terrorism: (Annex II)

Neutralize the VC Infrastructure and expand the rule of law and order. All local forces must cooperate closely with the people in neutralization of the enemy infrastructure in order to insure a peaceful, happy life for every man. Increase the pressure with sharp attacks on the enemy infrastructure by the effective use of the Phung Hoang organizations at every level. Improve the leadership, organization, and procedures of the Phung Hoang committee at each level. Establish a modern system for filing and exploitation of documents for close followup of communist cadre.

Actively improve rehabilitation and detention so that the law is applied with impartiality and humanity for every citizen. Prevent arrests of the innocent and illegal detention, both of which are very harmful to the people. Establish a rehabilitation program so that offenders will soon be able to take their place in society as useful citizens.

Male citizens from 15 years old up will be issued an identification card. This method will limit the movement of enemy cadre and protect the innocent.

(3) People's Self Defense: (Annex III)

Perfect the organization, training and equipment of the People's Self Defense Forces in order to increase their capability of protecting the villages and hamlets, and to discharge their responsibility of helping to identify the VC infrastructure. Place emphasis on the political education of the PSD members so they have an unshakable nationalist spirit and will actively participate in community development and local self help and development.

We must expedite retraining, and then issue adequate equipment and weapons to encourage the PSD Forces to discharge their mission.

Organization and motivation of the support elements of PSD Forces must be vigorously implemented on a continuous basis.

(4) Local Administration: (Annex IV)

We must develop a local administration with the capability of self management in the administrative, economic and financial spheres consistent with the viewpoint that "the people do, the people reap the benefits."

Complete the election of 100% of village, hamlet, municipal, and provincial councils. Provide replacements of village and hamlet officials to bring them up to strength, especially information, land reform and technical cadre. Every position must be filled by an official who is both capable and possessed with a sense of responsibility to help the people participate in their government. Review personnel as to quality and send them to training classes to correct deficiencies.

Complete the training of village and hamlet officials with respect to both the technical aspects and political warfare.

Improve work procedures in order to properly serve the people and create a genuine spirit of community cooperation in the villages and hamlets. The people are encouraged in their freedom to make and implement local decisions in public meetings. The people's rights, equality before the law, and a spirit of equality must all be applied across the board to the ethnic minorities. Government officials must give special attention to the prerogatives of ethnic minorities.

People's organizations, private companies, and all other non-governmental organizations must be given the opportunity and means to participate in the common effort to improve our national, political and economic life.

Province, district, and village chiefs are the main officials responsible for motivating the people to build a democratic life.

The responsibility of the deputy province chief for administration will be increased to enable him to help local village and hamlet administrations to operate more effectively. Pay special attention to development tasks for provinces, villages and hamlets. A political objective of the government is to push strongly and rapidly the concept of strength of local administration organizations. Along with this objective, programs are being established to increase tax revenues of villages, and increase the authority of villages to spend tax revenues for village development projects.

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(5) Greater National Unity: (Annex V)

Rally 40,000 Hoi Chanh. Continue vigorous implementation of the Chieu Hoi program. Place greater emphasis on quality, i. e., on the rallying of high and middle ranking enemy cadre to our ranks. Help them to reassimilate with the national life. The program for retraining in 1970 must be effective and train adequate numbers. Information and psychological warfare activities must support the Chieu Hoi program. Both provincial and district Chieu Hoi centers must reinforce their capability for receiving Hoi Chanh. Pay special attention to receiving, retraining, and employment of Hoi Chanh. Initiate special Chieu Hoi campaigns to pull in high ranking enemy cadre and entire enemy units. Persuade them to return to the nationalist ranks and guarantee them a useful position in society.

Every Hoi Chanh must be issued an ID card within two months from the time he reaches the Chieu Hoi center, in order to expedite his return to a normal life.

Getting enemy cadre and soldiers to return is only the first small step. We must emphasize training them, use them according to their capabilities and help them return to a normal life within the national community.

(6) Brighter Life for War Victims: (Annex VI)

A bright security picture permits us to increase our efforts at improving the life of war victims, helping the unfortunate people to a complete return to a brighter life.

Employ such emergency measures as are effective to encourage temporary resettles to return to secure areas so they can participate in local economic development. People temporarily settled outside of camps will receive monetary assistance, after which their names will be deleted from the refugee rolls and they will be encouraged to return to a normal life. Temporary camps established over six months ago must be organized so as to have the characteristics of a local community and eventually become a local community no different from any other. They will then be regarded as any other hamlet, and will rapidly receive such assistance from the various ministries as is authorized for any similar community.

Establish an equitable social welfare and recovery program, and use such special methods as are necessary to rehabilitate crippled civilians, wounded soldiers, as well as widows and orphans, in order that these people can continue a normal and useful life.

(7) People's Information: (Annex VII)

Establish an effective information system based on the close coordination between government agencies and between the various people's organizations. Local commanders at various levels must directly lead the information program. Information cadre must be trained and assigned in adequate strength in order to assist province and village chiefs in giving wide dissemination to government policy. Every information means must be exploited to the maximum with great skill according to the local situation.

Soldiers, cadre and officials must actively participate in political study practice sessions in order to thoroughly understand government policy through the various collective discussion sessions. They must effectively explain the government programs so the people will participate.

Information activity must aim at educating the people regarding both the rights and duties of a citizen. There must also be technical guidance to help the people raise their standard of living and improve the local economy. Give direct support to motivating the people to participate in local development in every field. All topics related to development must be sufficiently advertised by information bulletins, public meetings, and other appropriate methods in order to encourage the people to active genuine participation in creating opportunities by which the people can realize their aspirations.

Every ministry is responsible to organize information campaigns designed to let the people clearly understand their program and activity, and to appeal to the people to participate in the ministry's program. According to the same idea, every province chief, district chief, mayor or village chief must organize campaigns to motivate the people to participate in government programs established to serve the people.

(8) Prosperity for All: (Annex VIII)

During 1970 we must continue to build on the achievements of the previous plan, advancing steadily from our previous economic and political successes. We must convince the people of the worth of our pacification and development policy. They should understand that from this policy we will begin to enjoy a brighter life as the result of much work and much blood from our soldiers, citizens, cadre, and officials from every social class over many years.

Given the wealth of national resources in this country, and the vast energy of its people, we can create a national community with happiness, prosperity and security for all.

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In 1970 we cannot expect to complete every development project, but we can pave the way for long-range tasks and encourage the people to participate in, and benefit from, every program in their determination to progress towards prosperity for all.

This objective aims at bringing a brighter, happier life for everybody through the following programs.

(a) Program to Help the Rural People:

Include the following:

- (1) With the national policy of Land Reform, continue the distribution of expropriated land and implement the program "Land to the Tiller" in order to increase the area under cultivation and thus increase the production of rice and secondary crops.
- (2) The development of agriculture and fishing industries includes technical guidance for farmers and fishermen to enable them to increase their productivity and thus raise their income.
- (3) Expand services rendered by the Agriculture Development Bank and establish rural banks at district level in order to expand the rural program.
- (4) Help the farmers and the fishermen to expand their people's cooperative groups and help them to improve both operations and organization so as to increase their present efficiency.
- (5) Improve the distribution system, boost trade, and improve supply by eliminating useless economic restrictions and thus facilitating the transport of goods.

(b) The Program to Develop the Community Spirit in the Urban People:

The heavily populated urban areas will be given special emphasis in this program, and efforts will be made to improve the quality of life in these areas, as is explained in Annex XVI: The Urban Program. This includes:

- (1) Conduct development programs, particularly in the poorer or fringe areas of the cities.
- (2) Establish community organizations (special offices) to support both urban individuals and groups in the improvement of their lives. Give assistance to such organizations as cooperatives, Chambers of Commerce, Parent-Student Associations, etc., in order to eliminate the isolation and selfish living that characterizes urban life.
- (3) Improve public services, develop low-cost housing, and hold down the cost of living in urban areas.

(c) Social Improvement Programs in the Fields of Health, Education and Community Living:

- (1) Regarding health, provide for the people's health, especially for mothers and young children and assist the physical rehabilitation of the crippled in joint military/civilian medical institutions. Employ various mobile public health groups that come to the village, district, or urban dispensary.
- (2) Regarding education, enforce universal education, establish public schools, and improve the education program, especially regarding quality. Place emphasis on the improvement of elementary and secondary education so as to give the young children an adequate general education. This will help the children develop socially and become good citizens, with both social sensitivity and a strong spirit. Develop adult education in the municipalities just as in the rural areas in order to assist people either privately or publicly employed, or cadre or soldiers alike, to continue widening their cultural horizons as well as improving technical knowledge.
- (3) Regarding community activities: The local government will provide assistance, guidance, and skilled help both in province and village self development programs. They will assist people's cooperative groups as well as provide public associations to establish community centers, urban and rural, in order to furnish necessary services for the local people. For example, there could be adult education centers, sports centers, entertainment centers, youth meeting centers, and so forth.

In summary, we must work so as to have all the people increase productivity so that all are self sufficient in at least foodstuffs, and to create advantageous conditions for increasingly rich local community life and activities.

(c) Special Programs:

Besides the above eight objectives, the 1970 Pacification and Development Plan still places special emphasis on various supplementary programs which will be closely interwoven with the eight basic objectives. Following are some of the programs aimed at increasing our expansion and development efforts:

- National Police (Annex IX)
- RD Cadre (Annex X)
- Village Self Development (Annex XI)
- Provincial and Municipal Development (Annex XIII)
- Land Reform (Annex XIV)
- Development of Ethnic Minorities (Annex XV)
- Urban Programs (Annex XVI)
- Youth Programs (Annex XVII)

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In 1970 one type of program will be newly established to provide basic financial support to assist the Province and Municipal Councils in improving development of local projects aimed at expanding our common development efforts. This program is the Province and Municipal Council Self Development Program (Annex XII).

This program is similar to the village and provincial self development program of the 1969 Pacification and Development Plan, but it is richly supplemented and creates an opportunity for the councils of the prefecture, provinces and municipalities to participate in the use of funds in order to implement development projects in the public interest, through community assemblies. These should reflect the aspirations of the majority of the local people, and these meetings thus are the vehicles to realize these aspirations.

Therefore, the Provincial Municipal Council Self Development program can only be implemented after the Provincial and Municipal Councils have been elected on a constituency basis.

In the poor areas the government will supply a higher percentage of financial assistance than the local area does, but the more prosperous areas that need less government assistance will provide a higher percentage of their own revenues. Our concern with development of the urban areas as well as the areas bordering them, will insure that the benefits of pacification and development will be spread equitably for people in every walk of life, urban as well as rural.

3. EXECUTION:

The year of 1968 was one of military contests; 1969, the year we expanded security, and in 1970 all the existing resources will be used for political and economic development in order to push forward our victory and expand the area under our control.

The ultimate objective is to restore effective security for all of our people and to create favorable conditions for every class of people to advance to a more prosperous and brighter life.

a. Area Security:

- (1) A strategic concept for the national security program, aimed at providing protection for the population already in secure areas, extending security to people not yet living in secured areas, neutralizing the enemy found among the people, and eliminating armed enemy units from the country. The concept is not dependent upon FWMAF and allows for the transition from military to civilian control, with the ultimate objective of providing effective security for the entire population of RVN.

Security responsibility for an area is assigned to a single individual. The principles of Area Security are based upon a technique of defining that area of responsibility assigned to a Province Chief/Sector Commander, or an RVNAF Commander.

- (2) This plan provides for the transition from the present security system to a security system that ultimately will not require the current level of participation by combat forces of FWMAF. RVNAF and FWMAF will continue to conduct combined or unilateral operations to meet enemy formations and reduce selected base areas. As major enemy formations are withdrawn or forced to withdraw to North Vietnam, Pacification and Development goals are met, and the combat effectiveness of RVNAF improves, the requirements for FWMAF units should be reduced. Where necessary, combat support and service support will continue to be provided to RVNAF by FWMAF.
- (3) All military effort should be closely coordinated with emphasis on cooperation by all elements of RVNAF and FWMAF. This coordination and cooperation is essential to insure success of the government Pacification and Development Program. Psychological operations and civic action must be carefully coordinated with military operations to gain support of the civilian population; to cause their participation in national programs, including Chieu Hoi and Phung Hoang; to show them that the government of Vietnam is fighting for their welfare, and to destroy enemy morale thus persuading the enemy to rally to the GVN.
- (4) Refer to Annex I for details.

b. Priorities:

Priorities for the 1970 Pacification and Development effort are determined as follows:

Priority 1: The upgrading of C hamlets to A and B to insure effective security for 90% of the population, which means 90% are in A and B hamlets to include people living in cities.

In order to evaluate the results obtained, the following three standards must be met before the population can be regarded as A or B population:

(1) Decisive Standard #1: Effective Security:

- The PF must have full authorized strength and be capable of defending the hamlet.
- Organization, training and arming of the combat PSDF elements must be completed.

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- Organization and training of the support P&SDF (women, elderly people and youngsters) must continue to be trained and organized.
- Eliminate entirely the VCI.

(2) Decisive Standard #2: Effective Administration -

- In villages having a number of A and B hamlets prior to 31 October 1969 and newly upgraded A and B hamlets prior to 31 December 1969, as well as in both old and new A and B hamlets themselves, elections must be completed and the officials and personnel assigned as authorized by the new TO&E.
- All the village and hamlet officials must have been trained and be operating effectively and permanently in their posts.
- The following types of cadres must have completed their training and be operating effectively:
 - Village and hamlet information cadre;
 - Village and hamlet Chieu Hoi cadre;
 - Village Technical Cadre;
 - Village Land Reform, Agricultural and Fishing Development Commissioner.

(3) Decisive Standard #3: Law and Order is Enforced-

In villages with a number of A and B hamlets to include the old and new (old, 31 Oct; new, 31 Dec):

- The National Police must be present and operating effectively.
- The important point is not only to complete organization and to have the officials present, but also to complete their training and to have these officials operating effectively in the three following fields: 1) Security, 2) Administration, and 3) Law enforcement and preservation of order.

Priority 2: Continue consolidating the remaining weak C hamlets, upgrading them to strong Cs and preventing them from backsliding to D.

Priority 3: Upgrade D, E and V hamlets to C.

Regarding the second and third priorities, the following criteria should be applied:

Security: In the old C hamlets (upgraded prior to 31 October 1969), and part of the new ones (upgraded to C after October 1969), the PF must have its full strength and must be capable of defending the hamlet.

In the remaining hamlets upgraded to C security rating in November and December 1969, the PF must be present in full authorized strength.

In the old C hamlets (upgraded to C prior to October 1969), and part of the new ones (upgraded to C after October 1969), the organization, training and arming of combat PSDF elements must be completed. The organization and adequate training of support PSDF elements must also be continued.

In the remaining hamlets upgraded to C after October 1969, the organization and training of both combat and support elements of PSDF must be completed by the end of 1970.

In the old C hamlets (upgraded to C prior to October 1969), and part of the new C hamlets, the elections of governments must be completed and officials and personnel assigned as authorized by the new TO&E in compliance with Decree #045 dated 1 April 1969, and Circular 093 dated 2 June 1969. Although the training of the officials and personnel could not be 100% completed a certain number of key personnel must be trained in accordance with the following priorities: The Information and Chieu Hoi Cadre and the Land Reform Commissioner are the priority cadre trained, present in the village, and operating effectively.

Local governments of the remaining new C hamlets where there are provisional village administrative committees, and hamlets with appointed Management Boards, must be elected prior to the end of 1970.

The reelections of village councils whose terms of office expire at the end of 1969 and during 1970, must be held in a spirit of democracy. The electoral laws must be disseminated widely. Electoral campaigning must be conducted freely in accordance with the spirit of the Constitution of 1 April 1967, and existing laws, so that more candidates can run in the elections and the villagers can choose the elite, capable and honest elements for the local administrative machinery in order to strengthen the administration and promote effective assistance to the population.

c. Phasing:

The 1970 PD Plan is divided into three phases:

Phase 1 - From 1 Jan to 30 June 1970.

Phase 2 - From 1 July to 31 October 1970.

Supplementary Phase - The last two months of the year will be a link between the 1970 and the 1971 Plan.

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d. Tasking:

- (1) The ministries in their areas of responsibility will, in coordination with the CPDCC, prepare guidance, assign missions, supervise and control the appropriate local authorities, so that the CTZ PDCs can properly and carefully implement the plan according to the attached Annexes.
- (2) The CTZ PDCs will further subdivide goals determined by the CPDC to set goals for the prefectures, provinces and cities, and follow-up, supervise and control the implementation of the plans to insure good results.

The goals assigned to the prefecture, provinces and cities must be reported to the CPDC by the CTZ PDCs no later than 1 December 1969, for review and approval.

- (3) The province/municipal PDCs will prepare their plans and submit them to the CTZ PDCs and the CPDC not later than 1 December 1969 (see Annex XVIII).

e. Coordinating Instructions:

- (1) The Pacification and Development Program is an integrated, comprehensive, national policy which is broken down into separate fields of activities, with the various ministries each assigned a portion of the responsibility. However, the ministries and other government agencies must actively strive for close coordination with one another. They must heighten the spirit of Community Cooperation in order that these responsibilities and separate missions will combine to become one community responsibility.

The CPDC/CC is the agency responsible for coordinating these tasks.

- (2) Ministerial Responsibilities for Implementation of the Plan are as follows:

Objective I

Responsible Ministry: Ministry of Defense

Participating Ministries: Ministries of Interior, Information, Revolutionary Development, Open Arms, Ethnic Development.

Interested Ministries: Ministries of Justice, Education, Economy, Finance, Land Reform, Agriculture and Fishery Development, Public Works, Communications and Post, Health, Social Welfare, Labor; War Veterans, Foreign Affairs.

Objective II

Responsible Ministry: CPHPO

Participating Ministries: Ministries of Interior, Information, Defense, Justice, Revolutionary Development, Open Arms, Social Welfare, Ethnic Development.

Interested Ministries: Ministries of Education, Economy, Finance, Land Reform, Agriculture and Fishery Development; Public Works, Communications and Post, Health, Labor, War Veterans, Foreign Affairs.

Objective III

Responsible Ministry: Ministry of Interior

Participating Ministries: Ministries of Defense, Information, Revolutionary Development, Ethnic Development.

Interested Ministries: Ministries of Justice, Open Arms, Social Welfare, Education, Economy, Finance, Land Reform, Agriculture and Fishery Development, Public Works, Communications and Post, Health, Labor, War Veterans, Foreign Affairs.

Objective IV

Responsible Ministry: Ministry of Interior

Participating Ministries: Ministries of Defense, Information, Revolutionary Development, Open Arms, Finance, Social Welfare, Ethnic Development.

Interested Ministries: Ministries of Justice, Education, Economy, Land Reform, Agriculture and Fishery Development, Public Works, Communications and Post, Health, Labor, War Veterans, Foreign Affairs.

Objective V

Responsible Ministry: Ministry of Open Arms

Participating Ministries: Ministries of Defense, Information, Interior, Social Welfare, Revolutionary Development, Ethnic Development, Land Reform, Agriculture and Fishery Development, Public Works.

Interested Ministries: Ministries of Justice, Education, Economy, Finance, Communications and Post, Health, Labor, War Veterans, Foreign Affairs.

Objective VI

Responsible Ministry: Ministry of Social Welfare

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Participating Ministries: Ministries of Interior, Information, Revolutionary Development, Defense, Open Arms, Land Reform, Agriculture and Fishery Development, Ethnic Development, Education, Economy, Public Works, Health, War Veterans.

Interested Ministries: Ministries of Justice, Finance, Communications and Post, Labor, Foreign Affairs.

Objective VII

Responsible Ministry: Ministry of Information

Participating Ministries: Ministries of Social Welfare, Interior, Revolutionary Development, Defense, Open Arms, Land Reform, Agriculture and Fishery Development, Ethnic Development, Justice, Education, Economy, Finance, Public Works, Communications and Post, Health, Labor, War Veterans, Foreign Affairs.

Objective VIII

Responsible Ministry: Central Pacification and Development Council

Participating Ministries: Ministries of Interior, Revolutionary Development, Information, Social Welfare, Education, Economy, Finance, Land Reform, Agriculture and Fishery Development, Public Works, Health, Ethnic Development, Labor, Defense.

Interested Ministries: Ministries of Open Arms, Justice, Communications and Post, War Veterans, Foreign Affairs.

- (3) The CTZ PDCs and the province/municipal PDCs must play an active role in local pacification and development, insuring that implementation is comprehensive, not neglecting some areas by concentrating on too narrow a spectrum, and orchestrated so as to create a pacification effort that is interrelated and mutually supporting throughout the land.
- (4) The DTAs will support all the activities of the prefectures, provinces and cities according to their capabilities, and in accordance with the directives issued by the appropriate CTZ PDCs.

IV. SPECIAL DIRECTIONS:

- (1) The "decisive standards" for evaluation of hamlets and important tasks that must be accomplished as stipulated by Articles 4, 6 and 8 of Instruction #939-PTT dated 1 July 1969, pertaining to the 1969 Special PD Plan, by the President of the RVN, must be properly observed and executed.
- (2) The Pacification and Development of cities and the vicinities of the Capital must be stepped up following special standards reserved for those areas (See Annex XVI).

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1970 PACIFICATION AND DEVELOPMENT PLAN

ANNEX I

TERRITORIAL SECURITY

1. (U) GENERAL:

This annex outlines the role of Military Forces in providing sustained, credible territorial security throughout RVN and establishes associated responsibilities.

2. (U) OBJECTIVES: RVNAF, assisted by FWMAF, and in conjunction with civil elements, provides security to the population throughout RVN, thus providing an environment in which other Pacification and Development (PD) Programs can be safely and successfully implemented.

3. (C) EXECUTION:

a. Concept.

(1) Area Security. RVNAF, assisted by FWMAF, conducts operations to create and maintain a state of stability and security required for the success of the GVN PD program. This program is to be carried out in accordance with the principles set forth in the area security concept. See Appendix I (Area Security Principles).

(2) Security Goals and Responsibilities.

(a) The primary task of the PD program is to provide sustained territorial security not only in new areas that have been selected for pacification, but also in those areas already under government protection. The 1970 security goal is to provide a B level of security to 90 percent of the population and at least a C level to 100 percent.

(b) The primary forces tasked with responsibility for territorial security are the Regional Forces (RF) and the Popular Forces (PF). RF will replace, on a selective basis, regular force units assigned to pacification and static territorial security missions within the consolidation zones and secure areas.

(c) Sector commanders responsibilities include:

1 Maintaining and improving the security in secure areas.

2 Maintaining and improving security in the consolidation zone.

3 Maintaining strength of RF/PF at 100% of that

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authorized with first priority going to maintaining combat elements strength and second priority to headquarters elements strength.

(d) The integrated village defense plan will provide for a coordinated village/hamlet defense system capable of reducing losses or of delaying the enemy long enough for reinforcement. This plan, as set forth in JGS Memo 2664, dated 3 July 1969, will be established and implemented by the Village Chief in cooperation with the Village Deputy Chief/Military Security and the assistance of military commanders stationed at or operating in nearby villages. The sub-sector commander is responsible for guidance in establishment of defense plans, reviewing and approving plans, and supporting the implementation of village defense plans.

(3) Rules of Engagement. Special care and precaution will be exercised in the conduct of military operations in populated areas including populated areas in the clearing and border surveillance zones. Emphasis will be placed on minimizing noncombatant casualties and destruction of civil property through restraints placed on indirect and aerial fire support.

b. Tasks.

(1) RVNAF Regular Forces.

- (a) Conduct operations in the clearing zones to prevent enemy incursions into the consolidation zones and secure areas, thereby permitting security to be constantly improved.
- (b) Conduct sustained, coordinated, mobile operations, unilaterally or combined, with FWMAF against VC/NVA forces, base areas and logistics systems located in clearing zones. See Annex L (Neutralization of VC/NVA Base Areas) and Annex M (Procedures for Coordination of RVNAF and FWMAF Operations) to AB 145.
- (c) Coordinate and provide artillery support, and request other available fire support if needed, for RF and PF and other pacification forces (PSDF, NP, RDC, PRU and APT).
- (d) Maintain ready reaction forces in the clearing zone to support the RF/PF and other pacification forces against hostile forces in the consolidation zone and secure areas upon request of the Province Chief/Sector Commander. This is not intended to preclude the commitment of any regular force which may happen to be within the consolidation zone or secure area at the time.

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- (e) Conduct operations with pacification forces, and such other forces as may be committed against enemy guerrillas in accordance with provincial plans.
 - (f) Conduct border and coastal surveillance against enemy infiltration.
 - (g) Establish and maintain coordination with GVN officials in adjacent consolidation zones or secure areas. See Annex N (Procedures for Coordination of ARVN Tactical Forces and GVN Province Forces) to AB 145.
 - (h) Provide security for key installations and LOC as directed by the CTZ commander.
- (2) FWMAF.

Assist RVNAF by:

- (a) Conducting operations in the clearing zones to prevent enemy main force incursions into the consolidation zones and secure areas, thereby permitting security to be constantly improved.
- (b) Conducting sustained, coordinated, operations, unilaterally or combined with RVNAF, against VC/NVA forces, base areas, and logistics systems located in clearing zones. See Annex L (Neutralization of VC/NVA Base Areas) and Annex M (Procedures for Coordination of RVNAF and FWMAF Operations) to AB 145.
- (c) Coordinating and providing artillery, air and other fire support for RF/PF and other pacification forces (PSDF, NP, RDC, PRU and APT), when RVNAF support is not available.
- (d) Maintaining ready reaction forces in the clearing zone to support the RF/PF and other pacification forces against hostile forces in the consolidation zone and secure areas upon request of the Province Chief/Sector Commander when RVNAF are not available or not sufficient for the purpose.
- (e) Conducting combined operations with pacification forces, and such other forces as may be committed against enemy guerrillas in accordance with provincial plans.
- (f) Conducting border and coastal surveillance against enemy infiltration.
- (g) Establishing and maintaining coordination with GVN officials in adjacent consolidation zones or secure areas.

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(3) Regional Forces.

- (a) Conduct operations to maintain and improve security in consolidation zones, to support the PF in the secure areas, and to prevent incursions by enemy forces into the secure areas. Coordinate with ARVN or FVMAF units when necessary. See Annex N (Procedures for Coordination of ARVN Tactical Forces and GVN Province Forces) to AB 145.
- (b) Assume the PF's responsibility for protecting the population in a village/hamlet where the PF are inadequate.
- (c) Maintain ready reaction forces for employment when PF or other pacification forces are endangered.
- (d) Provide security for important installations and main highways/waterways within the consolidation zones. See Annex J (Restoration and Protection of LOC) to AB 145.
- (e) Assist the RD Cadres and PF in the organization and training of the PSDF.

(4) Popular Forces.

Under the direction and control of the Village Chief:

- (a) Provide security for villages/hamlets to include population, resources, LOC's and static installations. Assist the NP to maintain law and order in those villages where police are present but inadequate.
 - (b) Conduct operations with emphasis on patrolling and ambushes in areas between hamlets and create a short range defensive perimeter for the village/hamlet as planned by the Village Chief.
 - (c) Be prepared to reinforce RD groups and PSDF, if they are attacked by a superior force.
 - (d) Replace the RF, if RF is not available, in the protection of LOC's and important installations.
 - (e) Assist the RD Cadres in the organization and training of PSDF. In hamlets where no RD groups are available, the PF will be responsible for organizing and training PSDF under the command of the Village Commissioner for Military Affairs, or Hamlet Special Assistant for Military Affairs. See Annex III (People's Self Defense Force) to the 1970 P&D Plan.
- (5) National Police. The prime responsibility of the National Police is to establish and maintain law and order in secure areas and consolidation zones, and to assist the PF in

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providing security in the secure areas. For other National Police tasks see Annex C (Military Participation in the Neutralization of Enemy Infrastructure), Annex F (Military Participation in Resources Denial), and Annex G (Military Participation in Civilian Detainee Programs) to AB 145, and Annex IX (National Police) to the 1970 PD Plan.

- (6) People's Self Defense Force (PSDF)
 - (a) Assist territorial security forces, who have primary responsibility for security, and the NP in the defense of the village/hamlet.
 - (b) Assist in efforts to deter enemy terrorist and sabotage activity.
 - (c) Assist in the Phung Hoang/Phoenix Program in accordance with Annex C (Military Participation in the Neutralization of the Enemy Infrastructure) to AB 145 and Annex II (Protection of the People from Terrorism) to the 1970 PD Plan.

c. Responsibilities.

- (1) CTZ/Corps Commander.
 - (a) Guide and coordinate the military activities of subordinate units with the CTZ territorial security plan.
 - (b) Establish priorities relating to the use of military resources in the CTZ providing military support to the provincial and municipal pacification and development plans within the region.
 - (c) Coordinate with FWMAF Commanders in developing FWMAF military plans in support of CTZ territorial security plans.
- (2) DTA/Division Commander-Special Tactical Zone Commander.
 - (a) Direct offensive operations in accordance with the local situation, sector proposals or corps directives. The main effort of divisions aim at enemy regular units and their bases and at preventing an incursion into consolidation zones and secure areas.
 - (b) Provide support to units of the division placed under sector operational control.
 - (c) As directed by Corps, coordinate with sector to ensure combat operations support of the province territorial security plan.

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- (d) Coordinate with sectors for the protection of designated vital installations determined by the CTZ.
- (3) Sector Commander.
- (a) Plan and implement the territorial security plan of the Province PD plan. Province will develop a single Pacification and Development Plan as prescribed in the National Pacification and Development Plan. See Appendix 2 (Responsibilities for Preparation of Territorial Security Plans).
 - (b) Direct the activities of and support for RF/PF and other pacification forces assigned to the sector.
 - (c) Submit requests to Corps concerning need for additional forces to provide territorial security when existing forces are inadequate.
- (4) Sub-Sector Commander.
- (a) Assist the Sector Commander (Province Chief) to prepare and implement the province territorial security plan and the province PD plan.
 - (b) Direct operations of the RF, and other pacification forces under sub-sector control in support of the integrated village defense plans.
 - (c) Maintain a sub-sector reaction force to support endangered villages/hamlets.
 - (d) Supervise, encourage and direct subordinate units in military participation in pacification programs.
 - (e) Recommend to sector, military operations to directly or indirectly support the Province PD campaigns in accordance with the situation.
 - (f) Assist the Village Chief in preparation of the integrated village defense plan, provide guidance and planning for coordinated artillery and air support.
- (5) Free World Military Assistance Forces. FWMAF commanders will assist the RVNAF in the provision of territorial security when requirements exceed RVNAF means. Supporting operations must comply with the operational concepts stipulated in the basic plan and with the mutual agreements between FWMAF Commanders and the CTZ Commander concerned. Responsibilities include:
- (a) Coordinate with the Corps Commanders to determine procedures and the type of assistance, the areas, and the control measures necessary for coordination of territorial security plans.

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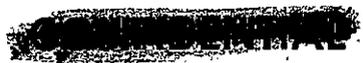
- (b) Provide territorial security support based on agreement between the Province Chiefs and the Province Senior Advisors, utilizing FWMAF resources in the provinces when requirements exceed RVNAF capabilities.
 - (c) Coordinate with other FWMAF concerning provision of territorial security.
 - (d) COMNAVFORV, in coordination with CTZ and Province Senior Advisors, will serve as an advisor for the Vietnamese Navy commander concerning activities which can support territorial security.
4. (U) ADMINISTRATION AND LOGISTICS:
- a. RVNAF/FWMAF. See Annex P (Logistics) to AB 145.
 - b. PSDF issue and maintenance support of Class V items will be provided by the sector A&DSL company.
5. (U) COMMAND AND SIGNAL:
- a. Signal. See Annex Q (Communications-Electronics) to AB 145.
 - b. Military and Civil command relations will be observed.
 - c. Command of GVN civil and paramilitary elements will remain with local commanders during combined operations.

Appendices:

1. Area Security Principles.
2. Responsibilities for Preparation of Territorial Security Plans.

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Appendix 1 (Area Security Principles) to Annex I (Territorial Security) to 1970 Pacification and Development Plan.

1. (U) PURPOSE. This appendix describes the principles and application of Area Security and provides guidance to commanders for planning and implementation.

2. (C) GENERAL. In his efforts to achieve political control of RVN, the enemy attempts to demonstrate that the GVN is not capable of governing the country or of providing credible security to the people. His offensive operations and the resultant reaction operations by friendly forces produce adverse effects on security of the people. The most effective way of assuring security of the Vietnamese people is to keep enemy forces away from them and by neutralizing the VC infrastructure. Without the VCI, enemy main forces cannot obtain intelligence, manpower, or food, prepare the battlefield or move.

- a. Providing security to the Vietnamese people is the major objective of RVNAF/FWMAF. The security principles and their application, are based upon lessons learned in the past and provide specific techniques for providing the desired level of security.
- b. If the VC cease their insurgency, and NVA forces withdraw to North Vietnam, the objective will be achieved, even though North Vietnam may still constitute a threat to RVN.
- c. The enemy threat in RVN falls into two broad categories:
 - (1) VC/NVA main forces, often located in remote areas, or entering RVN from safe havens across the border.
 - (2) VC local forces and guerrilla units, special action groups and the VCI, located closer to and often intermingled with the people.
- d. In some areas, the people are reluctant to associate with the GVN for fear of retaliation by the enemy. Civil officials often become the target of enemy terrorism and assassination and thus are reluctant to carry on the business of government. Some police hesitate to conduct operations against the VCI because they fear retaliation, and local security forces, under the threat of terrorism, often accommodate to, rather than resist the enemy. See TAB A.

3. (C) CONCEPT. An effective national security program must include measures to assure security to individuals and groups at all levels, from the local household to an entire geographical/political subdivision, against both internal and external threats.

- a. The component parts of a security system, listed below, must be fully coordinated under a single authority, to be effective.
 - (1) Adequate forces.

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- (2) Responsive command and control.
 - (3) Internal and external intelligence.
 - (4) Long range surveillance.
 - (5) Tactical control measures, such as boundaries, barriers, warning systems, phasing, etc.
 - (6) Effective communications.
- b. The meaning of security varies, depending upon what is perceived to be the threat.
- (1) The Vietnamese villager fears military forces of both sides, since their operations constitute a threat to the safety of him and his family. He fears friendly artillery and air as much as he fears enemy mortars and rockets.
 - (2) Military commanders frequently judge security as it relates to the safety of their units, rather than to the population in the area. For example, a battalion commander may feel that he is providing security to the people simply by being in the area. Frequently, however, the mere presence of a military unit within an area provokes an enemy attack.
 - (3) The diagram at TAB A (Perception of Threats) illustrates the variance in the meaning of security. It also illustrates that security involves not only safety against physical violence but protection against political, economic and psychological threats as well.
- c. To be effective, security must be continuous. Manning outposts and patrolling during the day, but retiring to static defense positions at night will not achieve effective security and often produces undesired results. The enemy, who moves mostly under cover of darkness, will enter the village to carry out retaliation against the people, after the security forces depart.
- d. The provision of security throughout RVN requires the accomplishment of five inter-related tasks:
- (1) Maintaining continuous and permanent security for people living in secure areas.
 - (2) Extending security to people outside the secure areas.
 - (3) Neutralizing local force, guerrillas and VCI units or individual found among the people.
 - (4) Forcing the withdrawal of NVA forces to North Vietnam, by both military and political actions.
 - (5) Creating a security system that is not dependent on the continued presence of FWMAF.

- e. To accomplish these tasks, it is necessary to delineate those areas in which friendly forces concentrate their operations:
 - (1) Focus upon securing the population; Secure Areas and Consolidation Zones.
 - (2) Focus against enemy main forces - Clearing Zones.
 - (3) Focus against enemy intrusions and infiltration - Border Surveillance Zones.

See TAB B (Area Security Definitions)

4. (C) PRINCIPAL CHARACTERISTICS. Area Security aims at meeting the enemy challenge by providing sustained, credible security for the people, and is designed to:

- a. Provide security at the present level of hostilities, as well as meet the requirements of a post-hostilities environment.
- b. Provide a framework for reducing FWMAF combat forces, as RVNAF capabilities improve.
- c. Allow military forces to meet VC/NVA forces in the areas of lowest population density, without detracting from the major objective of assuring the protection of all the Vietnamese people.

5. (C) DETERMINATION OF AREAS. The actual delineation of the four types of areas will be made by the Province Chiefs/Sector Commander in coordination with the tactical Commanders, based on the definitions contained in TAB B (Area Security Definitions). They are most familiar with local conditions such as enemy activity, routes and base areas, population density, LOC, terrain ethnic groupings, etc., to make the best possible judgement. Initial recommendations will be included in the Territorial Security Annex to the Province PD Plan; submitted for approval to the CORPS/CTZ Commander and integrated into the overall CTZ Area Security Plan to assure appropriate inter-relationships on a CTZ-wide basis. These delineations must be reviewed constantly, and altered to reflect the dynamics of the campaign of expanding security to cover new areas and population. Updated overlays will be forwarded whenever there is significant adjustment of zones.

6. (C) APPLICATION.

- a. Secure Areas. The principle task is to maintain and improve existing security. Operations will concentrate on protecting the resident population within the boundary of the secure area.
 - (1) The secure area is the hub from which expansion of security radiates. Local government is functioning and the GVN is improving services and self-help programs.
 - (2) Police operations will concentrate on maintaining law and order, neutralizing the VCI and controlling terrorism.
 - (3) Popular Forces, People's Self Defense Forces, and

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National Police, in a coordinated effort under the control of the Village Chief, will maintain security and law and order in secure areas with the support of the Regional Forces.

- (4) Police, PF and PSDF will not normally be utilized beyond the boundary of their assigned secure area.
 - (5) Friendly military forces, resident in the secure area, protect their own installations. They may assist in protecting key non-military installations if the local police forces are not adequate. However, protection of non-military installations should be assumed by the police or civilian self-defense units, as soon as possible.
 - (6) Security of areas contiguous to the secure area will be improved through saturation patrolling, ambush and offensive operations by both regular and territorial forces. As the level of security improves, the territorial forces will gradually assume complete responsibility, as the regular forces move further out into the consolidation or clearing zones.
 - (7) The secure area does not expand from within. Rather, as security conditions within a portion of the consolidation zone reaches the required level, that portion is assimilated into and becomes part of the secure area.
- b. Consolidation Zones. The principal tasks to be accomplished within this zone are to provide an outer belt of protection for the secure area and to raise the level of security to that which exists within the secure area.
- (1) The purpose of the outer belt of protection is to detect and engage enemy forces at a distance from the secure area. This is best accomplished by conducting continuous around-the-clock, intensive patrol and ambush operations, and maintaining strong, highly mobile reaction forces. RF, supported by PF, NP, PSDF and regular forces as necessary are employed in this outer belt.
 - (2) Within the zone, police type operations are employed to raise the level of security. Police and territorial forces assisted by regular forces, as required, provide hamlet and village security. They also conduct intensive small unit patrol and ambush operations to detect and engage any enemy units which may have penetrated the outer belt of protection. In addition, they seek out and neutralize the VCI, uncover weapon and ammunition caches, and mortar and rocket emplacements.
 - (3) Resources and population control is conducted, movement of personnel and commodities is under strict control and subject to continuous check. During darkness, a selective curfew is rigidly enforced.
 - (4) Assimilation of portions of the consolidation zone into the

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secure area will occur when the level of security within that portion is determined by province officials to fall within the prescribed definition for designation as a secure area.

- c. **Clearing Zones.** Operations in this zone concentrate on VC/NVA main forces to prevent their intruding into consolidation zones. Rules of engagement for the clearing zone must emphasize that civilians are not unnecessarily exposed to friendly fires. The objective is to separate the population from the enemy in order to facilitate establishment of effective security.
- (1) Regular forces of RVNAF, assisted by FWMAF, operate within this zone to engage or drive the enemy there from and to prevent enemy forces from entering consolidation zones.
 - (2) Neutralization of enemy base areas will be conducted in accordance with the priorities contained in Annex L (Neutralization of VC/NVA Base Areas) to AB 145. Isolated bases, located in areas of low population density, can best be controlled by conducting operations to prevent enemy egress or reinforcement. As long as the enemy is prevented from leaving such bases, he is effectively kept from reaching people. Continuous surveillance, patrolling and ambushes, and air and artillery strikes will be employed to keep the enemy confined in his base area.
 - (3) Enemy base areas located closer to major population areas constitute a different type of threat. Friendly operations will concentrate on effectively neutralizing these base areas or forcing the enemy to abandon them, and thus increase the distance between the enemy and the population. Methods employed will vary and are best left to the judgement of the commander in whose AO the base area is located.
 - (4) As the enemy threat is reduced or neutralized, and base areas are abandoned or isolated, the newly cleared area will be added to the consolidation zone. The province chief must have adequate resources to insure that he can hold and govern the newly cleared area. Refugees and original inhabitants of the area should be encouraged to return and resettle. Coordination for transfer of the newly cleared area to the consolidation zone from ARVN responsibility to Province responsibility will be made under the authority of the Corps/CTZ commander.
- d. **Border Surveillance Zone.** In most provinces this zone is located between the national border and the clearing zone. DTA/STZ commanders are responsible for this zone. The primary task here is to detect, engage and deter enemy forces attempting to infiltrate RVN. Operations conducted herein will be closely coordinated with CIDG forces.

7. (C) **COMMAND AND CONTROL.** The commander charged with responsibility for a specific area must be provided adequate resources and authority commensurate with that responsibility. Assignment of

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primary responsibility will be as follows. The Corps/CTZ commander is responsible for assuring that adequate resources are assigned in each case.

- a. Secure Area and Consolidation Zones - Province Chief/Sector Commander.
- b. Clearing and Border Surveillance Zones - DTA or STZ Commanders as designated by the Corps/CTZ Commander.
- c. Annex N (Procedures for Coordination of ARVN Tactical Forces and GVN Province Forces) to AB 145 is applicable.
- d. TAB C illustrates the organization for Area Security.

TAB A (Perceptions of Threat) to Appendix I (Area Security Principles) to Annex I (Territorial Security) to 1970 Pacifica-
tion and Development Plan.

TYPES

CROP DESTRUCTION									
TAXATION									
IMPRESSMENT, KIDNAPPING									
ASSASSINATION									
TERRORIST ATTACKS									
GROUND OPERATIONS									
MORTAR/ARTILLERY									
MINES, BOOBY TRAPS									

PERCEIVED BY	VILLAGER
	LOCAL SECURITY FORCE
	LOCAL GVN OFFICIALS
	GVN LEADERS
	US MILITARY IN SVN

KEY

-  "ENEMY" (VC/NVA)
-  "FRIENDLY" (US/FWMAF/RVNAF)
-  BOTH "ENEMY," "FRIENDLY"

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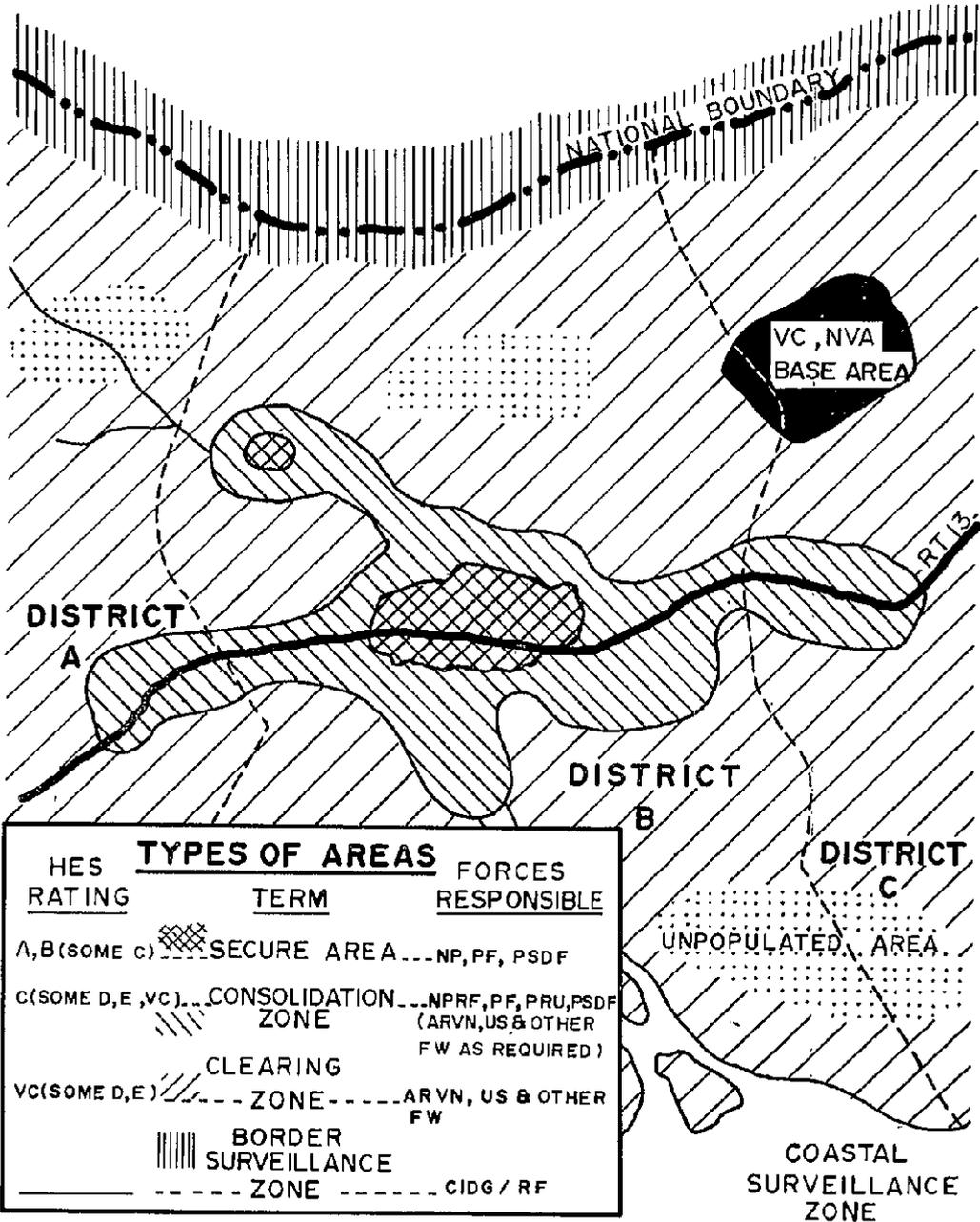


TAB B (Area Security Definitions) to Appendix I (Area Security Principles) to Annex I (Territorial Security) to 1970 Pacification and Development Plan

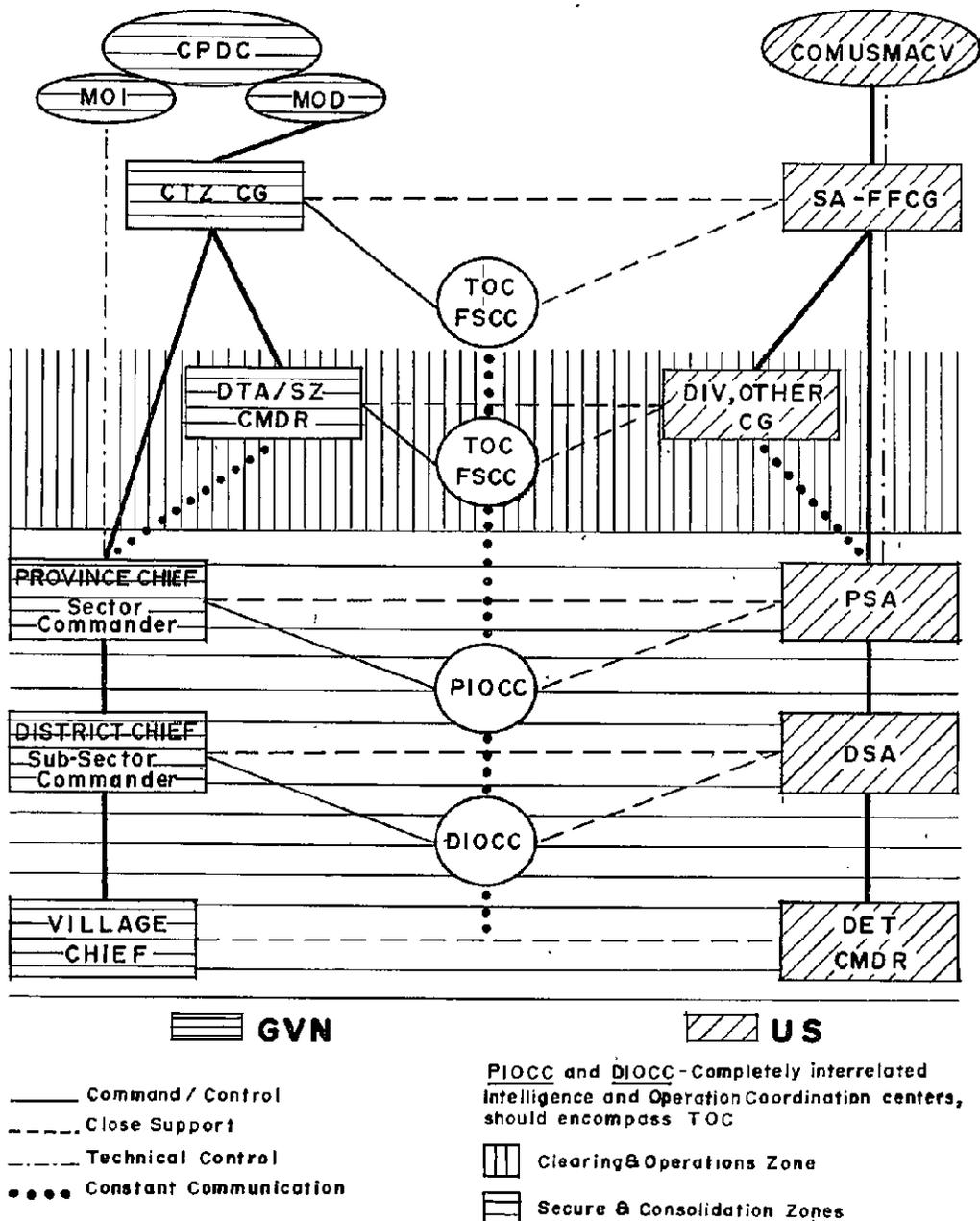
1. Area Security. A strategic concept for the national security program, aimed at providing protection for the population already in secure areas, extending security to people not yet living in secured areas, neutralizing the enemy found among the people, and eliminating armed enemy units from the country. The concept is not dependent upon FW-MAF and allows for the transition from military to civilian control, with the ultimate objective of providing effective security for the entire population of RVN. Security responsibility for an area is assigned to a single individual. The Principles of Area Security are based upon a technique of defining that area of responsibility assigned to a Province Chief/ Sector Commander, or an RVNAF commander.
2. Secure Area. A populated area where the normal functions of local government are conducted under the control of the Province Chief. There is freedom of day and night movement, no imminent attack by enemy formations and only occasional acts of terrorism and indirect fire attacks can be expected. The great majority of precincts and hamlets have an A or B rating under the HES.
3. Consolidation Zone. The transitional area, under the Province Chief's control, between the Secure Area and the Clearing Zone in which intensive pacification is being undertaken. Population and resources control is thorough and night curfew is strictly enforced. Attacks by enemy formations are not imminent, but frequent acts of terrorism and indirect fire attack may be expected. A purpose of the zone is to prevent the enemy forces from reaching the Secure Area. The predominate number of hamlets in the consolidation zone will have a HES rating of C.
4. Clearing Zone. The contested area under the ARVN Division or other tactical unit commander's control, that is divided into TAOR's assigned to tactical units, in which mobile operations to neutralize enemy forces and base areas are conducted. It contains friendly operational bases and includes unpopulated and VC controlled areas. Selected areas in the clearing zone may be transferred to the control of the Province Chief and be occupied by territorial forces in preparation for inclusion in the consolidation zone. The Province Chief retains responsibility for all civil functions in the clearing zone.
5. Border Surveillance Zone. The area contiguous to the national borders of RVN. Tactical commanders have the responsibility for the detection of enemy buildup and reinforcement security. The Border Surveillance Zone would be included within TAOR's.

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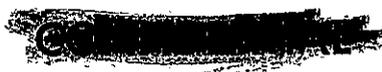
TAB B (Area Security Definitions) to Appendix 1 (Area Security Principles) to Annex I (Territorial Security) to 1970 Pacification and Development Plan.



TAB C (Organization for Area Security) to Appendix I (Area Security Principles) to Annex I (Territorial Security) to 1970 Pacification and Development Plan.



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Appendix 2 (Responsibilities For Preparation Of Territorial Security Plans) to Annex I (Territorial Security) to 1970 Pacification and Development Plan

1. (U) PURPOSE. This appendix outlines courses of action and determines responsibilities and procedures for formulating the sector military plan for providing territorial security. It includes security for secure areas and consolidation zones. The province PD plan will contain a Territorial Security Annex as prescribed in Annex XVIII of the 1970 Pacification and Development Plan.

2. (C) RESPONSIBILITIES.

a. CTZ:

- (1) Gives Corps-wide guidance for formulating plans for the provision of territorial security.
- (2) Reviews and approves the sector Territorial Security Annex of the Province PD Plan.
- (3) Submits those plans to the JGS (Office of the Deputy Chief of JGS and J-3) and the CPDC for final approval by 15 December 1969.
- (4) Reviews and comments upon the situation for each quarter and submits reports to JGS/J-3.

b. DTA/Division/Special Zone:

- (1) Reports to the CTZ the division's capability of participating in Province/Sector territorial security plans with regular forces.
- (2) Assists in preparing Corps campaign plans for provision of territorial security, when requested.

c. Division Senior Advisor or Special Tactical Zone Senior Advisor: Assist and advises on matters pertaining to provisions of territorial security.

d. Sector:

- (1) Formulates the plans for provision of territorial security assisted by the province senior advisor.
- (2) Submits the plan to CTZ for approval and forwards two copies to Deputy Chief JGS and JGS J-3.
- (3) Submits all changes to the plan to the CTZ for examination and approval.

e. Province Senior Advisor:

- (1) Assists the sector commander in formulating plans for the provision of territorial security.

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- (2) Establishes liaison with FWMAF commanders and ARVN unit advisors in the province to insure close coordination in the implementation of the plan.

3. (C) PROCEDURES FOR FORMULATING PLANS.

- a. The preparation of the Sector Security Plan will be based on the enemy situation, organic territorial security forces, Regular Forces approved by the CTZ for support, and the Province PD Plan. The format for the Sector Security Plan is outlined in TAB A.
- b. The plan will contain 5 overlays, scale: 1:100,000
 - (1) Overlay showing disposition of enemy forces, enemy infiltration routes and base areas.
 - (2) Overlay showing disposition of Regional forces, Regular Forces and FWMAF.
 - (3) Overlay showing delineations of the security areas (secure area, consolidation zone, clearing zone, and border surveillance zone).
 - (4) Overlay showing outposts and disposition and coverage of all organic and support artillery by weapon type.
 - (5) Overlay showing the security condition of LOCs designated in Annex J (Restoration and Protection of Rail, Road, and water LOC) to AB 145.
- c. The overlay showing the security areas will be enclosed with the list of hamlets in those areas. The format for the hamlet list is outlined in TAB B. Significant changes to overlay and to the list of hamlets will be posted as necessary.
- d. Reports on territorial security progress during the month will be sent to the appropriate CTZ by the 10th of the following month.

Incl

1. TAB A - Format of the Sector Security Plan.
2. TAB B - Format of the Hamlet Lists.

TAB A (Format of Sector Security Plan) to Appendix 2 (Sector Security Plan) to Annex I (Territorial Security) to 1970 Pacification and Development Plan

1970 Sector Security Plan

Sector

Sector Location

Date Month Year 1970

Reference - 1970 Combined Campaign Plan. AB 145

1970 Provincial PD Plan

Map scale: 1:100,000

1. SITUATION.

- a. Description of weather and terrain
- b. Enemy situation. Appendix A (Intelligence)
- c. Organization of Sector forces:
 - (1) Territorial forces: Appendix B (Regular and Regional Forces Deployment Overlay)
 - (a) Regional Forces
 - (b) Popular Forces
 - (2) Other Pacification Forces
 - (a) People's Self-Defense Forces
 - (b) National Police Forces
 - (c) RD/Son Thon RD Cadre Forces
 - (d) Armed Propaganda Teams
 - (e) Provincial Reconnaissance Units
 - (3) Reinforcing Regular Forces, that have been approved of and placed under the control of the Sector by the Corps Tactical Zone. Appendix B (Regular and Regional Forces Deployment Overlay).
 - (4) The FWMAF and RVNAF units stationed in the Sector's territory. Appendix B (Regular and Regional Forces Deployment Overlay).

2. MISSION: (Outline the territorial security missions aimed at

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maintaining and improving security, protecting resources, and participating in the Provincial PD Plan).

3. EXECUTION:

- a. Concept: (Establish guidelines for continued improvement of security in accordance with the phases of the Provincial PD Plan. Outline the Plan's purpose, objectives as assigned in paragraph 4d (1) of the basic plan AB 145, and the force employment concept).
- b. Tasks: (Define the responsibilities of each commander, to include the Village Chief, each organic or attached unit including the other Pacification Forces and Regular Forces stationed in the Sector).

4. ADMINISTRATION AND LOGISTICS: (Outline the logistics system and maintenance of military equipment for organic and attached units including Pacification Forces. Prescribe the training and logistic requirements).

5. COMMAND AND SIGNAL: (Outline the chain of command and lines of communications between the territorial commanders and various units and the sector communication system).

APPENDICES:

- A. Intelligence (with overlay)
- B. Regular and Regional Forces Deployment Overlay
- C. Hamlet List
- D. Security Areas Overlay
- E. Fire Support & Outpost Overlay
- F. LOC Security Overlay

TAB B (List of Hamlets) to Appendix 2 (Sector Security Plan) to Annex I (Territorial Security) of the 1970 Pacification and Development Plan

1. List of hamlets in secure areas.

- a. List the hamlets in secure areas by order in each District-Village.
- b. Location of the hamlets: ID No. - coordinate (6 figures)
- c. Hamlet security condition: A, B or C
- d. Hamlet defense forces.
 - (1) Popular Force: Unit designation of the platoon or squad
 - (2) National Police: Strength
 - (3) People's Self-Defense: Number of armed members
 - (4) RD Cadre and/or Son-Thon Revolutionary Development Cadres: (Group, team or cell (strength))
 - (5) Regional Force: If any.

2. List of hamlets in consolidation zones.

- a. List the hamlets in consolidation zones by order in each District-Village.
- b. Location of the hamlets: ID No. - coordinate (6 figures)
- c. Hamlet security condition: C - D - E or V
- d. Hamlet defense forces.
 - (1) Regional Force: Unit designation of the Inter - Company - Company-Platoon
 - (2) Popular Force: Unit designation (Platoons)
 - (3) National Police: Strength
 - (4) People's Self-Defense: Number of armed members
 - (5) RD Cadre and/or Son-Thon Revolutionary Development Cadres: Group - Team or cell (strength)
 - (6) Regular Force: If any

3. List of hamlets in clearing zones (if any)

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- a. List the hamlets in clearing zones by order in each District-Village
 - b. Location of the hamlet: ID No. - coordinate (6 figures)
 - c. Hamlet security condition:
 - d. Hamlet defense forces: Unit designation
4. List of hamlets established as follows:
Areas (secure, consolidated or clearing)

District	Village	Name of Hamlet	Order No.	Coordinate	Security Condition	Protection Forces						
						National Police	People's Self Defense	Cadres	Revol. Dev. Force	Popular Force	Regional Force	Regular Force
X	A	_____	_____	_____	A							
		_____	_____	_____	B							
		_____	_____	_____	B							
		_____	_____	_____	B							
Y	O	_____	_____	_____	B							
		_____	_____	_____	B							
		_____	_____	_____	B							
	P	_____	_____	_____								

1970 PACIFICATION AND DEVELOPMENT PLAN

ANNEX II

PROTECTION OF THE PEOPLE FROM TERRORISM

I. GENERAL.

Decree 280-a TT/SL, 1 July 1968 of the President of the Republic of Vietnam, promulgated the Phung Hoang Plan, with the aim of centralizing and coordinating the efforts of the military and civilian agencies engaged in carrying out the national policy to destroy VCI organizations in cities and rural areas in South Vietnam.

The principal operational element within the PHUNG HOANG organization is the National Police. The military forces are responsible for providing support to the National Police until the latter have sufficient capability to perform their missions. The National Police may receive support from other forces and resources.

The Phung Hoang Plan was officially put into operation in July 1968. From that time, the organizational structure from central to local levels has been established and has successfully operated with close coordination among concerned agencies to create firm belief in our final victory.

2. OBJECTIVE.

a. General.

In 1970 the objective is to neutralize 1800 category A and B VCI each month. This goal can be modified at the suggestion of CTZ commanders. CTZ commanders will assign monthly targets to Provinces (see sample format attached).

b. Goals:

During Phase I of the 1970 Campaign, known and identified VCI are the primary target. Also during Phase I, it will be a goal to identify at least 30% of those cadre who are estimated to exist but are not yet identified. They will be the primary target during Phase II. Target selection will be appropriately mixed, taking into consideration PIOCC/DIOCC capabilities, so as to effect maximum destruction of the VCI at all levels of its organization. This concept will be applied in lieu of random targeting of specific individuals, who can rapidly be replaced by the VCI. Application of this targeting concept should insure that numerical monthly goals are achieved by each province. It should be understood, however, that captured VCI are not neutralized unless sentenced and incarcerated for a realistic period of time.

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c. Disposition of Apprehended VCI:

Apprehended VCI who are civil detainees should be rapidly and equitably screened and processed through Province and Autonomous City Security Committees for a detention decision. In order to avoid a backlog of cases, localities must hand over 2/3 of VCI arrested each month to the Security Committee for trial.

In accordance with the Ministry of Interior's Classification-Sentencing Guidelines (MOI Circulars #757/BNV/CT/A-13/M dated 21 Mar 69 and #2212/BNV/CT/A-13/M dated 20 Aug 69), all civil detainees are categorized and will be sentenced as follows:

- (1) VCI include only Class A and B elements. The local Security Committee will sentence Class A offenders to an automatic minimum detention sentence of 2 years. Class B offenders will be sentenced to detention for a minimum of from one year to a maximum of 2 years. Upon expiration, sentences may be extended by the local Security Committee.
- (2) All other civil suspect detainees are not VCI, but may be VC supporters or perform activities beneficial to the VC. This category, Class C, will be treated with clemency and may be released outright or sentenced to a maximum of 1 year detention, with possible extensions of sentences.
- (3) All sentenced VCI (Class A and B) will be immediately transferred out of Province detention centers to National Correction Centers of Con Son, Tan Hiep, or Thu Duc for rehabilitation, without waiting for approval of sentence by the Ministry of Interior. Class C sentenced offenders will remain at Province.
- (4) The ABC classification system is for use only by the local Security Committees in matching positions and functions of civil offenders to the sentences.

(a) Class A: (minimum 2 year detention sentence)

1 Full or probationary members of the Communist Party (People's Revolutionary Party), at any echelon from national through hamlet level and holding any position.

2 All elements who have command and operational functions.

Communist organizations from central to village and hamlet level include:

a In the Communist Party (People's Revolutionary Party) organization and affiliated organizations:

secretaries, deputy secretaries, secretaries general, deputy secretaries general, committee members, section chiefs, deputy section chiefs, sub-section chiefs, and deputy sub-section chiefs . . .

b In the Communist provisional puppet government system:

chairmen, vice chairmen, secretaries general, committee members, section chiefs, deputy section chiefs, sub-section chiefs, and deputy sub-section chiefs . . .

All committee members, even committee members of sections and sub-sections in the communist puppet government system or Committee members in the National Front for the Liberation of South Vietnam and all affiliated organizations such as People's Liberation Committees, and Liberation Youth Associations, Liberation Women's Associations, Liberation Farmers' Associations, and Liberation Workers' Associations, etc., from central through hamlet level are the command and management echelon and are grouped as Class A.

(b) Class B: (minimum from 1 to 2 years detention sentence)

Class B includes those elements who do not exercise any command function or significant position in the communist ranks, but are VCI cadres, at any echelon from central to hamlet level. A cadre is defined as a trained individual capable of assuming command and of training others. A cadre is also defined as a voluntary member of any section or sub-section or an element of communist infrastructure, or of any communist affiliated organization, who performs his function or activity regularly as part of the adversary organization or performs the duties assigned by them.

The two types of cadre above are the chief targets on which the Phung Hoang Plan must concentrate effort to eliminate.

(c) Class C: (maximum detention sentence of 1 year)

Class C includes all other elements, not belonging to Class A and B noted above, but who have engaged in activities beneficial to the communists; these elements do not hold any executive position, nor do they perform any VCI cadre function. These elements may be operating for the communists either voluntarily or involuntarily.

3. MISSIONS:

Phung Hoang activities aim to eliminate VCI Cadres not only during wartime but are long-lasting and continue during peace time. The RVN government conceives that, unless this program operates continuously even in the post-war period, there will be no possibility of long-lasting peace, since subversion will probably be conducted by VCI cadres living among the people.

In order to achieve their goals in 1970, Phung Hoang Committees from central to local levels will elicit experiences, shortcomings, and good points of 1969 to amend and improve 1970 operations.

The 1970 Phung Hoang Plan includes following tasks:

a. Improve the organization:

(1) Improve the leadership organization and methods of operation of Phung Hoang Committees from central to district, and increase efforts and efficiency.

(2) Implement the policy clearly defined in the Standard Operating Procedures No. 3.

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(3) Be precise in the determination of objectives according to the guide-book "Specific VC Infrastructure Objectives" (The Blue Book).

(4) Establish in the National Police an automatic system to control and maintain VC infrastructure documents by computers. Directorate General of National Police has responsibility for maintaining and updating documents on the VCI.

b. Popularize the Phung Hoang Plan.

The Phung Hoang Plan will be continuously popularized among the people in order that the people will be drawn to the nationalist side to destroy VCI. Only under such circumstances will VCI cadres be split from the people, and detection of VCI made easier.

c. Test the Phung Hoang Plan at village and hamlet levels:

The Phung Hoang activities will be conducted in villages and hamlets by village and hamlet officials to destroy VCI in rural areas. These officials have full ability to effectively serve the program since they are adept in local infra-structure organization. This expansion of activities, if successful, may lead to authorization for formation of village and hamlet Phung Hoang Committees.

d. Training.

CTZ training operations will be conducted continuously. As soon as CTZ Phung Hoang personnel have been adequately trained Central Phung Hoang Committee will establish a Central Training Center with the coordination of all four CTZ Training Boards. The Central Training Center will organize Refresher Training Courses for officials serving in all Phung Hoang Committees throughout the country.

e. Law and Equity.

To gain the support of the people for the government in the task of eliminating the VCI, all Phung Hoang personnel must be aware of the policy of the GVN to treat the people and detainees in a fair, correct and humane manner. While executing duties such as screening, investigating suspects, and established procedures to prosecute detainees in the Courts, cadres at all levels will not take advantage of their authority in disregard of the law. Such acts would lessen the support of the people for the task of eliminating the VCI. During implementing of the 1970 PHUNG HOANG Plan, emphasis will be placed on the following:

- (1) Cooperation and coordination with village officials in the execution of operations in their villages, and notification of village officials of the disposition of village detainees.
- (2) Rapid and equitable screening and release of innocent civilians, with a minimum of discomfort and dislocation.
- (3) Better dossiers for targeting and apprehension and better evidence and reliable intelligence for just convictions of VCI in accordance with the guidance of MOI Circular #2212 dated 20 August 1969.

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(4) Expeditious interrogation and investigation of offenders within 30 days, adherence to the ABC Classification-Sentencing Guidelines, and weekly (or more frequent) local Security Committee hearings.

(5) Notification to all echelons, agencies and individuals concerned as to the whereabouts and disposition of detainees for more effective accountability and tracking.

4. EXECUTION.

a. Concept:

(1) The implementation of the 1970 Phung Hoang Plan assigns district as the basic operational organization. However, District Chief (Phung Hoang Center Chief) has the duties of consolidating the organization, maintaining and developing the performances of the past year as well as extending the program to villages and hamlets. Effectively use the following assets:

- (a) Village and Hamlet officials.
- (b) Chiefs of Village and Hamlet Peoples Self-Defense Groups.
- (c) RDC Inter-Group Leaders, Group Leaders, and Team Leaders.
- (d) Chiefs of Hoi Chanh Armed-Propaganda Teams.
- (e) PF Platoon Leaders.

These Village and Hamlet officials and para military units can effectively and actively participate in the implementation of the Phung Hoang Plan at the village and hamlet.

(2) Chief of DIOCC, Chairman of CTZ and province Phung Hoang Committees will coordinate and employ Psy-War Information Cadres, Civic Action Cadres of CTZ, province, and district to implement the popularization plan and the Phung Hoang Plan.

b. Organization.

(1) The Phung Hoang Committee organization from central to local levels remains unchanged. However, Phung Hoang Committees of all levels will have to strictly apply the guidebook "Standard Operating Procedures No. 3" in order to improve the organization, to improve operational techniques and raise efficiency.

(2) Phung Hoang Committees of all levels will organize seminar sessions to study and popularize the Phung Hoang Plan, and guide each concerned agency and personnel to understand their assigned duties to properly implement the plan.

(3) CTZ and province will regularly organize inspection tours and training courses to guide the organization and management, and to correct shortcomings in the implementation of the plan.

(4) CTZ and province will regularly organize general meetings to discuss

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the plan, point out good points and shortcomings in order to better the organization and methods of operation to properly carry out the government policy.

c. Duty Assignment.

(1) Central Phung Hoang Committee Standing Board:

- (a) Regularly follow-up the activities of Phung Hoang Committees of all levels in the implementation of the plan.
- (b) Study lists of VCI to be eliminated recommended by CTZ Phung Hoang Committees.
- (c) Disseminate and exchange intelligence information.
- (d) Follow-up VCI operational capabilities in order to establish programs of activities and reaction measures to be applied by each locality to eliminate VCI.
- (e) Closely coordinate with cadres and central agency members to draft out an appropriate activity program for a long lasting attack on VCI throughout the country.
- (f) Coordinate with the Ministry of Information, General Office of Political Warfare, General Directorate of National Police, etc., to popularize the Phung Hoang Plan.
- (g) Guide local Phung Hoang Committees to apply automatic methods to control and maintain VC infrastructure documents.

(2) Member Agencies of Central Phung Hoang Committee.

- (a) Coordinate with the Central Permanent Office of the Central Phung Hoang Committee in order to make special plans and instructions for the Agencies to support the implementation of the Phung Hoang Plan in localities.
- (b) Assign qualified personnel to work for Phung Hoang Plan.
- (c) Organize training sessions for concerned agencies to make subordinate cadres understand and involve themselves in the implementation of the popularization plan and the Phung Hoang Plan.
- (d) Actively support local Phung Hoang Committees with resources, manpower, and materials to eliminate VCI.

(3) CTZ Commander and Chairman of CTZ Phung Hoang Committee:

- (a) Determine the strength of VCI to be annihilated in the CTZ in 1970 based on the number of detected and confirmed VCI in CTZ.
- (b) Regularly inspect, guide and supervise the implementation of the plan; correct shortcomings, if any.
- (c) Give instructions to Division Commanders to readily and actively support the plan by providing and exchanging intelligence information

and providing tactical means.

(d) Recommend or organize long lasting military operations on a large scale in localities where VCI are reported to operate and assist local Phung Hoang Committees to eliminate them.

(4) Province Chief and Province Phung Hoang Committee.

(a) Consolidate, improve, and develop performances achieved last year.

(b) Make maximum use of available resources and manpower to eliminate VCI and actively support districts according to local requirements.

(c) Give instructions and control the employment of hamlet and village officials in the mission of neutralizing VCI.

(d) Study and formulate a long lasting program to be applied until the end of 1970 for the whole province, and popularize this program to the districts to carry it out.

(e) Pay special attention to extending the Phung Hoang Plan and the popularization plan to villages and hamlets.

(5) District Chief and DIOCC.

(a) Strictly execute assigned duties included in the 1970 Phung Hoang Plan promulgated by province (See Annex XVIII of the 1970 Pacification and Development Plan).

(b) Study, follow-up, identify VCI in the district and report to province and CTZ so that CTZ can determine the number of VCI to be annihilated.

(c) Regularly conduct and make subordinate personnel understand thoroughly the importance of the Plan in order to insure successful implementation.

(d) Make maximum use of all available resources to include Special Police, Police Field Forces, PRU, Security Intelligence elements, Returnee Armed Propaganda Teams, Peoples Self-Defense Groups, and Village and Hamlet officials, etc., in operations in reaction to intelligence information.

(e) Extend the Phung Hoang plan to new villages and hamlets.

(f) Pay special attention to popularizing the Phung Hoang Plan to favorably affect the implementation of the plan and counter VC propaganda.

5. PLANNING. Refer to Annex XVIII.

6. COORDINATING INSTRUCTIONS.

a. Province and District PHUNG HOANG Committees will study MOI Circular #757 to recommend classifications of VCI for the local Security Committee decisions. PHUNG HOANG Committees will coordinate with the National Police in the establishment of offender dossiers by supplying available evidence, intelligence, and information for Security Committee examinations.

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Province PHUNG HOANG Centers will disseminate the decisions of the local Security Committees to the appropriate DIOCCs, and will both monitor and make a log book of the disposition of all captured VCI.

b. Phung Hoang Committees throughout the country will strictly execute the policy in the Standard Operating Procedures No. 3 to improve the organization and apply the guidebook "Specific VCI Targets" (Blue Book).

c. Phung Hoang Committees of all levels will coordinate with information, psywar, civic action and other agencies to popularize the Phung Hoang Plan.

d. Phung Hoang Committees of all levels will learn from good points and shortcomings of the previous years to improve the implementation of the 1970 Plan.

7. REPORTS. Refer to Annex XVIII.

1970 NEUTRALIZATION GOALS ___ CTZ

	<u>PROVINCES</u>			<u>CTZ</u>
	<u>PROVINCE</u>	<u>PROVINCE</u>	<u>PROVINCE</u>	<u>TOTALS</u>
Total Estimated VCI Strength:				
Total VCI Neutralization Goal:				
Total VCI Identified:				
Total VCI to be Identified (30%):				
Identified VCI Neutralization Goal:				
VCI Neutralization Goals at:				
VCI Region Level:				
Province Level:				
District Level:				
Village Level:				
Hamlet Level:				
Number of Villages to be brought to HES A Status by Complete Neutralization of Village VCI Cadre:				

- NOTE: (1) The same neutralized VCI could satisfy more than one goal.
- (2) Neutralization means sentenced (per MOI Cir 2212), rallied or killed.

1970 PACIFICATION AND DEVELOPMENT PLAN

ANNEX III

PEOPLES SELF-DEFENSE FORCE

1. GENERAL.

During the past two years, the Government has supported and assisted the people to organize themselves at all levels into PSDF Combat and Support Groups, and armed them in order to consolidate the rear and increase the fighting potential in the field.

These organizations have been functioning and have had the effect of:

- Protecting their families, their homes, their village/hamlet.
- Supporting other armed forces in maintaining security, protecting the lives of the people and their properties, and preserving the nation.
- Participating in community development activities and construction of village/hamlets.

2. DUTIES AND GOALS.

a. DUTIES. The essential tasks in 1970 are to constantly develop and raise the quality of PSDF by:

- Constantly developing and perfecting the organization.
- Completing the training and arming.
- Increasing the efficiency of security activities, and destroying the VC Infrastructure.
- Encouraging PSDF in:
 - Actively participating in people's welfare, primarily in self-help development projects.
 - Participating in political efforts to expand the government's policy concerning benefits of village/hamlet.
- Speeding up educational activities to form a steady national spirit for members.

b. GOALS.

(1) Organization.

In 1970, the PSDF Combat Groups must be organized to complete the minimum of 1,500,000 members.

In addition, the PSDF Support Groups must also be organized to support the minimum of 1,500,000 members.

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(2) Armament.

PSDF must be additionally armed with 100,000 individual weapons. Thus, at the end of 1970, there will be 500,000 individual weapons used within PSDF.

In addition, to increase the efficiency of security activities, the firepower must be strengthened with 15,000 automatic rifles (AR) (according to the standard of one AR per 33 individual weapons). Hand grenades and defensive materials (barbed wire, iron poles, sand bags..) will also be provided in 1970. Crew served weapons are only to be issued to the members whose loyalty, anti-communist spirit, and knowledge of using are certified.

The replacement of weapons lost and repairs of damaged weapons will also be carried out correctly in 1970.

(a) Nationwide goals of the whole year of 1970 is fixed as follows:

- Number of combat members must be organized (including 1968 and 1969 goals) 1,500,000 members.

- Number of support members must be organized (including 1968 and 1969 goals) 1,500,000 members.

- Number of individual weapons must be issued (including 1968 and 1969 goals) 500,000 weapons.

(b) Phase I goals from 1 Jan 70 through 30 June 1970)

(Phase II goals will be fixed later).

	Number of Combat Members must be organized through 30 June 1970 (including 1968 and 1969 Goals)	Number of Support Members must be organized through 30 June 1970 (including 1968 & 1969 Goals)	Number of Weapons must be issued through 30 June 1970 (including 1968 and 1969 Goals)
I CTZ	237,200	224,800	92,788
II CTZ	236,000	254,400	96,644
III CTZ	482,000	390,000	142,122
IV CTZ	444,800	430,800	128,446
TOTAL	1,400,000	1,300,000	460,000

CTZ Commanders will depend on the population and the security degree of each province to fix its goals of members and weapons for each province.

(3) Training.

In 1970, the training must be complete, that means all the members organized must be trained. First priority is for military training.

Along with the military training for PSDF combat members, the technical training such as first aid, fire prevention, firefighting, sport, artistic programs, etc... for PSDF support members must be speeded-up.

Launching an active study movement to educate and form a conception of anti-communism and a firm national spirit for all PSDF members. In the political study program, a knowledge of the government structure and its duties from the highest level to the village/hamlet levels as well as the knowledge of relations between government agencies and their responsibilities, and the people's relationship and obligation to the nation and the government will be emphasized.

Discussion is an important form of training among teams and cells.

Training and re-training must be organized constantly. However, we must avoid interfering with the people's making a living.

After being trained, members must carry out the duties defined in the Instruction No. 4152/BNV/NDTV/2 dated 9 July 1969.

3. EXECUTION.

a. Execution concept. To achieve the above goals, all men from the age of 16-17 years old and from 39-50 years old fixed by the General Mobilization Law No. 003/68 must be organized into PSDF Combat groups; and people at all classes beyond the ages of joining PSDF must be encouraged to voluntarily join PSDF Support Groups. (Elder group, women support group and children group).

Women may voluntarily join PSDF Combat Groups and will be armed as male members.

In addition, in order to carry the political, information activities PSDF group leaders should designate a number of their members (may be from 6 to 15) to regularly contact cadres of all branches (information, technique, rural development, PSDF. . .) and with families and inter-families in order to collect, understand, distribute and explain the government's policies and directives to all PSDF members and the people in their village/hamlet.

b. Cadre. In 1970, there will be an average of one PSDF cadre for every two villages. In addition, there will be a number of cadres at provincial and district levels. They have responsibility to:

- (1) Help the people in organizing into PSDF group.
- (2) Help the local governments in training and arming of PSDF.

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(3) Assist members in electing their leaders (group leaders, interteam leaders, team leaders).

(4) Guide PSDF members to perform their duties in accordance with the guideline of the movement and assist them in their normal every day lives.

(5) Carry out development plans, perfect and foster the organization.

Village/hamlet PSDF cadres must regularly function within their respective village/hamlet.

4. PREPARATION OF PLANS. (See Annex XVIII.)

5. COORDINATION.

Mayor (Saigon), Province Chiefs and Mayors must:

a. Personally coordinate closely and to obtain full use of all subordinate personnel of their own offices as well as those from technical services so as to obtain the goals mentioned above.

b. Regularly inspect to control and urge district, village and hamlet levels in carrying out the plan.

6. REPORTING. (See Annex XVIII.)

1970 PACIFICATION AND DEVELOPMENT PLAN

ANNEX IV

LOCAL ADMINISTRATION

1. GENERAL.

In 1969, an important reform of the village and hamlet administrative machinery was effected by Decree 045 dated 1 April 1969. Along with the satisfactory progress of pacification operations, the establishment and consolidation of administration in the infrastructure are being stepped up, but the job is still unfinished. The 1970 program is an extension of and supplement to last year's program, with particular emphasis on quality. In fact, the success of the revolution for democracy and freedom the government is striving to achieve will stem from an efficient administrative machinery and from an enthusiastic support of the masses. The requirement for building such an administration is as follows:

- Those who are directly in charge of the administration of the village and hamlet must be able and honest, elected by the people, and must have real authority to handle the administrative machinery and the organic armed forces to maintain security within their respective jurisdictions.

- They must receive training in politics and techniques, to be imbued with the national policy and awareness of the duties of serving the people.

The war has caused much suffering and destruction, therefore reconstruction and development constitute an urgent and extremely important problem.

2. DUTIES.

In order to achieve objective 4 of the 1970 Pacification and Development Plan, the following two basic tasks must be performed:

- a. Build up a local administrative machinery having a democratic basis and being capable of self-management in the fields of administration, economics, and finance in conformity with the principle of decentralization of authority mentioned in Article 70 of the RVN Constitution.
- b. Create favorable conditions for the implementation of a large-scale self-development program.

3. EXECUTION.

a. Concept:

In a "people's war," military force is a necessary means, but the essential factor for a certain victory is the political struggle in which the masses play a key role. We are convinced that we will win over a large number of the population to the nationalist cause through the establishment of the following:

(1) A democratic system of government from its infrastructure to its superstructure.

(2) A strong and efficient administrative apparatus which concentrates its effort on serving the people's true interests.

b. Organization:

(1) Formation of local governments.

After completion of the 1969 Pacification and Development Plan, some villages and hamlets still have no local governments. These may be classified into three types as follows:

(a) Villages and hamlets with population but without government or with a government living in exile.

(b) Insecure villages and hamlets whose inhabitants have temporarily evacuated their homes to secure areas.

(c) Villages and hamlets whose people have left due to difficult living conditions, to resettle in another location, with no desire to return.

For the first two types of villages and hamlets, pacification must be completed in order to have local governments working at their posts within the first quarter of 1970.

(2) Elections.

(a) The elections of prefectural, municipal and provincial councils will take place within the first half of 1970 according to procedures to be fixed by a law which will be promulgated soon.

(b) As for the elections of village councils and hamlet chiefs, it is necessary to make this distinction:

1. In villages and hamlets in which elections for a provisional government have yet to be held, or in which elections have been held but some vacancies still exist, elections must be held within a maximum of 60 days from the date of formation of the provisional government.

2. In villages and hamlets with elected governments which have been

functioning since 1967 and whose terms are expiring soon, a schedule must be drafted to permit the election to take place two weeks before the expiration of the term of office of the incumbent governments.

(3) Filling of vacancies.

Village Administrative Committees and Hamlet Managing Boards must be fully staffed in accordance with the membership authorized by Decree 045 within 30 days of the day of election of village councils and hamlet chiefs. In recruiting officials, special importance will be attached to the recruitment of Information Cadres, Land Reform Cadres, and Technical Cadres.

(4) Training.

In order to boost the output, training must be accelerated further.

For 1970, the National Training Center, Vung Tau, will have added Technical Cadres, but there will be no change regarding Province In-Service Training Centers. The training subjects taught in 1969 will be taught in 1970. Particularly in the training courses reserved for trainees from various ethnic minorities, their native dialects must be used for teaching.

(a) At Vung Tau National Training Center: Arrangements must be made to train some 9,000 newly elected village and hamlet officials and an estimated 2,500 to 2,800 Technical Cadres whose recruitment is getting under way.

(b) At Province In-Service Training Centers: Arrangements must be made to provide further training to an estimated 40,000 village and hamlet officials who are not included in the number of trainees of the Vung Tau Center. Furthermore, provincial governments should plan for the opening of refresher in-service training courses for officials who have been trained at Vung Tau in 1969.

In order to avoid possible difficulties in training, provincial governments must take care not to use training facilities for any purpose other than training.

Based on the number of officials not yet trained, the number of officials scheduled to be appointed in 1970, and those who need in-service training, a detailed training schedule must be planned including:

- Opening date.
- Closing date.

- Number of trainees for each course.
- Transportation for trainees.
- Training expenditures.

(5) Improvement of working procedures:

Working and administrative procedures must be improved to meet the requirements of the new situation. Two basic problems must be solved:

- Improvement of procedures.
- Surveying, supervision, and guidance.

(a) Improvement of procedures.

- Provinces will study and propose ways to improve current procedures.

- The Ministry of Interior will form a committee to consider the matter and issue necessary documents prescribing the enforcement of the new procedures.

(b) Surveying, supervision, and guidance:

- Entrust Deputy Province Chiefs with the tasks of surveying, supervising, and guiding village and hamlet authorities for effective work. Special emphasis will be put on province, village, and hamlet development activities. In performing this task, the Deputy Province Chief will have to make frequent visits to villages and hamlets.

1. Deputy District-Chiefs, and Province In-Service Training Managers will be directly in charge of surveying, supervising, and guiding village and hamlet authorities. Province In-Service Training managers will have to follow up village and hamlet trainees after their graduation to see whether these will apply properly what they have learned or not, and at the same time, give them further instructions.

2. Every month, Deputy Province Chiefs will hold a meeting with Deputy District Chiefs and Province In-Service Training managers to review activities, learn their strengths and weaknesses, and decide on important points for the next month.

3. MOI will step up inspections to develop honest and efficient administrative machinery at all echelons, especially at local levels.

In surveying and supervising, MOI, Provinces, and districts will pay attention to guiding Village Chiefs to exercise fully and properly their authorities, especially the operational control of armed forces, organic para-military forces, and cadres of all branches of activity.

(6) Exhortation of the masses to participate in democratic life:

Province Chiefs, District Chiefs, and Village Chiefs will be directly responsible to exhort the masses by all means so as to elicit their active participation in government affairs and local development and security efforts.

In order to be in conformity with the community development policy, all development projects must be initiated and carried out by decision of the population and maintained by them. The government will only guide and support.

(7) Re-organization of structures, and increase of manpower in the Capital, Provinces and Districts:

(a) The Saigon city administration, provincial and municipal administrative offices will be rationally re-organized.

(b) A list of authorized personnel will be made for the Saigon city administration, provincial, municipal and district administrative offices, and district administrative offices.

(c) Realization of 100% of the goal of appointment of officials of Class A to the position of deputy district chief.

(8) Increase of technical assistance.

MOI will provide and modernize communications media from the central down to village and hamlet level for all civil security and administration agencies to develop a close liaison system.

(9) Increase of village self-help capacity:

To minimize the support of the national budget to village budgets, and at the same time help villages move towards financial self-sufficiency, the Ministry of Finance will coordinate with MOI to take efficient measures to guide villages to:

(a) Make maximum exploitation of available resources to increase tax collection without having to create new taxes.

(b) Solve difficulties causing budgetary deficits.

c. Division of tasks:

MOI will coordinate with other Ministries involved in the achievement of the foregoing objectives to provide technical assistance and issue necessary instructions to help the localities map out plans for 1970

based on the standards and policies set forth by the government, MOI has the duty to follow up, check and direct the implementation, and find proper solutions for problems encountered in the implementation of the plan so as to achieve 100% of the set objectives.

Provinces are directly responsible for working out and carrying out their plans with technical assistance from MOI.

4. PREPARATION OF PLANS. (See Annex XVIII.)

5. COORDINATION.

It is the duty of the Province Chief to draw up the plan and to direct and supervise its implementation by his subordinates. Provincial technical service chiefs are simply staff members. In performing this duty, the Province Chief himself must coordinate the activities of subordinate agencies so as to properly carry out the principle of Community Cooperation. MOI will coordinate with concerned Ministries in providing technical assistance to provinces.

6. REPORTS. (See Annex XVIII.)

1970 PACIFICATION AND DEVELOPMENT PLAN

ANNEX V

GREATER NATIONAL UNITY

1. GENERAL.

a. According to the tradition of national unity, the RVN Government promulgated the Chieu Hoi Policy to save lives of Vietnamese people, and to early end the aggressive war initiated by the Communists.

b. From early 1963 (when the Chieu Hoi policy was promulgated) up to this date (20 September 1969), the Chieu Hoi program has accepted 126,247 Hoi Chanh. Particularly, in the first nine months of 1969, there were 32,867 Hoi Chanh; this number is six times higher than the total number of Hoi Chanh in 1964, and nearly double the number in 1968.

c. The Chieu Hoi program has obtained many remarkable achievements in these recent months due to the following main factors:

1. Good results achieved by the Pacification and Development Operations, from the Special Pacification Plan through the 1969 Pacification and Development Plan, Phases 1 and 2.
2. Pressure of the ARVN and allied military activities was permanently placed on Communist forces, particularly from the two phases of the Communist general offensive during Tet Mau Than (Monkey's New Year).
3. Good actions of all civilians, military and government officials in welcoming Hoi Chanh.
4. Morale of Communist troops and cadres has been extremely lowered, particularly after heavy defeat of their Tet Mau Than general offensive, and the belief in their leaders also has been weakened.
5. Communist forces have encountered many difficulties in the strength replenishment, food and weapons supply.
6. Effectiveness of the popularization of the national unity policy and the psywar offensive conducted by the Chieu Hoi Ministry in coordination with all the Vietnamese psywar agencies, the Republic of Vietnam Armed Forces, and the Allied Forces.
7. Participation of more and more people in the propaganda campaign for the Chieu Hoi policy.

d. If the situation is better and better to our side in comparing with the weakness day after day of the enemy, and if the Chieu Hoi activities are more and more effective and stronger, it is believed that the Chieu Hoi program will have more capabilities to contribute to the 1970 Pacification and Development Program for the following reasons:

1. Results of the Chieu Hoi Program will considerably increase effectiveness of the Pacification and Development Program, thus, reducing the burden of the latter program.

2. Results of the Pacification and Development Program will exercise basic pressure on the enemy, and provide more opportunities to the execution and development of the Chieu Hoi program in two fields: motivation and propaganda for the Chieu Hoi policy; and vitalization of Hoi Chanh's activities.

2. OBJECTIVES.

a. Based on the results obtained during the first nine months of 1969, the objectives of the Chieu Hoi Program in the 1970 Pacification and Development Plan are to receive 40,000 Hoi Chanh and vitalize their activities.

b. In the first phase of the plan (1 January 1970 to 30 June 1970) the target to be achieved is to receive and revitalize 25,000 Hoi Chanh, apportioned among CTZs as follows:

1.	I	CTZ	3,000	Hoi Chanh
2.	II	CTZ	3,100	"
3.	III	CTZ	5,100	"
4.	IV	CTZ	13,800	"

c. The number of Hoi Chanh to be returned by each province and city will be jointly decided by the CTZ Chieu Hoi office (representative office) in coordination with the respective CTZ Pacification and Development Council.

3. DUTIES.

a. The Chieu Hoi Program is simultaneously aimed at two objectives: decreasing the enemy potential while increasing our potential.

b. These objectives will only be achieved if the people are willing to participate directly in the implementation of the Chieu Hoi Program and the Chieu Hoi Ministry and other friendly agencies effectively perform the main tasks in the Chieu Hoi Program to include conducting propaganda and motivation, and receiving Hoi Chanh and vitalizing their activities.

1. Propaganda and motivation must be performed effectively in order to widely popularize the national unity policy as well as to induce hostile personnel to return to the national community.

2. Reception of Hoi Chanh must be made properly so as to prepare their psychology, particularly their attitude, to enable them to easily enter into the community life. In addition, the Hoi Chanh's knowledge of the enemy situation must be immediately exploited for military, security and psywar intelligence purposes.

3. Vitalization of Hoi Chanh's activities must be conducted effectively so as to make maximum use of Hoi Chanh resources in the struggle against Communism in the building of the Nation.

4. EXECUTION.

a. Propaganda and motivation.

1. Orientation:

a. Widely publicize the national unity policy within the Chieu Hoi operational limit.

b. Motivate people, military personnel, civil servants, governmental cadres, Hoi Chanh, and particularly the persons whose relatives are joining the Communists and induce them to call their relatives to the national just cause.

c. Provide additional means and improve propaganda and motivation techniques in order to initiate the psychological offensive against the enemy, sow disunion among hostile people, and popularize the Chieu Hoi policy.

d. More effort will be made in the following areas of the Chieu Hoi campaign.

(1) Rallying of entire units.

(2) Rallying of high ranking Communists.

(3) Rallying of Montagnard Viet Cong.

(4) Rallying of infiltrators from the North.

(5) Rallying of former Southerners returned from the North.

(6) Rallying of unmarried individuals between 15 and 29.

e. More propaganda and motivation efforts are made in all provinces in I, II, and III CTZ as well as in Saigon and its suburbs.

2. Planned Tasks:

a. Widely popularize the national unity policy both at home and abroad through the production and dissemination of movies, documents, magazines, etc.

b. Increase propaganda and motivation efforts of all radio broadcasting units aiming at the priority areas included in the 1970 Pacification and Development Plan. Main tasks of the radio broadcasting cadres are to reach and motivate the persons whose relatives are joining the Communists and induce them to call their relatives to the national cause.

c. Improve all overt propaganda and motivation activities: The Tieng Chim Goi Dan Program (calling VC personnel to return to the national community) broadcast on Radio and Television (particularly on local radio), leaflets, air-mounted loudspeakers. After completing exploitation of the enemy situation, expedite an appeal by the Hoi Chanh to their comrades-in-arms to return immediately to the nationalist cause.

d. After one or two weeks living at the Chieu Hoi Centers, Hoi Chanh will be encouraged to volunteer to return to their former areas of activities to popularize their experiences in the Chieu Hoi program and call other hostile persons to return to the national just cause.

e. Hoi Chanh teams (composed of Hoi Chanh officers or cadres) will have to be formed and sent to every locality, people's associations, universities, high schools, military schools, etc., to talk about the real weaknesses and political plots of the communists.

f. The program for awarding money in cash to civilians, Hoi Chanh, military personnel, and civil servants who take part in the motivation of communists to return to the national just cause will have to be continued. However, it must insure that the merit done by the awarded person is of real value so as to maintain the value of this program.

g. Open the Spring Campaign for 1970.

h. Initiate a Chieu Hoi Campaign to call single communists between 15 and 29 to return to the national just cause.

i. Organize exhibition of the achievements performed by the Chieu Hoi program.

j. Conduct press conference to introduce important Hoi Chanh to the public.

k. Support the Joint General Staff, ARVN (Department of Political Warfare) in the conduct of psywar and Chieu Hoi campaigns, such as the Nguyen Trai Campaign, against the enemy.

b. Reception of Hoi Chanh.

1. Orientation.

a. Clear up all complexes of guilt and suspicion in Hoi Chanh's minds immediately after their reception.

b. Place emphasis on the classification of Hoi Chanh.

c. Improve facilities and the administration of the Chieu Hoi Centers.

d. Improve the exploitation of information concerning the enemy situation, cross check, use and exchange this information with those of other Government agencies.

e. Improve the system for the Hoi Chanh political training.

f. Select Hoi Chanh with instructor ability to act as political lecturers with pay. Training will be coordinated with National Cadre Training Center at Vung Tau.

g. Pay attention to the defense of all the Chieu Hoi Centers against communist sabotage.

2. Planned Tasks.

a. Strictly apply the Basic Instruction on Reception No. 222/HT/CH, 15 November 1968, issued by the Prime Minister (already disseminated to the Provinces, Sectors and Provincial Chieu Hoi Services) and follow up related military and civilian agencies as well as Allied units in applying this document which covers the following areas:

- (1) Reception. Civilians, military personnel, cadres, and allied troops should warmly welcome Hoi Chanh.
- (2) Award for weapons. The award for weapons must be made in the shortest possible time based on the rates fixed by the Chieu Hoi Ministry.
- (3) Transfer of Hoi Chanh. Strictly apply current regulations which prescribe that Hoi Chanh should be brought with all means available to the appropriate provincial Hoi Chanh Center in the shortest possible time.
- (4) Screening and determination of Hoi Chanh's personal records: the determination of personnel records and screening of Hoi Chanh elements must be done carefully in order to identify the elements who disguise as Hoi Chanh to perform their underground sabotaging actions or to be exempt from the draft.
- (5) Exploitation of information concerning enemy infrastructures in order to timely furnish this information to the local Phung Hoang Committee.
- (6) Hoi Chanh used as guides in military operations: Use of Hoi Chanh as guides in operations must be made on a voluntary basis, and other procedures for employing Hoi Chanh out of their centers must be respected.
 - b. All Hoi Chanh should attend a political training course at a Chieu Hoi center (province, regional, or central level according to their rank. A training program will be provided by the Chieu Hoi Ministry, and instructors will be cadres of this Ministry, or men of letters, experienced cadres of authorized associations, military personnel and civil servants (instructors will be paid).
 - c. Establish system of classifying Hoi Chanh in order to tailor their political training.
 - (1) Youths: Could be drafted by the Communists again and therefore must have different political training than women and old persons.
 - (2) The two other types mentioned in (1) have a tendency to return to their old ways after leaving the Chieu Hoi Center and therefore need political training different from youths.
 - (3) Classification needs to be accomplished in detail in order to have data for research and estimates.
 - d. According to the budget situation, all Chieu Hoi Centers will be maintained and enlarged in order to improve their facilities and insure the defense.
 - e. Anti-communist refugees, the persons whose relatives are joining the communists, and other civilians will be encouraged to visit Chieu Hoi Centers.
 - f. Detach personnel from the National Police General Directorate to all Chieu Hoi centers on the basis of at least two police personnel for one center in order to interrogate Hoi Chanh and prepare their personal dossiers and Identity Cards.
 - g. Issue Identity Cards to Hoi Chanh within two months from the date they arrive, and prior to their departure from the Chieu Hoi centers.

h. Improve the establishment of Hoi Chanh dossiers, especially the seven-colored cards. Hoi Chanh dossiers will have to be completed within one month, and the seven-colored cards within one week, beginning the date the Hoi Chanh entered the Centers.

c. Vitalization of Hoi Chanh's activities:

1. Purposes:

a. Help Hoi Chanh so that they can promptly join the national community. However, the treatment of Hoi Chanh will have to be legitimate so as to avoid any possible jealousy by members in nationalist ranks.

b. Majority of Hoi Chanh are farmers, therefore, their training will be aimed much as agriculture, fishery, and animal husbandry techniques in accordance with the national economy development policy, in addition to the handicraft and industry training. This training will be given only to those Hoi Chanh who want it.

c. The employment of Hoi Chanh in the Armed Forces and government agencies will have to be executed in compliance with the following criteria

(1) The Hoi Chanh must be qualified in the assigned functions.

(2) The nationalist stand of the Hoi Chanh is reliable.

(3) In addition, after recruitment of Hoi Chanh, a guide plan will have to be made to help them to familiarize themselves with their newly-assigned functions as well as to avoid conflicts which often occur between them and their co-workers who are not Hoi Chanh.

d. Try to utilize Hoi Chanh in the Regional Forces and Popular Forces.

e. Attention will be paid to the updating of Hoi Chanh's status when they are resettled in rural hamlets and villages as well as in urban wards and villages. This updating has two purposes:

(1) Understand clearly the status of Hoi Chanh in order to help them when necessary.

(2) Keep an eye on the political stand of the Hoi Chanh.

f. Pay attention to leading Hoi Chanh to return to a normal and peaceful life, participating in activities of groups such as PSDF, Youth Groups, Women's Groups, or private organizations such as cooperatives and labor unions.

2. Planned tasks:

a. Vocational training.

(1) Provide training in cultivation and animal husbandry techniques to 40,000 Hoi Chanh while they are at Chieu Hoi centers, and 4,000 resettled in Chieu Hoi villages.

(2) Give training in popular skills such as carpentry, masonry, tailoring, two and four stroke motor repair, typing, driving, etc.

b. Resettlement:

(1) Convert 30 Chieu Hoi villages to normal local communities.

(2) Completely maintain eight Chieu Hoi villages (buildings, wells, roads, etc.).

- (3) Resettle an additional number of Hoi Chanh in existing villages.
- (4) Issue land titles to Hoi Chanh resettled in Chieu Hoi villages located in governmental land.
- (5) Organize agriculture and animal husbandry cooperatives at three Chieu Hoi villages which are suitable for agriculture development.
- (6) Organize handicraft cooperatives at three Chieu Hoi villages.
- (7) Push the 1969 program concerning the electrification of the 17 Chieu Hoi villages.

c. Employment:

- (1) Recruit Hoi Chanh and organize them into 15 additional Chieu Hoi armed propaganda companies so as to bring the total strength of Chieu Hoi propaganda companies to 90.
- (2) Recruit enough Hoi Chanh to act as village Chieu Hoi cadre (extend deadline for joining army).
- (3) Recruit a maximum number of Hoi Chanh into the Popular Forces and Regional Forces and employ them in the protection of hamlets, villages, and mobile activities (subject of a separate plan of the Ministry of National Defense).
- (4) Introduce Hoi Chanh to government and private factories for jobs.
- (5) Establish a system to follow up results of the employment of Hoi Chanh at government and military agencies.
- (6) Fix the manner and pursue achievement of organizing Chieu Hoi groups.
- (7) Test Hoi Chanh's specialized qualifications previously learned from the Communists.
- (8) Test military and cultural qualifications of Hoi Chanh who were commanders in the Communist forces in order to insure their interest when they perform military service.

d. Census and liaison:

Conduct the updating of status of Hoi Chanh, and make a census of Hoi Chanh resettled in rural hamlets and villages as well as in urban wards and villages through administrative channels therein (Ministries of Interior and Chieu Hoi will meet to settle details).

- (2) Establish a liaison system between the Chieu Hoi infrastructure and Hoi Chanh who are leading a normal life as other citizens.

d. Support:

1. Personnel:

- a. Recruit 1,130 village Chieu Hoi Cadres (recruit talented local inhabitants and Hoi Chanh with essential qualifications).
- b. Recruit enough personnel and cadres as authorized (1,589 persons excluding 1,130 village cadres, and 6,660 armed propaganda cadres).
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political instructors, they will be recruited among members introduced by anti-communist parties and associations, and should have political qualification and training.

c. Rationalize the assignment of personnel and cadres to local services based on local requirements.

d. 15 officers and NCOs from the Ministry of Defense will be detached to the Chieu Hoi Branch to perform security and intelligence tasks.

2. Training:

a. The following personnel will be sent to the RD Cadre Training Center at Vung Tau for training:

(1) 5,000 armed propaganda cadres (Hoi Chanh) for the following training:

- (a) People leadership.
- (b) Politics.
- (c) Operational techniques.
- (d) Military.

(2) 1,500 Chieu Hoi personnel and cadres: They will attend the aforementioned training. However the military training will be cancelled and replaced by the administrative, personnel, and financial training.

(3) 1,130 village Chieu Hoi cadres. They will attend the aforementioned training. However, the military training will be cancelled and replaced by the Chieu Hoi technical training.

(4) 200 Chieu Hoi interrogator cadres. These cadres will be completely trained in techniques of interrogating and classifying Hoi Chanh, preparing their dossiers and laminated ID Cards, and exploiting information concerning enemy situation.

(5) 300 security and intelligence cadres. These cadres will be completely trained in security and intelligence techniques.

(6) All the above-listed personnel and cadres (8,130) will attend one-month training course.

(a) Training and refresher training to be conducted by the Chieu Hoi Ministry:

(1) One Province Service Chief training course for Deputy Province Service Chiefs and outstanding District Section Chiefs.

(2) One District Service Chief training course for outstanding personnel.

(3) One refresher training course for Province Service Chiefs and Regional Center Managers.

(4) One refresher training course for District Section Chiefs.

(5) The appointment of Province Service Chiefs and District Section Chiefs will be made based on their classification after graduation.

3. Finance: The foreign aid fund in the Chieu Hoi Budget appropriated

for the management of Chieu Hoi programs at localities will be transferred through normal procedures to the Provinces for use through RD financial procedures.

5. PREPARATION OF PLANS:

Based on the main points in this Annex and according to local situation, all Province Chieu Hoi Service are requested to compile their own Annex to be attached to the 1970 Pacification and Development Plan. See Annex XVIII.

6. COORDINATION:

In order to achieve the objectives set forth for 1970 (Receive 40,000 Hoi Chanh, and vitalize their activities), the Chieu Hoi program will require coordination between the Chieu Hoi agencies, governmental and allied civilian agencies, ARVN and Allied Forces at Central and especially local levels through the command channel of all Pacification and Development Councils.

a. In order to promote propaganda and motivation (popularize Government's policies), coordination of the following agencies will be required:

1. Ministry of Information: Armed propaganda teams, printed propaganda materials, mobile information cadres.
2. Joint General Staff, ARVN (Department of Political Warfare): armed propagandas teams, printed propaganda materials, loudspeaker aircraft, radio, psywar units and cadres.
3. Ministry of Revolutionary Development and Ministry of Ethnic Minorities: coordinate activities between RD Cadres or Son Thon Cadres and armed propaganda teams.
4. MACV-JUSPAO support propaganda operations, loudspeaker aircraft, leaflet drops, special activities in Chieu Hoi operations.
5. Psywar Operations Coordinating Centers. Support propaganda and aircraft operations in tactics applicable to various corps and provinces.

b. In the reception of Hoi Chanh (apply the procedures for reception, particularly the establishment of dossiers, classification, issuance of ID Cards the entry of Hoi Chanh into Chieu Hoi Centers within two months, and exploitation of the enemy situation), coordination is required from the following agencies:

1. Ministry of Interior (General Directorate of National Police), J2/JGS.

c. In the political training of Hoi Chanh at the Chieu Hoi Centers, coordination is required from the following agencies:

1. Ministry of Information (Province Information Services).
2. Sector S-5's.
3. Anti-communist national political parties.

d. In the vocational training and employment of Hoi Chanh, coordination is required from the following agencies:

1. The Ministry of Land Reform and Agriculture and Fishery Development. This Ministry will help in training 44,000 Hoi Chanh in

cultivation and animal husbandry techniques, and issuing land titles to Hoi Chanh who are resettled in Chieu Hoi villages.

2. The Ministry of Health. This Ministry will assist in testing medical qualification of Hoi Chanh who were nurses and physicians turned out by communist regime.

3. The Ministries of Education and Defense. These Ministries will assist in testing cultural and military qualification of Hoi Chanh who were commanders in the Communist Forces.

4. The Ministry of Defense. This Ministry will help in recruiting a large number of Hoi-Chanh into Regional and Popular Forces.

e. In the execution of the full range of Chieu Hoi tasks at the grass-root level (particularly the updating of status of Chieu Hoi and census of Hoi Chanh resettled in rural hamlets and villages as well as in urban villages and wards), coordination is required with the following agencies:

1. The Ministry of Interior through the Administrative Committees of rural villages, and urban villages and wards.

2. The Ministries of Revolutionary Development, and Information through the hamlet and village cadres.

f. In the training and refresher training of Chieu Hoi personnel and cadres, coordination is required with the following agencies:

1. The Ministry of Revolutionary Development in the training of 8,130 personnel and cadres at RD Cadre Training Center, Vung Tau.

2. The Ministry of Interior in the administration training of local Chieu Hoi personnel and cadres in provinces.

g. In the operational management, education, and mobilization of the morale of all Hoi Chanh Armed Propaganda Teams, coordination is required from the Ministry of Interior through the Province Chiefs who have direct responsibility for the employment and management of Chieu Hoi Armed Propaganda Teams.

h. In the provision of weapons to Hoi Chanh Armed Propaganda Teams, coordination is required from the Ministry of Defense.

i. In the detachment of personnel, coordination is required from the Ministry of Defense in the detachment of officers and non-commissioned officers from that Ministry to the Chieu Hoi Branch to perform security and intelligence operations for village Chieu Hoi Cadres.

7. REPORTS.

a. A monthly report form will be disseminated by the Chieu Hoi Ministry to all Provincial Services.

b. The monthly operational report of the previous month will have to be submitted to the Chieu Hoi Ministry prior to the fifth of the following month. Copies of this report will be sent to:

- (1) Concerned province or city Pacification and Development Council.
- (2) CTZ Chieu Hoi Office.

1970 PACIFICATION AND DEVELOPMENT PLAN

ANNEX VI

BRIGHTER LIFE FOR WAR VICTIMS

1. GENERAL.

a. Within the framework of the 1970 Pacification and Development Plan the "Program of Improving War Victims' Welfare" is aimed first at settling the status of the 1968-1969 evacuees by continuing the task of resettling evacuees at proper localities, especially promoting the task of returning evacuees to their native villages insofar as the pacification progress will permit. Secondly, those compatriots whose properties were damaged by war (houses destroyed; relatives died, wounded, disabled; and war orphans and widows) are to receive timely aid and be assisted efficiently so that they can re-establish their normal life.

b. Those refugees returning to pacified hamlets constitute an important component of the village and hamlet infrastructure and become assets for village and hamlet development. Those war victims constitute "a medium" for the enemy to foster discontent among the people. That is why the "Program of Improving War Victims's Welfare" should be worked out and then carried out within the framework of the province PD Council actively assisted by the technical services and offices. These organizations will provide the province technical service with all special assistance necessary to enable it to control the whole territory and successfully win the people's heart.

c. This Annex specifies procedures for preparing and implementing the relief plan to improve the welfare of the following categories of war victims:

- (1) 1968-1969 anti-communist refugees temporarily resettled inside or outside of resettlement centers, (not resettled or returned to their native villages yet).
- (2) Refugees evacuated due to military operations.
- (3) People whose houses were damaged by war (20% damaged or higher).
- (4) People physically affected by war (killed, wounded, disabled).
- (5) Orphans, and widows of war victims.

2. OBJECTIVES.

During 1968, and 1969, the relief and improvement of the war victims'

welfare were not properly projected. Therefore, the aid to them is still inadequate, particularly in emergency cases and the ability to resume a normal life.

In 1970, based on the President's instructions, the government authorities must strive further to make the war victims' standard of living better. Therefore, the relief to and the improvement of their standard of living must be aimed at the following objectives:

a. In emergency cases, all efforts should be focused on providing refugees with the following:

- (1) Temporary shelters (refugee reception centers, temporary reception centers, relief centers).
- (2) Necessary food (rice, or cash in replacement, salt, milk).
- (3) Necessary commodities (mosquito nets, blankets, fabrics, clothes, medicines).
- (4) Medical care and treatment to sick and wounded refugees.

b. In normalization phase. Evacuated families and war victims are to be assisted in recovering their normal life and assuming a self-help status in the following ways:

- (1) Provide them cash money and materials for reconstruction of their houses.
- (2) Resettle them in secured areas with appropriate conditions, or return them to their native villages.
- (3) Provide vocational training, professional orientation, training in rural economic development so as to prepare them for jobs.
- (4) Conduct physical rehabilitation and vocational training for those who are found to be disabled.
- (5) War orphans and war widows should receive more efficient relief at public and private orphanages and at home under the program of war orphans and widows.

c. War victims improvement phase is included in the long term objective and the framework of the general program of social reform. However, the war refugees and war victims alike should be given a relief priority because they are unfortunate people suffering heavier losses. This relief priority should enable resettlement centers and most damaged villages and hamlets to receive adequate assistance:

- (1) Public facilities: dispensaries, medical stations, classrooms, conference halls, community centers, latrines, wells, electric generators, etc.
- (2) Social welfare centers: day nurseries, nursing homes, kindergartens, low cost-meal restaurants (The Ministry of Social Welfare will study the use of foreign aid funds to support this program).

(3) Programs for urban development and improvement of the people's welfare related to public health and sanitation under the community development procedures.

3. EXECUTION.

a. Concept.

(1) The following principles should be considered in any phase of improvement of the war victims standard of living:

- The people participate.
- The government coordinates.
- The cadres guide.

Through the "Local Relief Committee," "Distribution Committee" all strata of people will participate in and contribute in cash, manpower, and materials to the community development program.

The government's management and coordination not only cover the activities of government agencies, but also those of individuals and private associations in the country and abroad.

Guiding cadres include government cadres and cadres from social groups and technical organizations.

(2) Improving the war victims' standard of living is an occasion for the government to win the people's heart. Therefore, reliefs must be carried out:

- Timely (credits and facilities must be ready).
- Fairly (application of equal relief rate).
- Openly (relief procedures must be widely disseminated).

(3) War accidents can occur unexpectedly and at any time, to provide timely relief, the government should anticipate with a plan for emergency relief, in which the responsibilities of the people involved are specified in advance.

b. Implementation Procedures.

(1) For war refugees, from communists, four cases must be pointed out in order to adopt the principle as stipulated in Circular 8924/BXH/KCT/TNCS/TT, 23 September 1969, Ministry of Social Welfare.

(a) Legal anti-communist refugees bearing blue allowance slips issued in 1968 or before:

1. They should receive allowances for temporary resettlement, definite resettlement, and enjoy community development programs.

2. Resettlement allowance is distributed in two phases (1st phase: 10 metal roofing sheets, 2,500VN\$ in lieu of cement, 5,000 VN\$ for housing; 2nd phase: 6 month rice and salt ration), or if necessary, distributed in only one time.

3. When starting community development programs (after providing resettlement allowance) resettlement centers must be regionalized and people in these centers will no longer be considered as war refugees (anti-communist refugees).

(b) People temporarily resettled outside the center bearing a white control card:

1. Those people who are provided with 3 conditions will receive temporary resettlement allowance for one month (if not yet completed in 1969).

2. After receiving a 1-month temporary resettlement allowance these people's living conditions are considered as normalized as those of the ones who are provided with two conditions.

3. Refugees bearing this white control card should be encouraged to return to their pacified former hamlets in order to receive another return-home allowance (Ref: Circular 2394, 13 March 1969, Ministry of Public Health and Relief).

(c) People evacuated on and after 1 January 1969.

In order to solve the anti-communist refugees' problem, the government has adopted a policy of absolutely putting an end to all cases of moving refugees and emigrations for building hamlets. However, when ARVN units move into any hamlet for pacification, a number of people move from VC controlled areas to government controlled areas. These people are given the following:

1. Commodities as urgent assistance for a 7 day period) decided on the) spot by the PD
2. A 1-month temporary resettlement allowance) Councils.
3. Resettlement allowance) decided in ad-) vance by Mini-
4. Assistance for self-help (development)) stry of Social) Welfare.

(d) Those people living in hamlets under pacification and evacuated during military operations are given:

1. Commodities as urgent assistance for a)
7-day period.)
2. 1-month temporary resettlement allow-)
ance (if the military operation is pro-)
tracted))
3. Return-home allowance) decided in advance by the Ministry of)
Social Welfare.

(2) For resettled refugees and return-home refugees: The Province PD Council must work out a plan to resettle refugees in a convenient center or return them to their villages based on the procedures and principles stipulated in Circular 1294-PThT/BDXD, 13 August 1969, supplemented by Circular 1589-PThT/BDXD, 18 September 1969, CPDC. Province PD Councils also should refer to Annex E of Combined Campaign Plan AB 145 for details of military participation in the return to village program.

Local authorities must pay attention to the following points:

(a) There are three categories of anti-communist refugees entitled to allowances for returning to their villages:

- Evacuated people with blue allowance slip.
- Evacuated people with white allowance slip.
- People evacuated in scattered groups without making any declaration to the authorities and who are not registered. These people must have refugee certificates.

(b) People should not be forced to return to their villages and can return only to areas where security is fully restored.

(c) A time limit for people to return to their villages after they are pacified must be fixed (may be three months beginning the day security is considered as fully restored).

(d) After the plan is approved by the Central Council, and the Province Pacification and Development Council is entitled to proceed with relief programs based on the prescribed relief payments scale without having to request the Central Council's further authorization.

(e) Cadres and agencies representing the Ministry of Social Welfare at local levels are responsible for supporting the plan to settle people and help them return to their villages within the ministry's competence and capabilities, as outlined in Section III, Paragraph C of Circular 1294-PThT/BDXD, 13 August 1969 referred to above.

(3) For war victims:

Must pay special attention to orphans and widows of civilians killed in the war (make a census of the number of persons who need help and request the Ministry for materials or credits support).

(a) Must simplify procedures in emergency cases. Circular 5613-BXH/KCT/NNCC/TT, 3 October 1969, Ministry of Social Welfare must be strictly applied in these cases.

(b) Must fix relief criteria through deliberation during meetings of the Local Relief Board, to settle questions brought up by people when faced with unforeseen cases.

(c) Must disseminate relief procedures, procedures for application for relief, procedures for distribution of cash and materials to districts, villages, and hamlets so that government officials and people can understand clearly these procedures.

(d) Follow up progress of relief operations at provincial level and report all details based on central council instructions for timely support of credits and materials to the people.

c. Operational programs.

(1) Phased operations:

(a) From 1 January 1970 to 30 June 1970 (Phase I-1970 Plan)

1. Regionalize resettlement centers where people have received all 1968-1969 settlement allowances (about 400 locations).
2. Complete distribution of one month temporary settlement allowances to people living outside resettlement centers (if not yet achieved during 1969).
3. Complete resettlement of (or help them return to their villages) 200,000 evacuated people with blue allowance slip issued in 1968 or before.
4. Complete resettlement (or help them return to their villages) all 1969 evacuated people.
5. Accelerate the campaign of returning refugees to their villages and complete distribution of allowances to about 400,000 people bearing blue slips, white allowance slips, or refugee certificates.
6. Liquidate files formerly included in the Army and People Solidarity Plan.
7. Complete relief operations for 1969 war victims (including losses and damages occurred in 1969 and certified recently during the two first months of 1970).
8. Report numbers of war widows, orphans, war victims already registered and present to this ministry the plan for their relief and normalization.
9. Report results of operations conducted in 1969 (anti-communist refugees and war victims).

(b) From 1 July 1970 to 31 October 1970 (Phase II of 1970 Plan)

1. Regionalize resettlement centers where refugees have received all allowances during the first half of 1970 (about 300 centers).
2. Review achievements during the 1970 first half year (evacuated people and war victims).
3. Report results obtained during the 1970 first half year.
4. Supplement and modify the 1970 plan, if necessary, and request the transfer of credits to Phase II.

- Vocational training for children) Social Welfare, Edu-
- Vocational training for widows) cation, Labor, War
- Vocational training for evacuated people.) Veterans Services.

- Physical rehabilitation for disabled) War victims
- victims)

- Vocational rehabilitation for disabled) Service
- victims)

- Development of rural economy) Social Welfare Service
- (Destroyed Villages and Hamlets,) cooperating with Agri-
- Resettlement Centers)) culture Service, Prov-
-) ince PD Council, Land
-) Reform

- Establishment of public facilities) Social Welfare Service
- Establishment of Social Installations) and Public Work, Re-
- Rehabilitation of Villages and Hamlets) construction Service
- Community activities) Charitable organiza-
-) tions, Associations,
-) Local CORDS Refugee
-) Advisors, Province
-) PD Council, MORD

Province PDC should encourage groups, associations and relief services to participate in the above mentioned activities.

CTZ/PD Councils are responsible for supervising and controlling the implementation of these operations.

6. REPORT. See Annex XVIII.

1970 PACIFICATION AND DEVELOPMENT PLAN

ANNEX VII

PEOPLE'S INFORMATION

1. GENERAL:

a. The Information Program of the 1969 Pacification and Development Plan has attempted to achieve the following two essential objectives:

- Motivate all people to respond to, and actively participate in, the Government effort to achieve the eight objectives of the PD Plan by applying the community cooperation principle.
- Popularize and explain the 1969 Pacification and Development Plan to the people, especially the rural folk, to give them a clear understanding of its crucial importance.

After one year of activity, the information effort has been reflected in the achievements of the 1969 Pacification and Development Plan: the area under the control of the Government of the Republic of Vietnam has been extended, thus providing security to over 90% of the total population of the country; in particular 50% of the population (in hamlets of Categories A and B) are enjoying complete security. Other outstanding performances are reflected in the people's response to and participation in village and hamlet elections, resettlement of refugees and their return from evacuation, Peoples Self-Defense Forces, the Phung Hoang Plan, the Chieu Hoi Program, etc.

b. The above result must be maintained and developed in 1970, so as to accelerate the success of the Pacification and Development Plan vigorously to its total success.

2. IMPLEMENTATION CONCEPT:

In accordance with the RVN President's directives on Pacification and Development policy for 1970, the elaboration and implementation of the information program in the 1970 Pacification and Development Plan will be based on the following fundamental concepts:

a. Information must be closely associated with education of the people. The system of information for mass education will be effective only when local leaders personally assume charge, and when the information cadres are adequately trained and deployed.

b. All information media must be used wisely depending upon the local situation and operational requirements.

c. Civil servants, government cadres, and PSDF members must participate actively in indoctrination courses so as to gain an insight into Government policy and thereby become hard-core cadres in the political mobilization of the people.

d. The Information Branch directly supports the effort of motivating the masses to get their active participation in the development of their localities in all fields.

e. The Prefect of Saigon, Mayors, and Province Chiefs are directly responsible for psychological operations in the capital, municipalities and provinces; the Saigon Information Service Chief and Province and City Information Service Chiefs are only the experts on the information staff. Village and Hamlet Chiefs are directly responsible for information activities within their respective jurisdictions as prescribed in Circular #93/TT/NV, dated 2 August 1969.

f. According to the RVN President's directives, the evaluation of the result of the job must be based on its quality rather than its quantity. In consequence, in the implementation of the information program particular attention must be paid to the selection of employees, to training, and to evaluation of the result of work by the survey method.

g. The coordination with related agencies involved in the Pacification and Development Plan must be fully implemented from Central to local levels to accelerate the support and publicity of the Pacification and Development programs to include Land Reform, Village and Hamlet Self-Development, People Self-Defense, Phung Hoang, etc., as well as to explain clearly to the people the benefits of these programs, so that they will take an active part by voluntary cooperation with the Government in the implementation of the above programs.

3. OBJECTIVES:

With the above concepts in mind, the information program in the 1970 PD Plan is developed on the following basis:

a. Motivate the people to unite them into a solid national force capable of insuring a decisive victory by the people in the political war against the Communists.

b. Intensively materialize the community spirit in the provinces to create and develop a democratic life in daily activities.

c. Build on the results of the 1969 program in order to secure success, and at the same time widely publicize and explain the Government's 1970 Pacification and Development Plan.

4. ACTIVITIES:

In order to carry out the job as dictated by the above principles and objectives, information activities will be focused on these points:

a. Emphasis of activities:

(1) Organize regular indoctrination courses for civil servants, cadres of various branches of activity, and PSDF members on politics and important events of the day so as to afford them opportunities to contribute effectively in the political struggle against the enemy.

(2) Accelerate face-to-face information activities among the masses by developing these forms of communication to include talks, group discussions, conversations, and visits (to each family and each person) in order to keep the public informed on political issues and important events, as well as to guide community activities and the realization of democracy. These face-to-face information activities must be given top priority, because of their result in depth, in quality rather than in quantity.

(3) Make maximum use of existing information equipment. Develop information activities and motivate the people to develop more information media at their various levels. We must appreciate the use of information equipment as an additional means to assist information cadres.

(4) Improve and strengthen the information facilities and personnel at provincial level and down to district, rural village and hamlet, ward and subward levels.

(5) Provide pre-service training to information personnel from the provincial level down to grass-roots level in politics, operational techniques, use and maintenance of instruments and machines.

In short, the 1970 activities will center on motivating the people to voluntarily build a genuine way of life in politics, economy, culture, and social welfare within villages, hamlets, and communities set up last year.

b. Implementation Procedures:

In order to carry out the activities mentioned in paragraph 4a above, the following methods will be used:

(1) Tasks to be performed for achieving point 4a(1):

(a) Improve and strengthen the organizational management system of study steering committees at all echelons: establishing headquarters, forming standing study Boards, editorial staffs, briefing boards, etc.

(b) Make timetables for monthly and quarterly study sessions and seminars.

(c) Coordinate with concerned ministries in drafting, printing, distributing minutes of seminars and study sessions and a guide book on theory and operating techniques for civil servants and cadres of various branches of activity.

(d) Organize periodical seminar sessions at various agencies from the central to the district level on political issues of current interest.

(e) Organize regional seminars on important topics conducted by the Central Briefing Board.

(f) Offer prizes and commendations to outstanding officials and workers in seminars and study sessions at the end of every quarter.

(2) Tasks to be performed for achieving point 4a(2):

(a) Form or strengthen in every Information Service in Saigon or in the provinces mobile Psywar Information Teams composed of Information/Chieu Hoi Cadres, RD Cadres, and Army Psywar Cadres for regular and direct activities with the population.

(b) Improve the Central Mobile Cadre Group both in quality and quantity.

(c) Organize monthly study meeting for village, hamlet, ward, and sub-ward population with materials to be supplied either by the central or by local agencies under the direction of the central. In addition to the government doctrines and policies and important political issues of present interest, the topics will have to deal with the ways of realizing democracy such as the principles of discussion and vote by majority, the rights and obligations of citizenship to include elections, candidacy, and political struggle against the enemy in the future.

(3) Tasks to be performed for achieving point 4a(3):

(a) Repair and maintain audio-visual aids to increase their efficiency.

(b) Install more information facilities in the infrastructure such as broadcasting towers, information bulletins, public and private placards, libraries, information halls, locally financed exhibition rooms.

(c) The radio, television, movies and press agencies will carry out a special and regular program in support of the 1970 Pacification and Development effort.

(d) Increase the quantity of propaganda materials: wall posters, leaflets, slogans, photographs of current events, local press, news bulletins and films to meet operational requirements. This effort will parallel the qualitative improvement. There will be clear-cut definition of the propaganda materials to be made at the central level and those to be made at local level, and in the latter case, they will be financed by local funds or by subsidies from other agencies.

(e) Procure propaganda gifts such as Vietnamese flags, pictures of national leaders, and common objects such as hand-bags, note books, pencils, rulers, wall calendars, pocket calendars, writing-pads (on which are printed strategic and tactical slogans) for distribution to local population.

(f) Procure more publications of propaganda effect for local libraries, reading-rooms, and exhibition rooms.

(g) The central authority will publish a weekly instructional bulletin and print pocket instructional documents, songs, short plays, and poems (which may be recorded on tape or phonograph records) of propaganda impact to be distributed to local services for utilization in operations.

(h) Use forms of arts such as movies and shows, with emphasis on popular arts which are simple and wholesome and reflect the vigor of the national struggle against communism (this form of information will be combined with information activities in item 4a(2)).

(4) Tasks to be performed to achieve point 4a(4):

(a) Establish a statute for ward and subward information cadres.

(b) Make a SOP on the selection and assignment for: appointment, recruitment, conversion, replacement recruitment.

(c) Make personal files for village, hamlet, ward, and sub-ward Information/Chieu Hoi Cadres: reference cards, cadre cards, pre-service or in-service training certificates, etc.

(d) Review the number of personnel in various central agencies for attachment, if necessary, to provincial services and for rational distribution of personnel to provincial and district services.

(5) Tasks to be performed for achieving point 4a(5):

(a) Continue to hold training courses at Vung Tau for Village Information/Chieu Hoi Cadres who were not trained in 1969.

(b) Open at the National Training Center of the Ministry training courses for Province Information Service and District Information Section workers in charge of training of hamlet, ward, and subward Information Cadres.

(c) Continue to hold short term training courses lasting from five to seven days at the service office for hamlet, ward, and sub-ward Information Cadres.

(d) Hold short term refresher training courses on political argumentation and techniques lasting from three to five days at the service office for all village, hamlet, ward, and sub-ward information workers.

(e) Hold in-service training courses at various repair shops for Province and District Information Service personnel and workers in charge of photography, movies, printing, use of government cars, etc. to teach them on how to operate and maintain information equipment and media.

(f) Send Information Service Chiefs and Deputy Service Chiefs for political warfare training courses held at Dalat.

c. Propaganda themes for the year:

(1) In secure areas:

(a) The success of the Republic of Vietnam in all fields: military, political, and foreign affairs.

(b) Increased combat effectiveness of the Armed Forces.

(c) Achievements of the 1969 Pacification and Development Plan.

(d) The 1970 Pacification and Development Plan (significance and purpose of action).

(e) Neutralization of enemy infra-structures (Phung Hoang Plan).

(f) Resettlement of refugees in new hamlets and their return to their old villages.

(g) Land reform policy, development of agriculture and fishery, organization of associations and cooperatives, etc.

(h) Merge and intensively develop popular forces such as People's Self Defense Force, Farmers Groups, Women's Groups, Young Men Groups, etc.

(i) In urban districts, efforts will be made to rebuild damaged areas and to root out corruption etc.

(2) In unpacified areas:

- (a) Denunciation of communist oppression and exploitation maneuvers.
- (b) Condemnation of communist intransigence in peace talks (they continue to fight while negotiating Paris peace talk).
- (c) Appeal to VC soldiers and cadres to rally to the just cause.
- (d) Call on the population to fight courageously against the communists and to assist the authorities when our troops come to pacify their hamlets.

In addition to the main points mentioned above, other appropriate actions will be executed simultaneously depending on the evolution of the situation, provided that they help achieve the above objectives.

d. The different phases of operation.

(1) Preparatory phase from the date of promulgation of the Plan 1 November 1969 through 1 January 1970.

- From central to local agencies.

- (a) Recapitulation of the results of 1969 activities.
- (b) According to assigned tasks, perform the activities mentioned in points 4a(4) and 4a(5) and appropriate activities in other points.
- (c) On basis of this general program, each agency will devise a detailed and positive program for the whole year to be presented to the Ministry for approval in advance. In particular local agencies when planning will have to refer to Region and province plans to be in strict accordance with the needs of each locality, with endorsement of the local administrative supervisor.

(2) Phase of implementation.

From 1 January 1970 thru 31 December 1970.

- (a) The agencies should make monthly and quarterly schedules for gradual implementation.
- (b) Every month, the central and local agencies have to submit a report on their activities to the Ministry before the 25th day of the month (and a copy to the Directorate of Planning and Research). The 1969 report form is still applicable.
- (c) Recapitulate activities and review good and weak points to make corrections in time in the next phase.
- (d) The Operations Section of the Ministry of Information will keep track of the accomplishment of this program and submit a recapitulation report to the Central Pacification and Development Council before the 5th day of each month.

(e) Joint operation.

(1) Every Directorate and Ministry has a psywar information program, the implementation of which requires the Ministry of Information's coordination and effort under the open Psywar Operations Coordinating Committee.

(2) In addition to the national psywar operation each province and city should launch a psywar campaign with theme relative to each locality.

(3) The local information organization (Radio, TV Stations, etc.) should contribute actively to the implementation of local programs.

1970 PACIFICATION AND DEVELOPMENT PLAN

ANNEX VIII

PROSPERITY FOR ALL

1. GENERAL

1968 was a year of military contest. 1969 was a year of expansion of security. In 1970, the momentum achieved must be continued into the political and economic fields.

Our people must be convinced of the validity of our cause by actually beginning to experience the better life bought at such a cost of blood and destruction over the past years.

We must show the world that our nation has achieved manhood and we can replace our brave allies on the battlefield and we can defend ourselves. The exploitation of the natural wealth of our territory and the energy of our people can produce a happy, prosperous, and secure national community.

In the one year of 1970 we cannot achieve all the promise of our post-war plans, but we can open the road clearly, lay the foundation for the future, make the economic development machinery stronger and more efficient, and demonstrate clearly to everyone our resolve to move toward prosperity for all.

2. Our campaign of "Look Forward to a Better Life for All, 1970" must be fought in three sectors:

(1) We must assist our rural compatriots toward greater production, better organization, and development of new areas and products.

(2) We must develop the community spirit of our urban population, now 40 percent of the national community. We must try to break down the anarchy, isolation and selfishness of present urban life. We must improve our urban organization, public services and housing.

(3) We must improve the social status of our people in the fields of education, public health and community life.

In all three campaigns the focus will be on the development of stronger community spirit. The role of the government and its services will be to support and assist the citizens of the community to move toward the goals they and their elected leaders select. Decentralization of decision making and an emphasis on community participation will characterize all three programs.

The private sector will be encouraged to play the full role and make the great contribution it can.

A major effort will be made to encourage community solutions to problems and to reduce abuses, monopolies, bureaucratic sluggishness, and corruption.

3. OBJECTIVES.

a. The rural campaign will include five elements:

(1) Land Reform (MLR & AFD). Land reform includes the distribution of the remaining expropriated land and the new land to the tillers program. The land reform program is included in Annex XIV as a special annex in order to emphasize the importance of this program. It will receive priority attention from all Ministries and government officials to obtain maximum results.

(2) AGRICULTURAL AND FISHERY DEVELOPMENT (MLR & AFD). "Land to tiller" is the main objective of the Government. But after receiving a piece of land, the farmer must be actively supported in developing farming and animal husbandry. He must be provided with facilities for production in order to increase his income and raise his living standard. Therefore, the Land Reform Program must be backed up vigorously by other appropriate and efficient agricultural and fishery programs. The focus of this activity is to promote the food production to the point of self sufficiency in rice and to meet the people's requirements for protein foods such as meat and fish.

(a) Rice. The main objective is to cut down the quantity of rice imported in 1970 and possibly stop rice imports in about 1971.

The planned IR-8 rice cultivation for 1970 stands at some 500,000 Ha. with an increase of 1,000,000 MTs of paddy for 600,000 MTs of rice. In addition, a part of land abandoned and uncultivated because of the war is now recultivated along the progress of local security restorations.

(b) Animal husbandry. The production of more domestic animals is carried out through the programs of:

- Supplying needs and improving animal feeds
- Improving breeds
- Preventing animal diseases
- Training in animal husbandry

Targets fixed for 1970 include:

1. Raising "lua mien" in 10,000 Ha. to produce about 40,000 MTs to replace corn feed.

2. Importing 150,000 MTs more of corn and 45,000 MTs of supplementary feed.

3. Establishing 10 feed mills for a production of 80,000 MTs of feed for pigs and chickens.

4. Importing about four million chickens (including 200,000 chickens for reproduction and 400,000 chickens for eggs production) and about 3.4 million chickens for meat.

5. Training 1,500 Cadres and 60,000 farmers; distributing 160,000 animal husbandry reference printed materials.

(c) Fishery. The Government aims to improve the fishermen's living conditions, to increase production, and to industrialize the fishing facilities. Vast natural resources in offshore fishing are going to be tapped, and will substantially improve the lives of fishermen throughout the country. Our objective in the next two years is to increase annual production by 500,000 tons. This program includes the following objectives:

- 1 Motorizing more fishing boats.
- 2 Buying fishing motor boats of 80-120 MT.
- 3 Building and repairing fishery wharfs, ports, and markets.
- 4 Training fishermen in raising fish, operating fishing motor boats, repairing and maintaining fishing gear and boats (8 courses for fishermen, 3 courses for helmsmen and mechanics).

5 Studying the sea to seek new fishing areas with three new study boats (Kyoshin Maru 52, Huu Nghi, and one light fishing boat).

(d) In addition, low level activities supporting production are planned as follows:

1 Irrigation. The 1970 National Budget has provision for small projects such as building dams and dikes and dredging and building canals, and for other projects at low level. These can be supplemented by provinces and villages by the use of Province and Village Self Development funds as decided locally. The number of and locations where projects will be carried out will be determined after an on-the-spot assessment of local requirements.

2 Farm machinery: With the existing engineering facilities, the Directorate of Farm Machinery can support the production increase program as follows:

1,400 Ha.	<u>a</u>	Clearing jungles to extend cultivation area:
	<u>b</u>	Ploughing and harrowing established land:
5,000 Ha.	<u>c</u>	Transporting farm products, materials) six necessary for agriculture) million) MTS/Km

Additionally, several other activities within the agricultural mechanization program affect the farming mass directly, such as training farmers how to repair and maintain farming equipment, improve traditional farming tools, demonstration of farming equipment suitable for each locality, etc.

(3) Expand Rural Credit (ADB). The second element of our rural campaign will be expansion of rural credit.

(a) Expansion of ADB Services. Conventional government loan programs administered by the ADB will be expanded by an additional VN\$2 billion. These funds will be available for loans to farmers and fishermen who have proven themselves credit-worthy. Loan programs cover the purchase of fertilizer, the purchase of irrigation pumps, the purchase of baby chicks and feed, and the purchase of large marine engines to power heavy duty fishing trawlers. ADB will increase its staff by 200 field agents to provide the administrative service required to service this increase in loan funds.

(b) Rural Banks. The number of rural banks will be increased to 25 by the end of 1970 and the ultimate goal is at least one rural bank in each district. These banks will provide a secure and profitable place for deposit of savings and will provide convenient locations for credit-worthy farmers and fishermen to get production loans.

(4) Encouragement of Farmer Organizations (MLR & AFD).

We will emphasize the economies that can be realized through cooperative efforts, especially producer's organizations. The Central Farmers Associations and village cooperatives with assistance from the Government, will initiate programs to increase the number of farmers and fishermen who benefit from their cooperative services by at least 50% in 1970. Farmer organizations will be required to have voluntary membership, elected leadership and public meetings and financial records.

(5) Improve Logistical and Marketing Systems (Ministry of Economy, Ministry of Finance, and Directorate General of National Police). Expanded farm income is linked to marketing practices in two ways: first, more efficient marketing will permit farmers to earn more and consumers to pay less. Second, more efficient marketing will find buyers for a greater volume and variety of farm produce.

Therefore, we will strive to improve the logistical and marketing systems.

b. URBAN CAMPAIGN:

As outlined in Annex XVI, special attention will be given to the urban areas. Improvement of the economic life of the people in these areas is one of the most important elements of this special campaign. Bringing a better life to the residents of the urban areas will involve the following programs:

(1) Extension to the urban areas of the development funds which have been made available for rural areas. As indicated in Annex XVI the Village Self Development Fund will be applied to the Phuong or urban village in much the same way that it has been applied to the rural village. Elected councils will be established to direct the affairs of the urban village or Phuong, and these will have the same authority over these funds as their counterparts in the rural areas. The Province Self Development Fund (Annex XII) will also be made available for use in urban areas in the same way as it is available for use in rural areas. In those municipalities which are not a part of a regular province, special funds of this nature will be made available.

(2) Improved Organizations:

(a) Each municipal or urban area council should establish a special office to support the development of private organizations of

urban groups to improve their lives. This will include private neighborhood groups, parent teachers' association, cooperatives, chambers of commerce, etc.

The Ministry of Economy will be specially charged with studying methods to support such private organizations in their efforts to improve the economic lives of their members. This will include particular attention to the establishment of distribution channels between such groups and producers' cooperatives, support for the development of consumer cooperatives, publication of established prices in all markets and other public centers, elimination of unnecessary restrictions and check points causing greater costs, and identifying market syndicates, speculators and hoarders. The Ministry of Economy will also establish standard grades and measures to insure honesty and fair dealing by wholesalers and suppliers. Market inspectors will be required to furnish copies of their reports to phuong, village and municipal councils for review and comment.

(b) Each urban or municipal council should establish a special office for planning. This office would submit to each urban council overall plans for the development, modernization and improvement of the urban areas, to consist of zones for future growth, zones requiring immediate improvement and plans for the development of public utilities and services.

Application from provinces and municipalities for projects to carry out such development plans for urban areas will receive treatment equal to that given projects under the CPDC Province Development Fund. Such plans will be coordinated with the Director General of Reconstruction and Urban Planning of the Ministry of Public Works.

(3) Low Cost Housing: The Ministry of Public Works, Director General of Reconstruction and Urban Planning will establish a special office of assistance to the development of low-cost urban housing. This office will assist in developing programs of low-cost public housing and of technical and credit support of low-cost private housing for urban areas. Special liaison will be established with planning offices of municipalities and urban villages with a view to identifying areas and programs for priority support. This program will be supported by the following Ministries.

- Ministry of Economy, support for import of necessary equipment and support of development of cooperatives and credit unions for housing programs.

- Ministry of RD, support from the Village Self Development funds for appropriate projects, when requested at the local level.

- Ministry of Defense, review of military-owned property in urban areas which could be released for housing projects, with report to be submitted to the CPDC. Special emphasis should be given to the relocation of military units from urban areas to occupy facilities made available by redeployment of allied forces.

- Ministry of Public Works, (with Director General of Reconstruction and Urban Planning) technical assistance to establishment of low-cost public or private housing projects and provision of appropriate public utilities.

- CPDC, support from the Province/Municipal Development Fund for appropriate public housing projects proposed by the provinces and municipalities.

(4) Ownership of property by workers, soldiers and civil servants.

Stabilize standard of living for those with fixed incomes in the face of inflation.

The government will fulfill a phased program to sell all stock in government-owned factories. There will be installment buying of work vehicles and taxis. Low-cost housing for families of workers will be implemented by concerned ministries at the same time as the project for term sale of housing to soldiers and civil servants. Reconstruction of areas ravaged during Tet of 1968 will be completed before the end of 1970.

Necessary goods will be imported without quota. Foodstuffs will be stockpiled sufficient to deal with any shortage.

Market prices will be constantly and tightly controlled. The strength of the piaster will be continuously protected and increased.

(c) SOCIAL CAMPAIGN.

The better life for citizens, both rural and urban, also must improve the social conditions in which they live. Aside from the economic situation these particularly affect their health, education and community life. These three areas will receive concentrated attention during 1970.

(1) In the health field, we will concentrate on getting health care into the home and family, and to upgrading critical areas of concern, such as rehabilitation of the handicapped and maternal and child health. During this year the government will demonstrate that its concern is not only with the soldier and the breadwinner, but with the core of the family--mother and children - as well.

(2) Concerning education. The government advocates the dispersing of authority for operation of schools, and management will pass to the local areas concerned. We can identify three major critical areas in this field, namely elementary, secondary, and adult education.

(a) Elementary education. We already have two clearly stated goals for elementary education: to provide universal, free elementary education, and to provide this education through "community schools" --- schools which develop their programs in terms of the needs and interests of children and adults in the community and which provide meaningful educational experiences.

The first goal is nearing achievement. Fifteen years ago, less than 10 percent of the elementary school age population was in schools. Today, over 80 percent of this age group is enrolled in either public or private schools. As universal education nears attainment, our thoughts should be increasingly directed to the quality of education and insuring that schools are providing the functional type of education as envisioned by the second goal above.

(b) Comprehensive Secondary education. A developing nation in time of peace needs trained middle-level manpower to support its economic development. We also must draw from this source for those to go on to the university level. Because of this, secondary education is very important in the pacification as well as the post-war development plans.

Secondary education is now available to 552,000 students. By 30 June 1970, this figure will be increased by 65,000. This plentiful source of manpower requires careful and precise training because it will determine prosperity and progress for our country's people.

(c) Adult Education. As a consequence of a lack of education offerings available to our people in past years, an under-educated, under-trained adult and adolescent population is hampered in contributing to the nation's efforts to achieve prosperity for all.

We will provide education in cities, towns and rural areas to out-of-school youth, ages thirteen and over, as well as adults, in order to let them catch up with progress, gain sufficient skills and abilities to participate in building the nation. Illiteracy must be eradicated throughout the nation.

(3) Concerning community life: To lead the citizenry to a spirit of unity, self organization, and self-management, a community life program needs to be established and executed everywhere citizens are concentrated, whether in urban or rural areas. The people who live from day-to-day will discard the selfish attitudes, dependent habits, and individual decisions, solving mutual problems in the community. Solutions, good or bad, surely will be accomplished better, missions will be more exciting and the character of democracy will be fulfilled.

4. EXECUTION.

As dictated by the Community Cooperation concept, the projects will be implemented based on the following operation slogans:

"People act, people enjoy profits, the government only guides and supports."

a. Rural Campaign.

(1) Land Reform Program: See Annex XIV.

(2) Agriculture and Fishery Development Program. MLR & AFD has responsibility and will implement as follows:

(a) Through the local services and based on legitimate aspirations of the farmers and fishermen, the central technical agency will approve for implementation projects which have acceptable technical dossiers.

(b) A new National Livestock Training Center will be placed in operation in 1970. This Center will provide intensive training courses covering all areas of swine and poultry production. It will be open to all interested persons to observe the use of new types of buildings and equipment. Students and professors of the National Agriculture Center will utilize the Center for practice training and experimentation.

(c) The MLRAFD will select farmers throughout Vietnam who will agree to cooperate with the MLRAFD in permitting their farms to be used for demonstrations. Modern methods of production will be

put into practice on these farms. Training meetings will be conducted at the provincial level to acquaint neighboring farmers with these new methods of production.

(d) Development of new and better seed varieties, and the establishment of experimental seed stations in each province.

b. Operational Coordination.

The carrying out of projects demands the coordination of concerned agencies:

- The Ministry of National Defense will detach appropriate technicians and provide draft deferment for service cadres in hamlets and villages.

- The Ministry of Information will popularize agricultural and fishery development programs.

- The Ministry of Economy will grant licenses for the import of production facilities, determine costs and consumption market for fishery and farm products.

- The local administrative organizations (Province Chiefs, District Chiefs, Village and Hamlet Officials, particularly Village Commissioner for Agriculture and Land Reform) are responsible for the implementation of programs and receive at once support and guidance from the Ministry of Land Reform and Agriculture and Fishery Development.

The private organizations (farmers' organizations and dealers) will take on import and distribution of production facilities, transactions and consumption of fishery and farm products.

(3) Expand Rural Credit.

(a) The ADB will establish 1970 program of activity with old and new capital, re-examining requirements for borrowing and services, coordinating closely with MLRAFD.

(b) ADB will commence a broad campaign to publicize meaning and truth of rural banks. All the way down to local level, along with province and district chiefs, research of the requirements for increasing the establishment of rural banks in 1970, to provide in advance for necessary means for facilities and employees so that programs will not be hindered or slowed.

(4) Expand Rural Peoples Organizations:

(a) At this rate of growth, one-half of the farm and fishery families will be affiliated in 1970 with an organization that will

assure these producers of adequate supplies at reasonable prices. The three-year goal is for a farmer organization in every district and a sales branch in every village. Priority will be given to developing these organizations first in the newly-pacified areas, second in the most productive districts, and finally in the remaining areas.

(b) In addition to having commodities available for farmers and fishermen, these organizations will train their managers at all levels in how to raise crops and livestock and to operate machinery so that they can properly advise farmers and fishermen on how to increase both their production and profits. The organizations will also extend the availability of electricity in rural areas.

(c) The farm and fishery organizations also will increase the profit their members get from the production by improving the marketing of crops, livestock and fish. Plans already drawn for the establishment of plants to process and freeze chickens and pork, to grade, process, pack and refrigerate vegetables and process and freeze fish, etc., will be implemented.

(d) The prices which farmers' organizations pay for the production inputs will be lowered. Farmers' associations and cooperatives will be assisted in the construction of fishing piers, wharfs, fish marketing buildings, ice plants, and ice holding plants, and the bulk procurement of fertilizers, pesticides, water pumps, animal feed, vaccines, shrimp traps, and fish nets.

(e) An inter-ministerial committee will be formed to review all foreign exchange licensing and all import levies with a view to increasing the supply of imported production goods at reasonable prices. DaNang will be opened as an import center for the northern provinces.

(5) Improving Marketing and Distribution Systems:

(a) In order to spread supply to the points of highest demand and to reduce the marketing costs which the farmer ultimately must bear, restrictions on the interprovincial shipment of goods will be lifted. Specifically,

The temporary restrictions on interprovincial shipment of rice and paddy will be lifted;

The Prime Minister's circular of 4 September 1969 allowing free movement of goods to Saigon will be fully implemented;

The list of strategic items necessitating strict provincial licensing and control will be cut down.

(b) All arbitrary and unjustifiable limitations on the issuance of business licenses for dealing in farm materials and products will be abolished. We intend to allow free entry into such business to increase competition and limit monopolistic business practices.

(c) Ministry of Economy: will make available information on market prices. Retail and wholesale prices from the various market centers will be published in the rural areas in order that farmers can become competitive to the maximum extent, and so that the farmers will always know what their goods are worth in the market.

AESS and NIS will distribute their price data through Ministry of Information, a morning radio program, and postings in public markets.

(d) In order to facilitate movement of goods along with insuring security on important land and water arteries, all checkpoints determined by the Corps Commanders to be unnecessary for security purposes will be eliminated. Mobile checkpoints will be strictly supervised to ensure that they operate correctly and serve a useful purpose.

(e) To encourage the development of the free market system, provincial price setting on most items will be prohibited. Price controls will be limited to wholesale prices of those items where a large volume is handled by a few dealers, such as some imported items.

(f) Middlemen who oppress both farmer and consumer by hoarding commodities will be severely punished within the law.

(g) The distribution system will be improved depending upon the security situation and condition of highways. National highway 4 will soon be open at night as well as during daylight.

b. Urban Campaign.

Execution clearly explained under "Objectives"

c. Social Welfare Campaign.

(1) Concerning health (see also Appendix 6 to Annex XIII)

(a) One manner in which we can continue to expand health care is to accelerate the joint utilization of facilities by both

military and civilians. This is an ambitious plan, unique in the world to Vietnam. We will have it fully implemented by the middle of the year. Under this new arrangement the health of our troops will continue to be protected, and the health of the average citizen will also be greatly benefited. This system should make 1300 new hospital beds available to civilians, and give them access to the services of 2,000 health personnel from the Ministry of Defense, including doctors, dentists, and pharmacists.

(b) Another novel approach which will be implemented during 1970 to bring medical care to the home and family is the formation of a National Health Corps within the Ministry of Health to be made up largely of recent graduates of our new training programs. The members of the National Health Corps will serve throughout Vietnam to bring better health to all. This Corps will be made up of all health disciplines, but the majority of them will be of a new category, the Public Health Assistant. These people will work out of district and municipal clinics in mobile teams to bring modern medicine to the home on a regular basis. In particular the National Health Corps will promote better care for children, including good nutrition habits, good follow-up practices in contagious diseases such as tuberculosis, and good community health practices to combat such ancient scourges as plague, cholera and malaria. The Corps will be responsible for providing immunizations against tuberculosis, smallpox, tetanus, diphtheria, cholera, and plague. They will also dust market places and private homes to protect against plague, spray DDT for protection against malaria, assist in identifying tubercular patients, and assist those in need of rehabilitation. One of their most important tasks will be transportation of the sick and wounded to medical treatment facilities for timely treatment. The government will strive to improve the available transportation facilities in the districts. We will continue our efforts in the hospitals, but the National Health Corps will greatly increase health care at the family our greatest need. Specific goals for the recruitment training and functioning of this Corps will be set by separate directive. The National Health Corps will work closely with other cadre at the village level, and utilize such personnel (e. g. RD Cadre) when appropriate.

(c) Maternal and child health programs will be stressed in 1970. This will largely be an information effort, stressing the importance of nutrition at the family level. The importance of adequate intake and a well-balanced diet, especially in the first four years of life, and to pregnant and nursing mothers, will be emphasized. The

National Health Corps will be a vehicle for dissemination of this information, as will pediatric centers which will continue to be developed. The Ministry of Health will continue to expand Research Clinics in Population Study, informing and assisting mothers in child spacing and the attendant benefits in lower infant and maternal death rates, and lower prematurity rates.

(d) One of our most pressing needs is in the area of rehabilitation of the crippled and blind. These people represent a considerable resource which can be productive both for themselves and for the country. During 1970, we will undertake three distinct rehabilitation programs under the National Rehabilitation Institute with emphasis on vocational training.

(1) Improve aid for the blind:

Formation of a library for the blind;

Establishment of blind rehabilitation centers at Can Tho and DaNang;

Increased job placement;

A training course for instructors for the blind.

(2) Improve aid for the blind:

Hospital physical therapy departments will be expanded;

Physical therapy training increased;

Job placement for physical therapy technicians.

(3) Improved aid to amputees.

Instruction of amputees;

Job placement of amputees;

An increase in prosthetic technician training.

(e) During 1970 we will expand our efforts in both rural and urban environmental sanitation. This is also basically an information effort in which the National Health Corps, the national media, and the schools can be invaluable.

In the rural areas the basic ingredients are:

- Improved water supply;
- Sanitary disposal of human wastes;
- The burial or burning of garbage and trash.

In the urban areas the basics of sanitation to be stressed are:

- Refuse collection and disposal;
- Ice plant sanitation;
- Food sanitation;
- Emphasis on food handler instruction courses and plant sanitation, rat and insect control, and personal hygiene.

In addition, short programs on the radio and television will educate the people on preventive dentistry.

This effort will be fully supported by the Ministries of Information and RD.

(f) Ministry of Health will have general responsibility for implementation of health programs.

(2) Concerning Education: (See also Appendix 7 to Annex XIII)

(a) Elementary education:

1. First, we must reduce the pupil-teacher ratio. The current ratio is about 60 elementary students for each teacher. Until this ratio is reduced, the quality of teaching will not reach the level deemed important for children in a democracy. As the country improves its elementary teacher education program and increases its numbers of well-prepared teachers, the next step is to reduce the pupil-teacher ratio. The long-range goal is a ratio of one teacher to 30 children. With this ratio, an elementary teacher can give each child sufficient time to discover his particular needs, interest and abilities, and to give him the day-by-day guidance he needs to develop his capabilities.

2. At least 4,000 new teachers will be trained annually beginning in 1970, and through a summer program 2,000 teachers now employed but without school diplomas will be enabled to work for diplomas. Also we strive to improve the quality of elementary teaching by new programs in the normal schools. Elementary teachers should be the best prepared of all teachers, because the first years of school determine a child's attitude toward learning, himself, and others. Teachers of young children need to help the child, his parents, and other school personnel to recognize the child's potential talents and abilities. Officials also have the important task of cultivating the children's virtue.

3. Included in the normal school program will be one year of general education for those students who do not have full secondary background. This additional year plus the two years of normal

school training should vastly improve the quality of teachers.

4. As soon as enough teachers become available, double shifts in elementary schools can be eliminated and a lengthened school day introduced for all children. As security permits and the school plant becomes a center for continuing education of all age groups in hamlets, villages, towns and cities, the length of the school day will necessarily be adjusted in terms of the total community program. Scouting and 4-T activities will be incorporated into the school program, for which time limits cannot be set.

5. As people return to their native villages and hamlets, schools must be built to provide for the school-age population. These can be simple structures, however, selected by the residents and supported by the Village or Province Development Funds when the people of the community so decide.

6. Elementary education is the foundation of learning. The period of elementary education should, therefore, provide all children with a well-rounded general education which will enable them to develop socially (as citizens with sound moral, social, and political values), emotionally and physically, as well as mentally. They should have some introduction to all main bodies of knowledge available to mankind, to some basic vocational knowledge and skill and to major social and economic goals of the nation.

7. The number of years in elementary school should be increased gradually by three years. These added years will enable children to mature more fully, thereby giving them a better chance to succeed in the highly competitive secondary school period;

- Equip them with knowledge and some skills for further job training, thereby strengthening the total manpower source;
- Prepare them more fully for their citizenship role.
- In the meantime, at the start of next year the continuous 12-year primary-secondary education system will be fixed. The first 5 years, equivalent to elementary school, will be mandatory.

8. All schools will have a Student-Parent Association. In addition, all villages or urban communities will establish a school board, consisting one half of members of the Village or Urban Council and one half of elected representatives of the Student-Parent Associations. The school board will advise the Educational Service on matters concerning the schools, will seek support for the school system from the community, and will prepare to take responsibility for the direction of school affairs and the support of school expenses by the village in 1972.

9. The Constitution mandates free, universal education. Even though there are private schools, the government must strive to provide enough teachers and facilities for elementary education. The quality of teachers is improved. Facilities are not a major constraint - a good teacher can teach effectively in almost any kind of physical setting. Older children can even help build their own classrooms.

10. Elementary schools in all cases will be assimilated into the community school concept by 1970.

(b) Secondary Education:

1. Change general high schools to comprehensive high schools. Now there are 11 of these. In the 1970-1971 school year there will be 100 additional schools.

2. A broader variety of opportunities will be offered. In addition to a general education to prepare each student for responsible citizenship, there will be specialized and/or vocational programs in Modern Literature, Classical Literature, Mathematical Science, Experimental Science, Agriculture, Technical Vocational, Business, and Home Economics.

3. Equal opportunity to attend secondary school is our ultimate goal for all children, regardless of geographic residence, sex, race, religion, or economic status.

4. As in all programs, we will encourage local initiative, including increased budget sharing by local committees, boards, associations, etc.

5. Each province will be divided into secondary school districts that will serve as the unit of educational planning and administration. Each district will have an elected school board by the end of the school year that will be legally responsible for educational development as defined by the Constitution and laws.

(c) Adult Education:

1. Every available teaching resource will be used for accomplishment of the adult education objective -- Revolutionary Development Cultural Cadre, off-duty ARVN troops, technical cadre, Chieu Hoi Cadre, and literate hamlet village civilians will receive specific training from the Ministry of Education to conduct the many phases of this vital program.

2. Many and diverse facilities which already exist will be utilized. All existing school structures are potential education

centers. Additionally, villages and hamlets have community centers or other gathering places which will be utilized at times convenient to the local population.

3. Programs will be designed to meet specific needs of the people of the region involved. Much of the curriculum content will be based on local requirements and be aimed directly at helping the people to improve their incomes and standards of living.

(d) Special Aspects.

1. In the next two years, the government will double the number of students in technical and vocational schools, and give students in these fields priority for study abroad.

2. University regulations will be issued with aim of smoothing present injustices and improve university life. A number of activities will be moved to better facilities at Thu Duc.

3. The government will develop a program for school life under the principles of practical training in the field of citizen education, helping adult students lives, self-leadership in a democratic spirit, sense of responsibility, a sense of mutual affection and assistance, dedication to serve and training in good qualities of a deserving citizenry.

(3) Community Life:

To achieve this objective, community centers will be formed, operated and financed jointly by the local community and the government.

The community center will be organized into a private people's association of civic leaders, representatives of private organizations and local government authorities. After formation and enlistment of membership, it will elect its own management and conduct its own affairs.

It will concentrate on providing services to the people of the community, acting as a social welfare center, recreation center, youth center, adult education center, and other general community programs.

While on a temporary basis, the community center might use government or other borrowed facilities, it should aim toward the development of its own facilities to clearly demonstrate its independent character. After establishment of the center, facilities there will not be used as office space by any government agency.

The community is authorized to utilize Village Self-Development or province Self Development or Provincial Development Funds to support the development of such community centers, provided that the government funds involved amount to no more than one-half of the necessary expenditures.

Community centers may be established in rural communities as well as urban.

The Ministry of Social Welfare is responsible for the detailed directives for the authorization and registration of private organizations and groupings into community centers, and the development of a program of promoting community centers, under CPDC supervision.

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1970 PACIFICATION AND DEVELOPMENT PLAN

ANNEX IX

NATIONAL POLICE

1. GENERAL.

The Government objective in 1969 required the control of at least 90% of the general population and the provision of security at an "A" and "B" level for 50% of the population. To achieve this the NP established a large number of NP Sub-Stations in villages in which elections had been held. The National Police is an important force for the maintenance of security and public order, minimizing terrorism, and neutralizing the Communist infrastructure. In this connection, the National Police has already achieved some success. NP presence in the village was welcomed and supported by local officials and the populace who recognized that, thanks to such presence, security could be insured and laws properly observed.

In order to further exploit military and political achievements, the 1970 Government objective is to insure more effective security for 100% of the population, among whom a minimum of 90% are to be in the areas of categories A and B. Therefore, the National Police must continue to establish Village National Police Sub-Stations in all provinces, improve the organization, and reinforce the personnel strength of the existing Village National Police Sub-Stations, thus pushing forward their activities.

2. OBJECTIVES.

The National Police performs the following duties:

- a. Enforce law by maintaining security and order to protect lives and properties of the people in cities and rural areas.
- b. Coordinate with ARVN units and friendly forces to maintain tranquility by eliminating undesirable elements harmful to the national security.
- c. Encourage the rural population to cooperate closely with the National Police in promoting social activities, eradicating corrupt practices, maintaining public sanitation and public security to improve the rural standard of living.

3. EXECUTION.

a. Concept.

(1) One principle: Extend and develop the prescribed 1969 Community Cooperation principle for all national activities on the threefold basis as follows:

- Cooperation among the people: Continue to explain to the people their rights and interests in the social community so they will voluntarily contribute to the development and protection of all activities of common interest.

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- Cooperation between the people and the Government: Continue to motivate the local population to actively and closely participate in pacification and development activities. The local people's sincere and close cooperation with the Government will help build up democracy and a stable and better society.

- Cooperation among the Government agencies: Continue and maintain close coordination in all national efforts in order to acquire more potential and strength for the implementation of programs and activities.

(2) Use of Forces:

(a) In secure areas of Categories A and B, Popular Forces, People Self-Defense Forces, and National Police are the main forces, operating under the support of Regional Forces.

(b) In areas of categories C, D, and E Regional Forces, Popular Forces, People Self-Defense Forces, and National Police are the main forces, operating under the support of Regular Forces.

(c) In base areas and border areas, Regular Forces cooperate closely with Allied Forces for operations and control.

b. Organization:

(1) Continue to establish National Police Sub-Stations: The National Police will continue to establish Village National Police Sub-Stations in all provinces based on criteria of villages having many hamlets of categories A and B. Also, in order to control the mixed people in the Capital, Province, and City suburban areas, National Police Sub-Stations will be established in these areas in order to strengthen the security belt.

(2) Improvement of Existing National Police Sub-Stations. In 1969, the establishment of National Police Sub-Stations proceeded satisfactorily. However, because of urgent requirements, such an establishment was not too efficient. In 1970, these National Police Sub-Stations must be strengthened and improved in personnel and operations. Emphasis must be placed on the quality of operational efforts of the National Police Sub-Stations. Only after these tasks have been done can public order be maintained and law enforced efficiently in the villages.

(3) Establishment of additional Marine Police units: To support the National Police operations in Provinces and Districts having important waterways, the National Police will establish additional Marine Police units to insure security on these waterways.

(4) Establishment of additional National Police Field Force: To effectively support the National Police land operations, the National Police will continue to establish additional Police Field Force units for Provinces which are short such units.

c. Division of work:

(1) Directorate General of National Police:

(a) In 1970, the Directorate General of National Police will establish a new TOE for National Police units based on the population density of each locality. Meanwhile, to make the presence of the National Police more efficient in villages, the Directorate General of National Police has planned a temporary project of increasing the personnel strength of the Village National Police Sub-Stations as follows:

1. Villages with a population of over 10, 000: 18 policemen.
2. Villages with a population between 5, 000 and 10, 000: 12 policemen.
3. Villages with a population under 5, 000: 6 policemen.

(b) To fulfill the requirement to establish NP Sub-Stations, NP personnel strength in 1970 will be increased by approximately 30, 000 men. Priority will be given to recruiting candidates for service in their own localities and members of ethnic minorities for deployment in areas having their special ethnic characteristics.

(c) The National Police basic training for newly recruited personnel or military men transferred to the National Police will be assumed by training centers subordinate to the National Police Directorate General.

(d) Technical in-service training courses will be organized for National Police command level personnel.

(e) To help the National Police Sub-Stations attain a good understanding of the activities of this branch in the current period of time, the National Police Directorate General Directorates concerned with the Pacification and Development Plan will work out and complete by April 1970 a "Standard Operating Procedure" pertaining to the activities and duties of the respective Directorates at the National Police Sub-Stations.

(f) Every month, National Police Directorate General Inspection Teams will visit the National Police Sub-Stations subordinate to the CTZ National Police Directorates.

(2) CTZ National Police Directorates:

(a) Depending on local pacification situation, CTZ National Police Directorates will make studies, guide, and motivate their respective Province National Police units to expedite the establishment of new

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National Police Sub-Stations and improvement of existing ones.

(b) Give instructions to respective Province National Police Chiefs to cooperate closely with Province Chiefs in the establishment of National Police Sub-Stations in villages within 45 days after elections in those villages. The reduction of personnel at province and district level must be carried out immediately in order to provide personnel for National Police Sub-Stations. If the reduction of personnel at province and District level is impossible due to a shortage of personnel, concerned CTZ National Police Directors can suspend the establishment of National Police Sub-Stations and forward a detailed report to the Directorate General within a week with a proposal for additional personnel.

(c) Organize special training courses for National Police Sub-Station Chiefs, with emphasis placed on the proper use of judicial police power. The training of National Police Sub-Station Chiefs will be completed in early April 1970.

(d) Organize technical in-service training for subordinate National Police command echelons in accordance with training documents issued by the National Police Directorate. This training will start by May 1970 and will be completed by the end of 1970.

(e) Every month, the CTZ National Police Directorates must organize inspection tours of the National Police Sub-Stations under their jurisdiction in order to control and guide them to properly carry out various instructions.

(3) Province National Police Headquarters.

(a) In principle, the province National Police Chief must establish a National Police Sub-Station in the village within 45 days after completion of elections. The personnel required for the establishment of National Police Sub-Stations are taken from staff personnel at province and district. In case of a serious shortage of personnel that does not permit the establishment of National Police Sub-Stations, the Province National Police Chief must forward a report to the CTZ National Police Directorate within 72 hours requesting instructions.

(b) Unavailability of headquarters is not a proper reason for refusing the assignment of National Police personnel to the village within 45 days after completion of elections. Province, District and Village Chiefs are instructed to assist the National Police within their capabilities to include the allocation of land on which National Police Sub-Station Headquarters and dwelling houses for National Policemen will be built.

(c) The Province National Police Headquarters, when recommending

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a nomination of National Police Sub-Station Chiefs, must choose qualified personnel of good conduct, and if possible, those who are natives or who have worked in the localities.

(d) Before assigning personnel to National Police Sub-Stations, the Province Police Headquarters must organize short-term training courses on village and hamlet administration so that these personnel can understand their duties and rights in this administrative machinery.

(e) The Province National Police Headquarters must organize bi-weekly inspection tours of their subordinate National Police Sub-Stations for guidance and supervision.

(4) National Police District Headquarters: The National Police District Headquarters must organize weekly visits to their subordinate National Police Sub-Stations in order to control, guide, and assist them in maintaining security and public order as well as enforcing law in the village.

(5) National Police Sub-Stations:

(a) The National Police Sub-Station in the village is under the Village Chief's operational command in maintaining security and public order in the village.

(b) National Police Sub-Stations must regularly conduct police activities in all hamlets except those Vietcong-controlled, so they can make contacts with hamlet chiefs and local people, and thereby understand local security situation.

4. PREPARATION OF PLANS.

Based on the duty and policy determined for the National Police in 1970, the CTZ National Police Directorates and Province National Police Headquarters must make detailed operational plans based on local situations. These plans must be forwarded to the National Police Directorate General prior to 1 December 1969 for review and approval.

For National Police input to the Province/Municipal Pacification and Development, Plan, refer to Annex XVIII.

5. COORDINATION.

a. With Armed Forces: (Regular Forces, Regional Forces, and Popular Forces). The National Police will cooperate closely with Regular Force, Regional Force, and Popular Force Units in order to exchange intelligence information, conduct operations to eliminate VCI, and participate in the common defense within the territorial security framework to minimize enemy attacks, terrorism and sabotage.

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b. Protection of the people from terrorism:

- (1) The National Police will increase the pressure and launch sharp attacks on VCI by cooperating closely with local Phung Hoang Committees to supply information and facilities to eliminate the enemy infrastructure.
- (2) Avoid indiscriminate arrests and release those determined innocent immediately after investigation confirms their innocence.
- (3) Develop and complete rapid procedures for processing detainees to comply with the government policy, Circulars and Instructions of the Directorate General of National Police.

c. With Peoples Self-Defense Force:

- (1) Peoples Self-Defense Force members are local people who can help the National Police develop the People's intelligence net and identify VCI.
- (2) Cooperate closely with this force in order to organize blocking positions during police operations for the maintenance of security in local areas.

d. With Administrative Organizations:

- (1) In order to prevent VC elements from infiltrating into the administrative machinery, the National Police must immediately warn the various administrative agencies whenever any infiltration of the above mentioned elements are discovered.
- (2) Participate in the organization of elections, cooperate closely with administrative organizations in population census and classification.
- (3) Expedite the ID Card Program for all citizens 15 and older in order to restrict the movement of VC cadres and deter them from mingling with the people, as well as to protect innocent people. Priority must be given to the densely populated urban areas.
- (4) Work out plans for issuing ID cards to those in Rehabilitation and Detention Centers with priority to those who have been given short sentences.

e. With Chieu Hoi Organizations:

- (1) Cooperate closely to prepare and implement a plan for the covert follow-up of Communist defectors permitted to return to their home villages and notify local authorities immediately of any defector's suspicious actions.
- (2) Place personnel at Chieu Hoi Centers to assist in interrogating communist defectors, discovering fake defectors and collect or collate intelligence information.

(3) Process communist defectors through the new ID Card program immediately upon their arrival at Chieu Hoi Centers.

f. With Social Welfare and Relief Organizations:

(1) Place personnel at Camps containing refugees from communist-controlled areas to collect information and discover enemy agents.

(2) Process refugees through the new ID Card program immediately upon their arrival at Refugee Camps.

g. With Information Organizations:

(1) The National Police will cooperate closely with local Psyops Agencies to popularize government policies.

(2) Explain to and educate the people concerning government laws and regulations in force.

(3) Educate the people in order to develop the people's intelligence net and explain the measures to be taken against them by the Government if they collaborate with the enemy.

h. With Economic Organizations:

(1) Remove unnecessary checkpoints to facilitate the free circulation of goods and merchandise.

(2) Simplify and quicken the formalities for administrative investigations when people request to open shops, establish farmers' associations, cooperatives, etc.

6. REPORTS.

(Refer to Annex XVIII.)

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1970 PACIFICATION AND DEVELOPMENT PLAN

ANNEX X

REVOLUTIONARY DEVELOPMENT CADRE

(This Annex applies to the Son Thon Revolutionary Development Cadre. Special features of the STRDC program are explained in Annex XV, Development of Ethnic Minorities)

1. GENERAL.

In order to implement the national policy of pacification and development during 1970:

- a. The Revolutionary Development Cadre enact their political role by motivating the people to create for themselves a democratic life, and by instilling in the people an unshakeable nationalist conviction so that it is possible to insure the inevitable victory for all the people in the political struggle with the Communists.
- b. The RDC must motivate the people so as to unite their will and seize the initiative in social reform, and in raising the standard of living for their own families in the spirit of self help and self sufficiency. Under the leadership of the Village Chief, the RDC will coordinate with the village administrative committee, the hamlet management board, Popular Forces, and various other types of cadre active in the infrastructure, to push hard not only the Village Self Development program, but also to insure active participation in other government programs.

2. THE OBJECTIVES OF 1970.

In order to meet the pacification and development requirements of 1970, the RDC will emphasize the accomplishment of the following tasks under the control of the Village Chief.

- a. Win to the maximum the hearts and minds of the people.
- b. Motivate the people to take part in the Self Help Village Development program.

3. EXECUTION.

To ensure that the 1970 Pacification and Development Plan is well implemented, the RDC will be deployed and used as follows:

a. Concept.

(1) Priorities of Work:

With the purpose of winning the maximum number of people to the nationalist side, the first priority for the RDC is to assist in raising the C type hamlets to the A and B categories. The second priority is to assist in the consolidation of those hamlets which have just

raised to the C category. The third priority is to assist in raising the D and E hamlets to the C category.

(2) Training of RDC.

During 1970, besides creating new cadre as replacement personnel and/or establishing the number of RDC allocated, the training of the RDC must also emphasize political and leadership aspects. Training will also include specialist or technical aspects, especially in agriculture and fishing.

The details regarding courses of instruction will be distributed to the provincial cadre control groups in time to meet requirements, and should be coordinated with the Province Chief.

(3) Points that need to be noted:

(a) The District will be responsible for ammunition resupply and medical evacuation for RD Cadre under enemy attack.

(b) If security conditions allow, RD Cadre must disperse to cell level and live with the people at night.

b. Deployment.

(1) Responsibility of Province Chief:

With the purpose of completing the important political tasks with the people, the provincial PDC will deploy one or more 30 man RDC groups (according to the population density) to the villages according to the following priorities:

Priority 1: Raising C villages to B or A villages.

Priority 2: After the C villages have sufficient cadre the remaining RDC groups will be deployed in the D and E villages in order to raise them to C category.

Priority 3: When all C, D and E villages have sufficient numbers of RD Cadre, the remaining groups will be deployed in B and A villages (one 8 man RD team to one village).

The assignment of 8-man teams to A and B villages is a new policy for 1970.

Remarks:

(a) RDC will not be deployed in those villages with population under 500.

(b) RDC groups will not be deployed in villages that do not have at least one platoon of Popular Forces, or the equivalent, in order to ensure security in the hamlets in which the RDC work.

(2) Responsibility of the Village Chief:

In those villages where RDC are deployed the Village Chief will use the RDC according to the following priorities:

Priority 1: C hamlets

Priority 2: D hamlets

Priority 3: E hamlets

Priority 4: A and B hamlets.

c. Tasking.

The RDC must be flexible in implementing their tasks in order to win the hearts and minds of the people. It may well be that tasks important to one area will be less important to another area and vice versa. According to instructions from the village chief the RDC may temporarily fill the mission of information cadre, Land Reform cadre, village administrative officials, hamlet administrative officials, health cadre, education cadre, PSDF cadre, and so forth, if these various branches do not yet have sufficient personnel and there is an urgent local requirement. If RDC fill the missions of the above cadre, it follows that they must coordinate closely with the local technical services. However, although they may have to work in the above fields, the RED still belong to the RDC group as opposed to being detached, and thus they are still under the administrative control of the RDC group leader.

The Ministry of Revolutionary Development will distribute technical guidebooks for the RD Cadre.

4. DRAFTING THE PLAN:

See Annex XVIII.

5. COORDINATION:

a. Within the parameters of information and education for the people, the provincial cadre control group leader is a member of the provincial psywar coordination committee, and at the village level the village chief will insure that the group deputy for propaganda and motivation must coordinate with village, hamlet information cadre to authorize political study practice sessions, in order that the people thoroughly understand government policy.

b. Within the framework of Phung Huong campaigns the village chief must know for sure that the intelligence cadre is coordinating closely with the village security commissioner, the hamlet assistant for security, and the supporting PF platoon. All information generated by the RDC relating to the enemy situation must be forwarded immediately to the district Phung Huong Center and reported to the provincial RDC control group. Prisoners of war, weapons, and Communist documents captured or seized by the RDC must be forwarded immediately to the Sub-Sector S2 and reported to the provincial RDC control group.

c. Regarding the PSDF, the RDC will stand ready to train the PSDF if instructed to do so by the Village Chief, and Coordinated with the Village Military Affairs Commissioner. Only the Village Chief has authority to decide which elements will train the PSDF, that is, the RDC, or the PF, or the NP, or all three forces in coordination with each other.

d. Regarding Chieu Hoi, the RDC must endeavor to pull in as many ralliers as possible. Chieu Hoi ralliers, weapons and documents will be forwarded immediately to the District Chieu Hoi Center, and information of this forwarded to the provincial RDC control group.

e. Within the field of social improvements, in order to raise the standard of living for the people, the RDC will coordinate with other related cadres according to orders received from the village chief, in order to properly implement the Village Self Development program, as well as Land Reform, and to assist in the development of agriculture and fishing industries (especially cultivation of IR-8 rice and animal husbandry).

f. The relationship between RDC and the village, hamlet is specified in Decree #045-SL/NV dated 1 April 1969, and Letter Order 2689/XD/43 dated 4 July 1969, which are still in effect: RDC are placed under the operational control of the village chief and the RDC group leader is still a political and development assistant to the village chief.

g. The utilization of RD Cadre for operations in urban areas will be set forth in Annex XVI, Urban Programs.

6. REPORTS. (See Annex XVIII, Plans and Reports.)

The provincial cadre control group uses the existing monthly report forms.

7. INSPECTION AND GUIDANCE:

The RDC control group leader, the deputy RDC control group leader, chiefs of offices, and intergroup leaders must make visits regularly and especially participate in night activities with the RDC groups.

1970 PACIFICATION AND DEVELOPMENT PLAN

ANNEX XI

VILLAGE SELF DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM

1. GENERAL.

a. The Village Self Help Development program is more of a political program than it is a village economic development program. This program aims at organizing and uniting the rural people to help them advance towards self government, self sufficiency, and self defense through democratic institutions and in keeping with the spirit of "The people do, the people reap the benefits; the people create and the people protect that which they create."

This program is realized through development projects, planned and implemented by the rural people; therefore, the aspirations of the people must be respected. The local government gives financial and material assistance, as well as technical guidance, but the main factor is the people's contribution.

b. The Village Self Development program for 1970 is an extension of the 1969 VSD program. The strong points of the 1969 program must be retained and deficiencies must be eliminated by appropriate modifications.

Therefore, the basic principles of the 1969 Plan will be retained, but the procedures for implementation will have a few changes.

Experience gained in the tests conducted of local village development in the provinces of Ninh Thuan, Dinh Tuong, Long Khanh, Ba Xuyen, and Vinh Long in the past two years will be integrated into the 1970 VSD program, and thus the program explained in this Annex will be the sole existing program. This program will embody the best points of both former programs.

c. The projects of VSD for 1970, as in 1969, must benefit many families or the village/hamlet community as a whole, and be easy to implement, as opposed to such projects as would benefit only a few special interest groups. Thus people from all classes in the village should be motivated to participate in the program, including minority groups, refugees from Communism, Chieu Hoi returnees who are permanently resettled, and so forth.

This program must be opened wide for all people of good will, without discrimination between rich or poor, in order that both people who have property and people who can furnish labor are able to combine their capabilities and means to construct that which is in the common interest of their rural community.

d. In order to get off to a strong start in the 1970 program, it is necessary to begin considering and implementing the projects immediately. The prerequisites for success in the VSD program are the sincerity of every class of local government, and all types of cadre in supporting the plan, as well as the village and hamlet residents' determination to build a democratic, self-sufficient life.

e. The common provisions in this Annex can be applied to both the rural and urban areas. Such differences in detail as exist in applying the program in the urban, as opposed to the rural, areas will be explained in Annex XVI, Urban Programs.

This Annex (XI) will only be applied to those villages not proposed as urban areas. (See Annex XVI)

2. EXECUTION.

In comparison with 1969 the 1970 VSD program has the following differences:

a. Allocation and Use of Funds.

(1) No distinction will be made between villages with elected governments and villages with appointed governments. Every village will receive a minimum of 400,000 piasters. Villages of over 2,500 people will receive an additional 50,000 piasters for every 500 additional people.

(2) In 1970 there are only two categories of projects.

(a) Category 1: Not in excess of 100,000 piasters. This type can be approved and implemented by the village council and does not need the concurrence of higher authority. However, the village may request the province to give technical assistance if it considers this necessary.

(b) Category 2: Over 100,000 piasters. This type requires the approval of the province; however, either province or village may implement the project.

(3) Projects will not be arbitrarily divided as to category. Villages have the right to set their own priorities as between Category 1 and 2 projects.

All projects which are the result of public assemblies and discussions may be approved. The provisions which limited the use of funds for common use projects to one-third of the available funds during 1969 are hereby rescinded for 1970.

(4) In order to assist the unification of all the people without distinguishing between rich and poor, it must be understood that contributions by the people do not necessarily have to be monetary, but that some people may contribute just labor, material, or perhaps services. Furthermore, as a project benefits the entire village, the village may be flexible in the use of village funds to give further assistance to the project. In principle, the percentage furnished by the people and the percentage furnished by the government are to be equal;

however, the percentage to be furnished by the village in terms of both labor and material support of these projects will be determined by the provincial PDC. It must be flexible in making the determination of this percentage according to the local situation; that is, the capability as to manpower and resources of every village in the province must be determined after consultation with the Provincial People's Council, and be reported to the Central Government prior to 15 December 1969.

(5) We need to alert the field that the VSD program is not a permanent program and that in the following years it may be reduced. Therefore, provinces need to alert the people that they should not waste the resources of this program but, on the contrary, must protect and nourish it.

(6) Efforts will be made to solve the problems raised by agriculture credit during 1970, as agriculture credit is recognized as a high priority program for 1970.

b. The Conduct of Public Assemblies to Discuss Projects and Project Management

(1) Projects recommended by the people's groups must be forwarded to the Village Council within the first 20 days of each quarter. The number of people participating in the project must be clearly stated.

(2) The village council will set the priorities for the projects and will post in every hamlet a project list reflecting these priorities. This project list must clearly state the objectives of each project, the site where it will be implemented, the names of the participants, the expenditures involved, the contribution of each participant, and at the same time invite the people to participate in the general village meeting in order to discuss and agree on the projects.

(3) The general village meeting may be convened no earlier than three weeks and no later than four weeks after the posting of the project list.

The general meeting will be open to all village elders, common interest group representatives, and individual villagers. Recommendations to the Village Council will be determined by a majority vote of the villagers present. RD Cadre representatives should attend as observers so that they will be in a better position to assist in the implementation of those projects eventually selected by the Village Council. The Village Council has the authority to make the ultimate decision.

(4) The Special VSD Managing Board is abolished. The Village Council and the Village Administration Committee are responsible for the management of the VSD program.

The Economic and Finance Commissioner is responsible for bookkeeping and acts as Treasurer.

(5) Projects being implemented under the 1969 VSD program should not be interrupted, but should continue smoothly into the 1970 plan. Therefore, it is necessary to explain clearly to the people that the order

to stop signing checks on 20 December 1969 in the villages is only an administrative accounting device used at the end of the year. It must be explained that all of the funds furnished the village in 1969 will be retained in the village to be used in 1969 and into 1970.

(6) The Central Government will simplify to the maximum all administrative procedures such as reporting forms, and so forth, for 1970.

(7) All taxes, such as registration taxes, production taxes, taxes for licenses, etc., will not be applied to any project of a community development nature.

(8) Phase 6 of the 1969 VSD program is rescinded for 1970. This means that villages that have completed five phases within the 1969 program do not need to go through the same phases for 1970.

3. ORGANIZATION AND TASKING.

a. Province and District

(1) Starting immediately, the provinces should make a preliminary estimate of the funds necessary to organize seminars and other courses at province, district, village and hamlet levels in order that everyone thoroughly understands the VSD program.

(2) Provinces and districts are responsible to give assistance, as well as to supervise and follow up on the progress of these projects. They are absolutely forbidden to make any decisions counter to the aspirations of the people.

(3) Province and district technical services will provide technical guidance to the villages and the people's Project Groups.

b. Village and Hamlet

The Village Council, the Village Administration Committee, the Hamlet Management Board, and the various types of cadre have, in addition to their mission of ensuring security, a duty to provide guidance to the People's Project Groups in planning and implementing development projects, and at the same time to assist the group leaders in solving all problems related to administrative procedures, accounting, and material support.

4. INSPECTION

a. In order to insure the proper implementation of these projects the Provincial Council, after the new elections, will participate in inspection teams assigned by the provincial PDC. These teams are responsible to the Province PDC.

These inspection teams have the sole purpose of preventing malfeasance or corruption of any type that could bring harm to the VSD program. Thus, they are not to be used by province and district as a means to insert themselves into the implementation of the VSD projects.

b. Inspection groups from MORD will make regular visits to the villages and hamlets to supervise and inspect the implementation of the VSD projects.

Financial Appendix

to Annex XI

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1- As the new financial and accounting regulations do not authorize extension of the work scheduled or extension of expenditure-time, the Accounting Managers of the Imprest Funds of each year are only authorized to use the funds until 31 December and complete expense justification prior to 1 February of the following year.

2- In order to insure a proper execution of the budget and make this execution conform with current financial regulations, as well as to help the villages use up the fund provided for the 1969 Village Self Development Program, and based upon recommendations of MORC and the General Directorate of Budget and Foreign Aid, the following procedures are approved by the Prime Minister:

a- The Village will return to the Treasury the remaining sum of money in cash and justify the sum of money spent.

b- The Province will establish a new Imprest Fund for the new year with the money in cash left in the Imprest Fund of the previous year.

The execution procedures of the Province budget are quite simplified (the Province RD Budget has been assimilated), so, whether the above-mentioned work will be rapidly or slowly completed depends on the abilities and good-will of the personnel in charge. In particular, the two actions stated in Paragraphs a. and b. above must be urgently and simultaneously executed so that responsible personnel can use the appropriated sums of money of the new fund and return to the Treasury the remaining money in cash of the Imprest Fund of the previous year. Therefore, the village can continue to use the provided fund without wasting time to pay in the remaining money to the Treasury and then receive them again.

3- In order to help the Provinces execute these measures properly it is necessary to clearly and further explain about the execution of the two actions mentioned in paragraphs a. and b. above:

- The Accounting Manager of the Imprest Fund of the village will stop on 20 December 1969 issuing expense bills, and within the period from 20 December 1969 to 24 December 1969, the village must report to the Province the sum of money actually spent and the remaining sum of money of the fund (i. e., the remaining money in cash presently deposited at the Treasury added to the cash money still held by the Accounting Manager). The Accounting Manager must complete a report of actual expenses situation, and the remaining sums of money to be used for each project, on the form attached.

- Upon receipt of this report from the village, the Province will order the establishment of a new Imprest Fund (with the money in cash left by the Imprest Fund of the previous year) for this village under the RD Budget for 1970; a list of each sum of money appropriated for each project must be made as prescribed in column 5 of the report of the village's expenses situation so as to facilitate future justification by the Accounting Manager. At the same time, it should issue a money collect-

ing order so that the Accounting Manager can pay in the remaining sums of money of the Imprest Fund of the previous year to the Treasury.

- The Province will issue a check accompanied by a decision to establish a new Imprest Fund for the village and forward them to the Treasury on 1 January 1970.

For his part, the Accounting Manager must contact the Treasury concerning the use of the sum of money mentioned on this check to liquidate the previous year Imprest Fund money collecting order (the sum of money mentioned on the money collecting order must agree with that mentioned on the check).

- Beginning 1 January 1970, the Accounting Manager is authorized again to issue expense bills and incur expenses until the whole year's Imprest Fund is exhausted.

Remarks: a- The current expense bill block is still used.

b- The Accounting Manager must complete the justification of the previous year Imprest Fund's sums of money which were actually spent (the sum of money in column 4 mentioned in the report) before the deadline fixed in Paragraph 1 above (i. e., prior to 1 February 1970).

4- A circular explaining the readjustment of the budget occasioned by the Province's recent establishment of new Imprest Fund for the villages for 1970 will be issued soon by the General Directorate of Budget and Foreign Aid.

5- Each PFDC and MPDC will explain these procedures to the villages and guide them in the execution of the above-prescribed procedures, so that this program can continuously proceed and achieve results as expected.

6- Upon establishment of the new village accounts, each PFDC and MPDC will certify in writing (one copy) to MORD and to the CPDC for control.

Attachment: Reporting forms to be filled out for each village.

1970 PACIFICATION AND DEVELOPMENT PLAN

ANNEX XII

PROVINCE/MUNICIPAL COUNCIL DEVELOPMENT

1. PURPOSE.

The Province/Municipal Council Development Program is a political measure aiming at:

a. Opening a dialogue between the population and their representatives at provincial and municipal levels and between the latter and provincial/municipal authorities to directly contribute to the achievement of pacification objectives through encouragement of political mobilization in the anti-communist struggle.

b. Furnishing more authority to provincial/municipal councils and enhancing their prestige with the population by permitting these councils to decide on development projects initiated by themselves or by the population and to invite officials of provinces, municipalities, wards and villages to the meetings of the councils for consultation on the projects to be implemented.

2. PUBLICITY.

To meet the aspirations of the population, provincial/municipal councils should hold meetings in their respective wards, sub-wards and villages to explain clearly to the population the purposes and benefits of the program so that the latter can propose to provincial/municipal councils the projects to be carried out, if these are of public utility. There is no limitation as to their costs provided they reflect the aspirations of the population. Moreover, municipal/provincial councils should ask local information services to give wide publicity to the program so that people of all walks of life will be informed of it and propose projects to provincial/municipal councils through ward chiefs or village councils.

3. HOW TO EXAMINE PROJECTS.

Upon receipt of requests for implementation of projects, municipal/provincial councils shall have to meet immediately to examine the projects one by one as they are subject to approval by the majority of council members. However, whenever there is such a meeting, these councils should invite the representatives of provincial Pacification and Development Councils, technical agencies, representatives of different religions, political groups, student's parents, village chiefs, ward chiefs and sub-ward chiefs concerned to the meeting for consultation. Such projects as construction of schools, infirmaries etc. are approved only when appropriate technical agencies guarantee the supply of teachers or health workers so as to avoid the case of lack of personnel when the construction is completed.

4. HOW TO IMPLEMENT THE PROJECT.

All projects approved by provincial/municipal councils will be carried out by provincial Pacification and Development Councils according to the procedure of provincial/municipal development projects.

Depending on their respective capabilities, municipal/provincial Pacification and Development Councils may adopt one of these methods of implementation: State management; community development or call for bids.

5. PROCEDURES.

The procedures concerning project site inspection, checking and receiving of materials, operations, works and the drawing up of technical documents will follow the same procedures as those projects of Provincial/Municipal Development program.

6. REPORTING.

To facilitate close supervision, municipal/provincial Pacification and Development Councils should report to the Central Pacification and Development Council the details of every project after approval.

- a. Project: (brief description of the project)
- b. Location of the project:
- c. Fund of the project:
- d. Number of beneficiaries of the project.

Moreover, every month, provincial/municipal Pacification and Development Councils shall submit a report on the progress and expenditures of each project.

7. FUNDS.

To permit implementation of the above project, the Central Pacification and Development Council will provide to each province/municipality (except Saigon) a fund according to population and resources early in 1970. The funds established under this program will not be released to the Provinces and Municipalities until new elections are held in accordance with legislation now pending in the National Assembly.

1970 PACIFICATION AND DEVELOPMENT PLAN

ANNEX XIII

PROVINCE/MUNICIPAL DEVELOPMENT

1. GENERAL:

In 1970 the Central Pacification and Development Council will continue to provide funds to the provinces and cities for implementation of the Province/Municipal Development program. However, in order to obtain satisfactory results, the provinces and cities must carefully review their plan before forwarding their requests to the CPDC for approval and avoid the following deficiencies which were encountered during the past year:

- a. Request for many projects in excess of implementation capability.
- b. Estimated costs did not reflect current prices, thus causing a shortage of funds for implementation.
- c. Requests for changes in approved projects has caused delays.
- d. Some projects implemented under the Village Self-help Development programs duplicated by Province/Municipal Development Programs.
- e. The procedures of price inquiries, price evaluation, and approval of contracts or ordering of goods were not expeditiously carried out, thus delaying the implementation of projects.

2. PRIORITY ORDER FOR GRANTING PROJECT FUNDS:

Requests for Province/Municipal Development projects will be considered by the CPDC in the following priority:

- a. Public Works - New constructions or maintenance of village roads, inter-village roads, provincial roads, bridges, culverts, etc. . . .
- b. Agriculture
 - (1) Agricultural Hydraulics - digging, dredging of canals, construction of dams and dikes, etc. . . .
 - (2) Animal husbandry - Purchase medicines for disease prevention and treatment.
 - (3) Agriculture - Purchase insecticides.
 - (4) Fisheries - Construction of fish markets and fish harbors.
 - (5) Technical cadres - In 1970 the Central Government will not provide additional cadres; provincial cadres in Agricultural Hydraulics, Animal Husbandry, Agricultural Affairs, Land Reform and Fisheries

recruited in 1969 will be supervised and paid by the Ministry of Land Reform, Fisheries and Agricultural Development, but they will continue to serve the Pacification and Development Program as in the past.

- c. Education - Construction of secondary schools in district towns and villages where there are many pupils, on condition that the Ministry of Education agrees to provide the teachers.
- (1) The class-rooms in the hamlets will be selected by the people in public assemblies and will be built with Village Self-Help Development funds.
 - (2) The Ministry of Education will provide the teachers and the Central Pacification and Development Council will provide funds only for training, according to criteria as in 1969, to include:
 - (a) Training allowances for the teachers during 2 months.
 - (b) Transportation fees and training aids for the teachers.
 - (c) Allowances to the training staff for office supplies, and equipment.
- d. Rural Public Health - Construction of district and village dispensaries and maternities. The Ministry of Public Health will furnish Public Health Cadre to staff dispensaries and maternities.

3. PROJECT APPLICATION PROCEDURES.

Those provinces or cities wishing to undertake any of the above mentioned projects should make an application on the attached form to the Central Pacification and Development Council for each individual project. The application for each project should be submitted in triplicate, including a location map for each public works and irrigation project. Initial requests for top priority 1970 projects should be forwarded to the CPDC during October 1969 for subsequent review and approval in December. Projects proposed by the provinces or cities should meet all the following criteria:

- (a) They should benefit a pacification target area.
- (b) They should not be duplicated by the regular budget of a ministry.
- (c) They should meet the people's aspirations and contribute to their welfare and prosperity.
- (d) They should meet with the approval of the Provincial or City Council and the Province/Municipal Senior Advisor.
- (e) Their completion within the fiscal year should be guaranteed by the technical service.
- (f) They should obtain the pledge of the Province Chief or the Mayor to assure their security during and after their completion.

4. The appendices attached to this annex outline the ministerial programs for 1970 and the relationship to Province/Municipal Development.

APPLICATION FORM FOR APPROVAL OF PROVINCE OR CITY
DEVELOPMENT PROJECT

Province:

Project number:

Description of project (to describe concisely all technical characteristics)

The Provincial or City Council has approved of on.....

Location:

Within the national priority areas:

Within the provincial priority areas:

Out of the priority areas:

HES security level:

Estimate of recipients:

Estimate of expenditures:

Estimate of necessary materials:

Estimated required time for completion:

We affirm that this project does not duplicate any other project implemented under a different program.

Written in.....

Signature of the Chairman
of the Provincial or City Council

Signature of the Chairman of P&D
Council

Signature of the Technical
Services

Signature of the Provincial Advisor

Appendix I (Bridges and Roads) to Annex XIII (Province/Municipal Development) to 1970 Pacification and Development Plan

1. GENERAL.

The General Directorate of Civil Engineering is an agency of the Public Works Ministry. The function of this Directorate is to repair and build all land communication lines in the country. Up to now, this Directorate has set up:

- One Pacification and Development Bureau at the General Directorate of Civil Engineering;

- and five PD Bureaus at five Public Works Areas, namely Danang, Dalat, Nha Trang, Saigon, and Can Tho, which are in charge of follow-up of the program, supervision, and direction of civil engineering works under the Pacification and Development Program undertaken by each Province and Municipal Public Works Service.

a. Additionally, the General Directorate of Civil Engineering is responsible to do the following:

- (1) Represent the MPW at the CPDC for the pacification civil engineering program.
- (2) Supervise and direct the program.
- (3) Provide engineering equipment and machines to PW services and areas.
- (4) Solve difficulties and problems suggested by PD services and areas.
- (5) Review PD civil engineering plans and programs.

b. Public works areas are responsible to do the following:

- (1) Examine and endorse all public works documents in regard to technique;
- (2) Supervise and direct the program;
- (3) Represent the General Directorate of Civil Engineering at the CTZ/PDC to supervise, check, and receive materials and works within the scope and limit fixed by CPDC.
- (4) Provide and distribute engineering equipment and machines within the PW area's jurisdiction.

c. The Public Works Services are responsible to do the following:

- (1) Implement projects and programs with the cooperation of the provincial authorities and submit them to the province PDC for consideration.
- (2) Draw up technical documents and submit them to the competent authorities for consideration.
- (3) Establish administrative procedures for price inquiries and bidding invitations, and provide materials.
- (4) Effect all expenditures for materials and labor.
- (5) Exercise direct supervision over the work.

2. OBJECTIVES FOR 1970.

In 1970, the General Directorate of Civil Engineering will concentrate on the achievement of the following objectives:

a. Programs included in the Public Works Ministry budget.

Major repairs of national and interprovincial roads which have been reopened to traffic:

- (1) Macadamize, asphalt, and repair roads regularly.
- (2) Strengthen ferries.
- (3) Replace narrow iron bridges with capacity of less than 10 tons with wider bridges with capacity ranging from 35 tons to 45 tons so that trucks and armored cars can move easily.

b. Programs included in the Pacification and Development budget.

- (1) Repair roads and bridges constructed with PD budget since 1965 but presently in very bad condition.
- (2) Restore traffic on roads destroyed by the war which have been long closed to traffic.
- (3) Replace damaged or weakened bridges with bridges of larger capacity.

3. PROJECTS for 1970.

a. Provincial development.

Reconstruction and large scale repair of provincial roads, inter-village roads, and village roads through the following works:

- (1) Ballast damaged sections of roadbeds.
- (2) Wider road surfaces according to the set standard, i. e., six meters wide.
- (3) Macadamize and asphalt the whole road surface.
- (4) Reconstruct broken bridges.
- (5) Replace old and unsolid steel bridges with capacity of less than 5 tons with new 2RES steel bridges with capacity of more than 20 tons.

b. Village development.

Reconstruct, and make large scale repair of inter hamlet roads through the following works:

- Ballast and macadamize the road surface 4m wide with laterite or gravel.

- Install additional sewers, and replace wooden bridges with steel bridges.

c. Saigon outskirts, province towns, and city development.

- (1) Construct or enlarge belt roads of the urban districts in order to provide access to densely populated areas.

(2) Install a system of sewers in the urban districts for the purpose of improving public sanitation.

(3) Make large-scale repair and enlargement of urban roads.

(4) Construct stone terracing to protect canal banks in urban districts from erosion.

4. CAPABILITIES.

Based on the results achieved last year, the PD Civil Engineering Program should be divided as follows:

a. Portion of the work to be undertaken by each Provincial Public Works Service.

(1) Under direct State control.

(a) Macadamize and asphalt, 6 kms.

(b) Major repairs: ramming, patching up with stone, asphalt, 10 kms.

(c) Repair steel bridges: 4 bridges.

(d) Building new Eiffel bridges: 5 bridges.

(e) Embanking and covering with gravel: 5 kms.

b. By awarding the whole work to contractors.

(f) Covering with stone, and asphalt: 10 kms.

(g) Installing sewers: 3,000 ms.

(2) Portion of the work undertaken by VN or allied forces engineer units.

In addition to the capabilities of municipal and provincial PW Services, the provincial and municipal government should apply to VN or US engineer units for assistance in some civil engineering works. However, technical dossiers will be made by local PW Services. The materials will be provided by provincial and municipal governments depending upon the requirements of each project.

Appendix II (Electricity) to Annex XIII (Province/Municipal Development) to 1970 Pacification and Development Plan.

1. GENERAL.

Vietnam Electricity Company is an autonomous organization having the duty to manage electricity agencies or enterprises assigned by the Government of Vietnam. It also has the duty to set up and construct facilities exploiting electrical energy. Consequently, Vietnam Electricity Company has contributed a very important part to the GVN Pacification and Development Plan by conducting programs for increasingly developing electrical energy in Saigon area and in different localities.

2. OBJECTIVES IN 1970.

In 1970, Vietnam Electricity Company will pay particular attention to the achievement of the following objectives:

- Development and improve electric energy in Saigon area and in different localities in order to end the situation in which electric current is cut off quite often.

- Set up additional electricity services.

- Electrify crowded districts, villages, and hamlets.

3. PLAN SCHEDULED FOR 1970.

a. In Saigon area and suburbs:

- Provide electrical energy for industrial enterprises to develop our national economy.

- Set up 15KV middle voltage wires to provide electricity from the Capital to the suburbs.

- Electrify all districts, villages and hamlets adjacent to the above voltage wires.

b. In provinces:

(1) Set up additional Electricity Services in the following provinces:

Quang Tri	Binh Long	Kien Phong
Phu Bon	Long Khanh	Kien Giang
Quang Duc	Hau Nghia	Con Son
Phuoc Long	Kien Tuong	

(2) Increase and develop electrical energy for Electricity Services by:

(a) Building new electric plants (with an expenditure of 24,000,000\$VN).

(b) Enlarging existing electric plants and increasing electric power.

(c) Setting up 15KV middle voltage wires to minimize the shortage of electrical energy and also to modernize existing distribution systems.

This task includes the additional establishment of 15, 200KV generators, 29, 400 KW generators, 9 voltage boosting machines with 250KVA, and 33 voltage boosting machines with 500KVA. This work also includes the establishment of 190Kms for 15KV middle voltage wires, 263 Kms for low voltage wires, and some low voltage machines with a total electric power of 43, 700KVA. The total expenditure for these tasks are 3, 361, 000\$US and 383, 150\$VN.

(3) In districts, towns, villages and hamlets. Vietnam Electricity Company will realize four rural areas to be electrified remaining in the Pacification and Development Plan and 8 areas in the electrification program of refugee centers. Moreover, Vietnam Electricity Company will help districts, villages, and hamlets develop electrification by selling, with installment payment, the machines of 30KW, and 50KW when requested.

4. PLAN FOR LONG-RANGE DEVELOPMENT BEGINNING 1970.

a. In Saigon Capital and suburbs:

(1) Set up the electric plant with 2 x 66 MW electric power at Thu-Duc.

(2) Repair the hydraulic pressure tube at the Danhim Plant and rebuild 230KV wires from Song Pha to Thu-Duc.

(3) Set up 66KV wire connecting Cho-Lon, Tan An, and My Tho (5 Kms long) and 2 transformer stations with 66/15KV and 6MVA.

b. In localities.

(1) Set up a thermo-electric plant with 33 MV in Can Tho, and establish a 66KV high voltage system in the Cuu Long Delta.

(2) Set up a 66KV high voltage wire system connecting Song Pha, Cam Ranh, and Nha Trang (90Kms long) and transformer stations to provide electric power for these centers.

Appendix III (Water Supply) to Annex XIII (Province/Municipal Development) to 1970 Pacification and Development Plan

1. GENERAL:

The primary and permanent mission of the Water Supply Directorate of the Ministry of Public Works is the supply of adequate water to people throughout the country, except those in Saigon Capital, from urban to local and remote areas, from High Land to Salt-Water Regions such as the Western Region of South Vietnam. In parallel with the Pacification and Development Plan, the Water Supply Directorate, in 1970, will use a great part of its authorized fund for supplying adequate water to the people in rural areas.

2. OPERATIONAL PROGRAM:

The 1970 Operational Program of the Water Supply Directorate includes the following objectives:

a. Strengthen and improve all existing water systems to increase the quantity of adequate water to be supplied to the people from urban to rural areas.

b. Continue digging more deep drinking water wells in salt-water areas to search for sound drinking water to be supplied to the people.

3. IMPLEMENTATION PLAN:

In order to implement the two aforementioned objectives, the Water Supply Directorate will do the following:

a. In Urban Areas:

(1) Continue to construct the water system in Can Tho. This program was started in 1969 and will be completed sometime in 1971.

(2) Develop water systems in Pleiku, Quang Ngai, Phan Thiet, Go Cong, and Sadec provinces, and Nha Trang City to satisfy the Water Supply requirements therein.

b. In Rural Areas:

(1) Dig deep drinking water wells in 12 locations to include Tan Phat, Long Dien, Phuoc Hai, Phuoc Tinh, Ha Tien, Tri Ton, Tinh Bien, Ba Tri, Can Giuoc, Trung Chanh, Thuan Tri, and Don Duong.

(2) Install water pumps, water pipes, build reservoirs and public-used water taps in the 12 aforementioned locations.

(3) Build new water plants to replace the old ones in four locations: O-Mon, My Luong, Binh Minh, and Tan Thach.

(4) Improve the existing water plants to increase the quantity of water to be supplied to the people in Cai Lay, Cai Be, Cho Moi, Thot Not, Tan Chau, and Ben Luc Districts.

(5) Repair all existing water systems throughout the country.

Appendix IV (Postal Service) to Annex XIII (Province/Municipal Development) to 1970 Pacification and Development Plan

In the development objectives of the Pacification and Development Plan, the Ministry of Communications, Post, Telegraph, and Telephone has no plan directly related to the rural people except postal service.

In 1970, attention will be paid to the extension of the postal service to the rural areas in order to effectively serve a large mass of population living in Villages and Hamlets on the communication and information field.

1. REAL SITUATION.

The present situation of the Post Administration in Vietnam is as follows:

a. Province Towns: all Province Towns have their Post Service.

b. District Towns: among the existing 241 Districts throughout the Republic of Vietnam territory, there are: 43 Districts with Post Offices, 147 Districts with Post stations, and 51 Districts without Post stations, that is 21.57% of District have not a Post Administration representative.

c. Villages: There are 1,376 Village Post stations established in the 2,130 Villages censused out of a total of 2,500 Villages that is about 45% of Villages have not a postal organization.

2. PLAN PROJECTED FOR 1970.

a. District level. The Ministry of Communications and PTT will establish 51 additional Post Stations which will be managed by private individuals.

In the present time the Government cannot establish Post Offices because the monthly expenditures for each of them amount at least to 15,000VN\$ excluding the cost for building offices or renting houses. In the future, as soon as the budget situation allows, all existing Post Stations will be gradually transformed into Post Offices. On the other side, the recruitment of a District Post Station manager is quite difficult because the present monthly wage for a manager is too low (1,500VN\$ per month). Therefore, in order to attract people attention and facilitate the recruitment of personnel, the Ministry of Communications and PTT has recommended an increase of the monthly wage of 1,500VN\$ to 3,000VN\$ for the three first years of service, and after three years of service the monthly wage of a Post Station manager will amount to 3,500VN\$.

b. Village level: In 1970, the Ministry of Communications and PTT will establish 1124 additional Village Post Stations for the remaining Villages. Presently, Village Post Stations are managed by the Village Administrative Secretary, and incoming mails and newspapers and magazines are kept at the Village Post Station instead of being delivered to concerned individuals at their homes.

In order to improve this situation, in 1970 the Ministry of Communications and PTT will recommend an increase of the Village Post Station manager's monthly wage from 400VN\$ to 1,000VN\$ so that he can hire a man to deliver mails at home for the convenience of the

people. In addition, the Ministry of Communications and PTT will authorize Village Post Stations to sell post stamps so that this manager can be entitled to a commission based on the number of sold stamps.

It is hoped that the rural Postal Service will be improved with this 1970 program of the Ministry of Communications and PTT.

Appendix V (Construction) to Annex XIII (Province/Municipal Development) to 1970 Pacification and Development Plan

The role of the General Directorate of Construction in the Pacification and Development Plan covers two points:

1. Plan vital areas (rural, urban) on which the urban rehabilitation and construction work will be focused based on the following essential criteria:

- a. The density of population.
- b. Locality close to important communication axes.
- c. Locality close to military and political centers.
- d. Locality close to economic installations.

2. Support the work of constructing administrative, educational, sanitary and social facilities.

1. The program of studies and implementing city and rural planning projects for 1970.

a. 1970 First Quarter:

- (1) Search for documents related to city and rural development.
- (2) Study and examine on the spot the general situation of these vital areas on which we can focus the rehabilitation work.

b. 1970 Second Quarter:

- (1) Study planning projects based on the set forth essential criteria so as to timely solve present requirements.
- (2) Anticipate programs for future development.

c. 1970 Third Quarter:

- (1) Coordinate related agencies so as to assign responsibilities in implementing rehabilitation planning projects.
- (2) Work out programs of work based on priority order.
- (3) Amend planning projects based on realistic requirements (if any).

2. Program of Supporting Local Revolutionary Development Tasks.

a. Participate in survey and study of, and express views on, self-help projects and village and hamlet economic development projects.

b. Study the position and boundaries; provide model planning projects of ordinary works, such as school, medicine distributing station, small dispensary, market, etc.

c. Work out plans and technical documents to carry out works of technical and expenditure importance.

Appendix VI (Public Health) to Annex XIII (Municipal/Municipal Development) to 1970 Pacification and Development Plan

I. GENERAL.

a. Role of the Ministry of Health. The Ministry of Health is responsible for the protection and development of health for the urban, suburban, and rural people through prophylactic and therapeutic measures. This Ministry has installations, specialized personnel, and facilities to perform this task.

b. Importance: The protection and development of the people's health has a special importance in both wartime and peacetime. Such an operation will contribute to the creation for every citizen of a sound body to stand against aggression and to build the nation, and especially constitutes itself at present a means to win more people's heart. This is indispensable for the anti-communist fight and freedom protection.

c. Relationship between the Health Program and the 1970 Pacification and Development Plan's One Principle and Eight Objectives:

(1) The Community Cooperation principle is an essential factor of the health program. The people's understanding and response will help the health program develop far and wide. Their support and participation will help the Health program achieve its objective soon.

(2) The government agencies' assistance also is very indispensable for providing the program with a good atmosphere and more facilities as well as for developing medical operations.

2. OBJECTIVES.

Ministry of Public Health's Objectives included in the 1970 Pacification and Development Plan.

Protect and develop the people's health by:

a. Forming, especially improving, all Mobile Health Teams based on the capabilities of Health Services so as to push ahead medical operations from Province Health Service and District Health Section down to villages and hamlets.

b. Anticipating personnel strength, instruments, medicines, and facilities for the evacuation of the injured.

c. Consolidating health installations:

(1) District: Building new installations after the standardized model for those districts which have not yet any, or have temporary installations which do not really meet all urgent and real medical demands.

- Developing and maintaining all existing installations

(2) Village: Building new installations after the standardized model for those villages which do not have any medical installations to meet urgent demands. Paying attention to villages in district with developed and stable Health Sections. Because only those consolidated Health Sections are apt to support the establishment of new installations as well as their operations in subordinate villages.

- Maintaining, developing, and providing those installations with supplementary instruments through projects under the 1970 Village Self Development Program.

(3) Hamlet:

- (a) Restoring the operation of maternity wards and dispensaries so far closed down for security reason.
- (b) Repairing and maintaining existing installations.
- (c) Installing medical chests for Hamlets considered as necessary.

d. Pushing ahead the sanitation drive. Local Health Services will increase sanitation activities since they are key factors to help the people live a long and sound life:

- (1) Clean, dry, and aerated dwelling houses.
- (2) Pure drinking water.
- (3) Hygienic latrines.

Garbage, remnants, and corpses should be buried or cremated properly,

- (4) Vaccination to prevent plague and contagious diseases.
- (5) Health education.

e. Increase of facilities for:

(1) Medical Installations: Request for more medical installations should be based on real requirements and priority order, local security situation and its prospect, as well as the operations of these installations. Therefore, the choice of location is very important.

- (2) District Maternity Dispensary. (Prefabricated or built houses).

In 1970, the Ministry of Public Health will consolidate District Health Sections (District Maternity dispensaries) as starting points in support of villages and hamlets. Each administrative district will have a standard District Maternity Dispensary. The necessary credits is estimated at 4,000,000VN\$. 26 installations are planned to be built for the 1970 Pacification and Development Plan.

(3) Village Maternity Dispensary. (Pre-fabricated or build houses).

In 1970, only should those Districts with a consolidated Health Section think of building more installations at village level. However, concerned villages must have real requirements and meet the following conditions:

(a) Be a secured village with a population between 4,000 and 10,000.

(b) Be located at least three kilometers far from the medical installations (Maternity ward, medicine distributing station).

(c) Be located near important administrative centers, or economic centers, or communication axes, or inside the defense belt.

(d) Village where rural midwives, medic cadres, and laborers can be recruited. The credit is estimated at 1,500,000VN\$. 59 installations are planned to be built for the 1970 Pacification and Development Plan.

(4) Medical Chest: Medical chest will be supplied to relatively secured villages of hamlets having each more than 500 inhabitants. These villages or hamlets should be at least two kilometers far from the medical installations.

(5) Personnel: There exist in almost all administrative Districts the Health Section's activities, so the personnel strength will not be anticipated (according to the table of personnel) for newly built medical installations at district level. If, because of service requirements the Ministry of Public Health will consider the recruitment of additional personnel as is customary. However, each district newly organized installation will be provided with two additional District medic cadres for reinforcement of Mobile Health Teams. In 1970, the Ministry of Public Health only provide for funds included in this Ministry National Budget to pay right at the beginning of this year the salary for personnel such as rural midwives, medic cadres, laborers, and Hamlet medic cadre serving at newly organized installations, and at newly installed medical chests. For budgetary limitations the General Directorate of National Budget and Foreign Aid approves only a 10,000,000VN\$. to pay the personnel. In addition, the Ministry of Public Health will provide each village newly organized maternity dispensary with three personnel (one rural midwife, one medic cadre, and one laborer), and each medical chest, with one hamlet medic cadre.

(6) Facilities:

(a) Medical supplies.

1. Each District newly-organized maternity dispensary with a M. I. D. set.

2. Each village newly-organized maternity dispensary with a VH/MD set.

3. Each hamlet, with a wooden chest to contain medicines.

(b) Other equipments (wooden furniture, blanket, mosquito net, mat, kerosene, soap) will be provided by the Ministry of Public Health.

(c) Trilambrettas: CPDC plans to provide each District newly built installation with one Trilambretta for the Mobile Health Team as a means of transportation for operational purposes and evacuation of the injured.

Ministry of Public Health's other Objectives.

In addition to the medical objectives stipulated in the 1970 Pacification and Development Plan. The Ministry of Public Health also has other objectives related to medical activities at:

- Province General Medical Centers and hospitals.

- Health programs such as Anti-Tuberculosis Program, mother and child protection, anti-leprosy, nutrition, anti-venereal diseases programs, etc. All these programs will indirectly support the 1970 Pacification and Development Plan.

3. EXECUTION.

a. Concept:

- (1) Lay emphasis on real requirements.
- (2) Execute the plan properly and score realistic achievements.

b. Use of Personnel:

- (1) Management of personnel and duty assignment should be properly carried out.
- (2) Recruitment of additional personnel should be based on absolute necessity (including newly-built installations).

Reason: The 1970 Budget may be very limited.

Appendix VII (Education) to Annex XIII (Province/Municipal Development) to 1970 Pacification and Development Plan

1. GENERAL.

The Ministry of Education is responsible for developing the national culture and raising the intellectual standard of the people in the cities, suburban areas, and countryside.

This function is as important in wartime as in peacetime. It consists of turning a mere inhabitant into a sound citizen with a good social and political background in both material and moral fields.

To achieve this end, the following elements are needed:

- The response and support of the population.
- Assistance from various government agencies to facilitate the implementation of works.

2. OBJECTIVES.

a. Objectives of the 1970 PD Plan.

(1) Recruitment of Hamlet Teachers:

So far, the Ministry of Education has authorized the rural areas to recruit hamlet teachers having only an elementary education degree in cases where there are no applications meeting higher educational requirements, such as the Elementary Certificate, and having graduated from a junior high school. If the foregoing conditions must be lowered or particular exemptions must be bestowed, separate requests will be made in each individual case and submitted to the Ministry of Education for consideration.

(2) Training of Hamlet Teachers.

The expenses for the training of hamlet teachers will be covered by CPDC as in 1969. The expenses are as follows:

- Training allowances for teachers for two months.
- Transportation fees and training aids for teachers.
- Allowances for the lecturing board, office supplies, and teaching equipment.

Each Provincial Elementary Education Service will supply lecturers with a training syllabus.

(3) With regard to the salaries of hamlet teachers for 1970, the Ministry of Education will be responsible for financing as agreed at the recent Inter-Ministerial meeting (See Minutes 1052/PThT/BDXD/PT, 5 July 1969).

(4) The construction of hamlet school-rooms will depend upon decisions of the villagers under the Village Self Development program.

For the construction of high schools at district and village towns having many pupils, necessary funds will be granted by the CPDC, while the Ministry of Education will provide teachers only.

Actually, CPDC has already planned expenditures for the building of 125 classrooms for secondary schools:

(a) Priority 1: Localities where security is restored, but school facilities were heavily damaged and not yet reconstructed.

(b) Priority 2: Those areas known as insecure or having a poor population, but with numerous pupils who have not enough schools.

(c) Priority 3: For areas having a low ratio of pupils ready to enter the 1st grade of the public junior high school (under 40%), the construction conditions will be as follows:

- A building site of at least 2,000 m² must be available.

- Construction must be carried out under USAID specifications, which may be changed to a certain extent by the local construction service.

b. Long Term Objectives of the Ministry of Education.

(1) Repair and construct school facilities in the Saigon Prefecture, province capitals, district, and village towns.

(2) Establish in every province a normal school to train elementary education teachers.

(3) Recruit additional students for the intensive training course of the Faculty of Pedagogy.

(4) Continue to promote the eradication of illiteracy in both the cities and the countryside.

(5) Develop and strengthen night classes, which are now regarded as pilot ones for needy pupils.

(6) Delete from the Secondary Education Program minor living languages beginning in the 1969-1970 school year.

3. OTHER PROJECTS.

a. Turn all universal elementary schools into community ones.

b. Set up additional high schools, and transform a number of existing ones into comprehensive secondary schools.

c. Gradually eliminate useless examinations costly to the national budget.

d. Plan for the realization of a 12 consecutive year educational curriculum from elementary education through secondary education.

e. Modify the educational program, especially as regards scientific and mathematical study subjects, to meet the requirements of our present modern area.

f. See Annex VIII for further details on education development.

1970 PACIFICATION AND DEVELOPMENT PLAN

ANNEX XIV

LAND REFORM

1. GENERAL.

In 1970, the Land Reform Program of the Republic of Vietnam will be centered on promoting the implementation and achievement of maximum results in making poor farmers and share croppers become small landlords in compliance with government land reform policy. It will be carried-out throughout the country on a larger scale based on the "Land-To-Tillers" Bill when it is endorsed by the Legislature and promulgated by the RVN President.

2. MISSION.

In making poor farmers and share croppers become small landlords, the operations of the Ministry of Land Reform and Agriculture and Fishery Development in 1970 aim at achieving the distribution of French owned lands and expropriated lands to the poor farmers, as well as executing within the shortest time the new law concerning land reform immediately after it is promulgated. Following are the tasks scheduled for 1970:

a. Distribution of French-owned Lands and Expropriated Lands.

In early 1969, 147,210 hectares of the French-owned lands and expropriated lands have not been sold and distributed to poor farmers. The 1969 Pacification and Development Plan, planned to complete the distribution of these lands. However, the Land Reform Seminar in early June 1969 came to a conclusion that the distribution of these types of lands could not be completed in 1969 because most of the French-owned lands and expropriated lands are located in unsecure areas. The distribution of the remaining lands will be urgently continued in the 1970 Pacification and Development Plan through the following phases:

- (1) First half of 1970: 50,000 hectares.
- (2) Second half of 1970: To be determined later based on results of the first phase.

b. Adjustment of Land Illegally Occupied for Cultivation.

Governmental lands illegally occupied for cultivation are scatteringly located. However, the distribution of these lands must depend on the operational techniques. Therefore, the adjustment of 20,000 hectares of illegally-occupied land in 1970 is planned as follows:

- (1) First half of 1970 : 10,000 hectares.
- (2) Second half of 1970 : To be determined later based on results of the first phase.

c. Distribution of Land in the Land Development Centers and Resettlement Camps:

Based on the operational capabilities of the Land Services at the Land Development Centers and Resettlement Camps, the survey and distribution of this Land in II, III, and IV CTZ's is planned for 1970 as follows:

- (1) First half of 1970: 5,000 hectares.
- (2) Second half of 1970: To be determined later based on results of the first phase.

d. Montagnard Land Survey.

Decree 76-CCDD/CN, Montagnard Land Survey, was already promulgated on 15 July 1969. This task was started and is now under implementation. In 1970 The Land Agency has planned to survey 20,000 hectares of Montagnard land in nine provinces to include Binh Dinh, Dalat, Tuyen Duc, Kontum, Lam Dong, Long Khanh, Ninh Thuan, Pleiku, Darlac and Phu Bon, in which many ethnic minority people are living.

e. Making Poor Farmers Become Small Landlords in Compliance with the Governmental Land Reform Policy.

The Land Reform Bill has been passed by the House of Representatives and it will be promulgated very soon. Consequently, a program for distribution of 200,000 hectares of land to tillers in 1970 must be scheduled based on the message read by the President at the Session of Congress on 6 October 1969.

The first half of 1970 is the first phase of implementing the task. During this period, preparatory operations such as propaganda and popularization, and training of cadres should be done. Therefore, the distribution of land is carefully planned as follows:

- (1) First half of 1970: 80,000 hectares
- (2) Second half of 1970: To be determined later based on results of the first phase.

3. EXECUTION.

a. Concept.

(1) In order to bring early success to the Land Reform Programs, the receipt of applications from the poor farmers and the issuance of land titles to them must be performed immediately at the village level. Therefore, procedures for the issuance of land titles must be simplified, and more powers must be given to local authorities.

(2) The land reform will be really successful only when new small landlords have sufficient means for production to increase their income. All agriculture and fishery development programs should actively and effectively support the poor farmers becoming property owners.

(3) The land reform is a sharp instrument to win over the enemy in the coming political struggle period. Therefore, more coordination and active support are required from many ministries so as to achieve the maximum results in a minimum of time.

b. Organization.

Based on the above concept, the land reform implementation must be well organized at the village, province and central levels in accordance with the following division of duties:

c. Division of Work.

(1) Work to be done by village:

(a) In villages with Village Administrative Committees, the Agriculture and Land Reform Commissioner of the Village Administrative Committee is responsible to motivate and guide poor farmers to make applications for land. Village Chiefs will certify all applications, and preside over meetings of the Land Distribution Committees in order to consider poor farmers' applications and make decisions for the distribution of land to farmers;

(b) In villages with much land to be distributed (designated by the Land General Directorate) the Village Chief additionally will be assigned a Village Land Correspondent in order to assist the Agriculture and Land Reform Commissioner;

(c) In villages with provisional administrative committees, the finance commissioner will replace the Agriculture and Land Reform Commissioner;

(d) In the three aforementioned cases, RDC teams will assign some cadres to the Village Administrative Committee to assist the Agriculture and Land Reform Commissioner (or Finance Commissioner) and the Village Land Correspondent to receive applications from poor farmers, coordinate operations such as conducting

propaganda, and give guidance and information to poor farmers who are living in this village but tilling land in another one;

(e) Village Information Cadres will help to widely popularize, by all forms of information, the Land Reform Law as dictated in the plan of the Province Land Reform Popularization Committee. Particularly, village information cadres will help understand the reactions of the people and VC propaganda activities among the poor farmers;

(f) On receipt of land titles, village chiefs together with the Village Agriculture and Land Reform Commissioner, Village Land Correspondents and RD Cadres should immediately distribute them to concerned poor farmers;

(g) Village Agricultural Affairs Committees will determine the average productivity of land in villages.

(2) Work to be Done by Province:

Province Chiefs are responsible to carry out supporting tasks, and coordinate activities to help the Land Reform Program achieve success.

(a) The Province Chief must instruct Deputy District Chiefs to follow up and provide support insuring security for the tasks being carried out in the District;

(b) The Province Land Service will push and follow up the program, and also provide support for the Village Land Distribution Committees in all fields;

(c) The Province Information Service and JUSPAO manage information activities as scheduled to encourage the tillers to submit applications for the purchase of land;

(d) Provincial authorities will have Village Land Distribution Committees formed at the Villages where the tasks are in progress, and form a Province Land Distribution Committee to consider the cases which could not be settled by the Village Land Distribution Committee;

(e) The Province Chief and the Land Service Chief will do their best to distribute immediately those land titles still on hand at the Province or at the Service Headquarters. This year, those land titles which will be forwarded by Central authorities to provinces must be distributed immediately to concerned tillers (except for the case when Central Authorities want to attend the land titles distribution ceremony at the locality, after timely notification to the concerned Province).

(3) To be Done by CTZ:

The representatives of the Ministry of Land Reform and Agriculture and Fishery Development at the CTZ PDC do the following:

(a) Follow the Land Reform tasks being carried out in the zone;

(b) Make recommended distribution of means and personnel to those Provinces where heavy land reform tasks should be done;

(c) Understand and solve the problems which hinder the land distribution tasks;

(d) Regularly contact the Province Chief and Province CORDS to promote the land reform tasks;

(e) If necessary, help the Province Land Reform Popularization Committee promote the popularization and propaganda programs;

(f) Report to the Ministry of Land Reform and Agriculture and Fishery Development the operational progress and difficulties and problems so that this Ministry can solve them immediately.

(4) Tasks to be Done by Central Agencies:

(a) The Ministry of Interior will instruct the Province Chiefs to assume the responsibility of carrying out the land reform tasks in their localities;

(b) The Ministry of Information and the Ministry of Revolutionary Development will coordinate with the Ministry of Land Reform and Agriculture and Fishery Development to expedite the popularization of the Land Reform Program by printing leaflets and posters, organizing radio broadcasts and TV shows, as well as spreading, in all forms, pertinent information to townfolk and country-folk.

(c) The Ministry of Defense will coordinate with the Ministry of Land Reform and Agriculture and Fishery Development to do the following:

- 1- Settle detached technical personnel requirements;
- 2- Satisfy requirements for aerial photographs of villages and hamlets;
- 3- Agree to the use and supply of U. T. M. grid military maps;

- 4- Instruct the Geography Directorate to supply aerial photos to the Land General Directorate, when requested;
- 5- Instruct the Political Warfare General Department to make the Armed Forces aware of the Land Reform Program and train our soldiers for this task.

(d) The Ministry of Economy and the Ministry of Land Reform and Agriculture and Fishery Development will establish a committee for timely fixing of the paddy cost so as to appropriately indemnify landowners.

(e) The Ministry of Revolutionary Development will instruct the Province RDC Control Groups to energetically support the Land Reform Program by wholeheartedly helping the Village and Hamlet officials in performing their land reform tasks as stipulated in the paragraph entitled "Tasks to be Done by Village."

(f) The Ministry for Development of Ethnic Minorities must set in order the legal status of the tillage boundaries in the Montagnard Villages. This is a technical task that the Ministry of Land Reform and Agriculture and Fishery Development must do in its program of land survey for the Highlander compatriots.

4. PREPARATION OF PLANS. See Annex XVIII.

5. COORDINATION.

In the implementation of the Land Reform Program, it is necessary to coordinate closely with the Ministry of Interior, Ministry of Information, Ministry of Defense, Ministry of Economy, Ministry of Revolutionary Development, and Ministry for Development of Ethnic Minorities as indicated in paragraph 3 above.

6. REPORTS. See Annex XVIII.

1970 PACIFICATION AND DEVELOPMENT PLAN

ANNEX XV

DEVELOPMENT OF ETHNIC MINORITIES

1. GENERAL.

From antiquity to modern times the Highlands with their perilous mountain ranges have traditionally provided many places for the training, recruiting and equipping of soldiers who then went forth to perform many brilliant feats in our nation's history. But at the same time, these mountainous regions have provided impregnable redoubt for guerrillas, spies and international smuggling.

Control of the Highlands and the treacherous mountainous regions is absolutely essential to both national defense and pacification and development.

To reach this objective necessitates winning the cooperation of the Montagnards.

The some one million Montagnards are a vital force to be used in local security and intelligence as well as in pacification and the restoration of peace and tranquility.

We must mobilize this bloc of people.

The plan for developing the Highlanders has the exclusive objective of solving the many differences existing in language, culture, and customs between the Montagnards themselves, not to mention the differences between the Montagnards and the lowland Vietnamese.

In other words, this is not a special plan designed for the highlands, but it is only a recommended outline aiming to guide the executors of the plan to flexibly implement the program according to the special human and geographic factors of Montagnard areas in order to make the program more effective and achieve maximum results.

a. Community Cooperation Principle.

The threefold Community Cooperation principle is as follows:

- Cooperation among the people.
- Cooperation between the people and government.
- Cooperation among government agencies.

This threefold Community Cooperation principle must be strictly and properly applied in the highlands.

b. Sense of Community.

The Community Cooperation principle requires a sense of community.

The cooperation among people, among groups of people, and among tribes of ethnic minorities whose dialects, cultures, standards of living, traditions, and customs are different from one another should be carried out in such a way that a community cooperation can be eventually developed.

Following are three suggested basic operational principles which aim to develop this sense of community.

(1) Apply equally all plans initiated by the Government for all localities.

(2) Make maximum use of existing ethnic minority personnel involved in pacification and development programs, paramilitary organizations or units, administrative or technical agencies in provinces and districts.

(3) Respect the Second Republic Constitution and apply Decree Law 33/67, 29 August 1967. The Montagnard Pacification and Development Program should be carried out based on the special statute for the ethnic minorities promulgated in Decree Law 33/67, 29 August 1967, and the Second Republic Constitution particularly Articles 2 and 24 pertaining to ethnic minorities.

2. MISSION.

Implement the Montagnard Affairs Policy in the highlands, insure the continuity and development of the plans under execution in the highlands, promote the reconstruction of Montagnard villages and hamlets, strengthen the Montagnard administrative machinery, and step up the distribution of land and make montgnard farmers owners of their lands.

3. EXECUTION.

a. Concept. Make maximum use of STRDC Groups, ethnic minority officials and cadres in the pacification, reconstruction, and development of montagnard villages and hamlets. Properly and logically assign ethnic minority commanders to guide their compatriots through the intermediary of their national leaders, i. e., the local talented, virtuous, and venerable persons. Flexibly apply the criteria of the programs, according to local situations and conditions. Understand and accept that the difference in languages and cultures is a fact to be taken into account while solving ethnic minority problems.

b. Organization.

(1) Central Level.

(a) The Central Pacification and Development Council (CPDC) has the Minister for Development of Ethnic Minorities as a permanent member.

(b) The Central Pacification and Development Coordinating Center (CPDCC).

The Assistant to the Minister for DEM, in charge of plans is MDEM representative at this CPDCC.

(2) CTZ Level.

The Directors of I, II and III CTZ DEM Directorates are members of respective CTZ PD Council.

(3) Province Level.

The DEM Service Chief is a member of the Province PD Council (in 24 provinces only).

(4) Son Thon RD Cadres.

In 24 Provinces where our ethnic minority compatriots are residing there are 108 STRDC Groups including 7,078 cadres, who are operating under the direct command of respective local STRDC Managing Boards. The DEM Service Chief is responsible for the STRDC Managing Board activities in general.

(5) Montagnard Vocational Training Center.

Pleiku Truong Son Training Center will be reorganized into Montagnard Vocational Training Center.

c. Fundamental points.

(1) Security.

(a) Study a way to more effectively use minority people for intelligence information collection.

(b) The National Police will recruit local ethnic minority people and assign them to montagnard village or enlist them into police field forces to operate in localities.

(c) Equip the ethnic minority People's Self-Defense Groups with weapons.

(d) Study means to establish air and artillery support systems and rapid reinforcement for the villages and hamlets.

(e) Use highland Regional Forces units to destroy enemy supply systems, communication-liaison network, exterminate guerrilla teams, and conduct reconnaissance patrol operations and determine enemy regular units' operational locations.

(2) Village and Hamlet Administration.

(a) Concentrate efforts to carry out elections in montagnard villages and hamlets, training and support to montagnard village and hamlet officials.

(b) Promote self-development in the framework of present Self-Development programs.

(c) Determine the extent of tillable lands for montagnard villages and hamlets. Expedite the land distribution program, grant land ownership to make montagnard farmers owners of their lands.

(d) Protect the highlanders' farming lands.

(e) Simplify administrative procedures in order to prevent trouble and corruption which may discourage honest ethnic minority people.

(3) Son Thon Revolutionary Development Cadres. (See also Annex X)

(a) The Son Thon RDC group will be composed of 70 members to include its command committee (composed of 6 cadres) and 2 teams (32 cadres).

(b) The Province Chief will coordinate with the MDEC for the deployment of Son Thon RDC.

(c) The proper use of Son Thon RED groups means to assist the inhabitants of montagnard villages and hamlets to organize the defense of their villages and hamlets themselves, guide them in their elections, develop political activities, strengthen the administration of montagnard villages and hamlets and to step up the self-help development.

(d) To promote effectiveness Son Thon RDC groups should operate with their full strength (2 teams) at one place. One team (32 men) may work independently in one area only in those circumstances in which its command section is well trained and qualified for the job.

(e) Under no circumstance should a Son Thon RDC group be used in a montagnard village/hamlet without proper support by the RVNAF.

(f) The Son Thon RDC can be considered as a reserve source of manpower for the montagnard village/hamlet in localities where there is a scarcity of cadre personnel.

(4) Information.

(a) Conduct a study for a training and guidance program for the regional command cadres, administrative and technical officials, experts, STRD Cadres, military commanders, and security agents of district, village and hamlet levels in order to unify their thoughts, consolidate their positions, and most important, standardize the operational methods of the subordinate ranks who are in direct contact with the mass.

(b) Exploit to the maximum the Banmethuot and Pleiku radio broadcasting programs for local highlanders.

(c) The information and propaganda program in the highlands must be practical and candid in pointing out tasks already accomplished and tasks in progress by and for ethnic minorities.

(d) The press, pictures, letters and other information-propaganda media should be fully employed so as to reinforce the radio and TV program.

(e) Recruit local highlanders as Information and Propaganda Cadres for each locality.

(5) Anti-communist refugees and war victims.

(a) Avoid forcing ethnic minorities to return to their native places or to resettle in other localities unless by order or with approval of the Pacification and Development Council. This order or approval, if any, must be executed in conformity with instructions in force.

(b) The settlement, resettlement, or return to native village of the Montagnard people must be planned carefully, with special attention paid to security. Guidance and support to the people concerning cultivation and planting must be scheduled in order to help them quickly become self-sufficient. The special instructions concerning this problem must be respected.

(c) The principle of bringing security to the people and not bringing the people to a secure area must be followed.

(6) Development.

(a) Montagnard agriculture:

Help the Montagnard people escape from their primitive agriculture by teaching them methods of protecting and planting woods, considering climatic changes to extend cultivation areas, encourage the planting of fruit-trees of the temperate zone like peaches, pears, plums, and apples, construct small dams to hold water, and build fish ponds.

(b) Education:

Aiming at practical objectives, education is based on the diffusion of popular and technical knowledge, and improvement of Banmethuot Normal School to form ethnic minority teachers in order to fulfill the educational requirements in the Montagnard hamlets.

(c) Health and Sanitation:

Conduct special training courses in order to form Montagnard medics, health technicians, and rural midwives to be assigned in Montagnard hamlet health programs, and popularize general sanitation principles among Montagnard hamlet inhabitants.

(d) House-keeping:

Recruit and form a number of Montagnard social technicians to instruct and guide the Montagnard women in their task of house-keeping, cooking, child care, sewing, etc.

(7) TRAINING.

The training of Ethnic Minority Cadres in general, and montagnard village and hamlet officials in particular, should be divided into two phases:

(a) Preliminary Training Phase.

Training would be held in localities (provinces or Montagnard Vocational Training Center) aimed at guiding and helping the students acquire knowledge in a familiar surrounding with familiar instructors.

(b) Main Training Phase:

As soon as the preliminary training in provinces or Montagnard Vocational Training Center is completed, these graduated cadres and officials will come back to their respective Montagnard villages and hamlets to practice their newly acquired knowledge. After a period of time, according to their personal qualifications, particularly their knowledge in the Vietnamese language, these cadres and officials may be sent to the National Training Center, Vung Tau or other centers for further training.

(c) Instructors.

Concerned ministries are requested to provide a minimum number of instructors to assume training duties at Montagnard Vocational Training Center. Qualified STRD Cadres and former instructors may be sent for refresher training at NTC, Vung Tau and will be assigned to work in the teaching board of the Montagnard Vocational Training Center or in-province training courses.

4. COORDINATION.

a. Central level.

Concerned ministries will coordinate with MDEM to implement the following main operations in the ethnic minority development program:

- | | |
|---|--|
| (1) Formation of ethnic minority RF units | Ministry of Defense |
| (2) Recruitment of ethnic minority personnel for National Police, Police Field Force units. | Ministry of Interior, DGNP |
| (3) Development of elementary, general and technical secondary education. | Ministry of Education |
| (4) Development of Montagnard public health | Ministry of Health |
| (5) Organization of land survey, agricultural credit, and Cooperatives. | Ministry of Land Reform, and Agriculture and Fishery Development |
| (6) Popularization of the Montagnard Economy Development Program. | Ministry of Information |
| (7) Agricultural and animal husbandry training. | Ministry of Education |
| (8) Anti-communist refugees | Ministry of Social Welfare |
| (9) Village and Hamlet Self-Development Program | Ministry of Revolutionary Development |
| (10) Training of village and hamlet officials | Ministries of Interior and Revolutionary Development |
| (11) Popularization of the training program for cadres and administrative personnel. | Ministry of Information |

b. Local level.

Within the framework of the Pacification and Development Plan, CTZ representatives of concerned ministries and provincial technical service chiefs will follow-up, support and assist in the implementation of this plan according to means and resources available at the local level.

(1) CTZ level.

CTZ Commanders will study and deploy military supporting units (Regular Forces, Regional Forces, Popular Forces) according to local requirements or recommendations of provincial local government, initiate main operations and supporting measures for implementation of the plan.

(2) Province/Sector level.

Province Chiefs/Sector Chiefs, concurrently Chairmen of Provincial Pacification and Development Councils, are responsible for the implementation of the plan with the coordination of technical service chiefs and representatives of the concerned ministries in the localities.

(3) District/Sub-Sector level.

District Chiefs, Sub-Sector Chiefs and members of Provincial Pacification and Development Council with the coordination of technical section chiefs, will draft the implementation plan, remedy defects, make recommendations and report to Provincial Pacification and Development Council their problem areas, if any.

c. Ministry for Development of Ethnic Minorities:

(1) Manage the STRDC Groups which are deployed to the provinces and are operationally placed under the DEM Services and Province STRDC Managing Boards.

(2) Direct and manage the Pleiku Montagnard Vocational Training Center, including the planning of the training program.

(3) Plan and supervise the training of all categories of cadres, Montagnard officials and get jobs for them in governmental agencies, military organizations, associations, companies, and private enterprises, especially organizations in the Highlands.

(4) Advise and support the ministries and directorates of the government to establish projects and carry out programs relating to the Montagnard people, according to their customs, traditions and their life concept.

(5) Follow up and estimate the results of the pacification and development operations in the Highlands, and report to the Central Pacification and Development Council with remedial recommendations or suggestions for improvement (if any).

5. REPORTS. See Annex XVIII

Appendix 1, Decree Law 33/67, 29 August 1967.

Appendix 1 (Decree Law 33/67, 29 August 1967) to Annex XV (Development of Ethnic Minorities) to 1970 Pacification and Development Plan

REPUBLIC OF VIETNAM

Doan-Phuc

NATIONAL DIRECTORY

OFFICE OF CHAIRMAN

CHAIRMAN OF NATIONAL DIRECTORY

No. 33/67

- Considering the Constitution of the Republic of Vietnam dated 4/1/1967 especially Articles 2, 24, 97 and 98;

- Considering Decision #3-QLVNCH/QD dated 6/14/1965 supplemented by Decision # 7-QLVNCH/QD dated 6/6/1966 of Armed Forces Council of the Republic of Vietnam establishing and fixing the composition of the National Directory;

- Considering Decree # 1-a/LDQG/SL dated 6/19/65 and following documents fixing the composition of Central Executive Committee;

- Considering the petition of minority representatives throughout the country attending the Minority Tribes Convention on 6/25-26/1967 in Pleiku;

- Considering recommendations of Central Executive Committee;

After the National Directory has discussed and voted;

D E C R E E S

Art. 1. - It is now enacted a statute stipulating special rights of the minorities on the basis defined in Art. 2 and 24 of the Constitution of the Republic of Vietnam;

Art. 2. -

1/- The Minority Tribes Council will be set up according to Art. 97, 98 of the Constitution of the Republic of Vietnam to advise the Government on matters regarding the minorities.

2/- The agency especially in charge of the Minorities is raised to the rank of ministry of the Government.

Art. 3. -

1/- According to their qualifications the minority civil servants benefit from the following assistance:

- Assignment to positions corresponding to abilities and good will of the individual,

- Generous conditions at promotion, entry to regular official roll, in-service-training etc...

2/- According to requirements and recommendations of the agency responsible for the minorities mentioned in Art. 2 above the

Government will hold special courses to train minority staffers and officials in Administration, Justice, Education.

Art. 4. -

1/- To cope with the present war situation, in the Highlands the Government will develop according to the security requirements in the area, in every sector, local forces made up of voluntary minority youths and commanded by minority workers formed in National Training Centers.

2/- The minority youths, depending on their education capabilities, will be dispensed from diploma requisites for entry to Officers and Non-Commissioned Officers Schools of the Armed Forces of the Republic of Vietnam.

3/- Minority Officers and Non-Commissioned Officers will be selected and assigned to positions of command corresponding to the abilities and good will of the individual.

4/- Children of minority servicemen, civil servants, families whose members killed in action will be admitted to Schools of Highlander Junior N.C.O. and Dead Soldiers' Children.

Art. 5. -

1/- The highlander's land ownership is respected. A decree on land reforms for the highlanders will be enacted.

2/- An agricultural survey and development office for the minorities will be set up.

3/- Depending on the local situation and requirements the Government will give special support to highlander assistance program to improve farming, breeding technique, develop handicraft, commerce, industries etc... and open roads in the highlands to promote traffic.

Art. 6. - Depending on the local situation and true status, the Government will carry out minority living improvement program aimed at the following criteria:

1/- Set up additional dispensaries, maternities, medical stations, mobile health groups, expand other health facilities, support them with medicines, staffers to take care of people health and simultaneously press forward the education of minorities on sanitation and health.

2/- The Government will open schools to train health workers of various levels to take care of the minorities' health.

3/- In case of natural disasters, fires, relocations from communism, depending on the requirements, the offices in charge of the minorities plan special and effective relief program to help the minorities attain early self help status.

4/- The offices in charge of the minorities survey and approach the charitable institutions to set up additional orphanages in their areas.

Art. 7. -

1/- In the general development program, the Government will open more secondary, elementary schools, build boarding schools to accommodate all minority students.

2/- Encourage and grant more scholarships to minority students to enable them to attend universities, secondary schools, professional schools at home and abroad.

3/- At examination for degree or entry to technical schools, depending on the level and branch, the minority children will benefit from special help: reduction of degree requisites, reservation of a number of admissions or exemption from examination, increase of points to pass them.

4/- At elementary education the highlander dialect will be taught along with the Vietnamese program. The dialect program will attach importance to customs, habits of the tribes.

5/- The future Tribal Council surveys and recommends to the Government:

- Establishment of Ethnological Museum to preserve and develop the ancient civilization of the minority tribes.
- Establishment of Tribal Research Institute to assist the Government to draw up minority living development plan.
- Planning of minority compulsory education program.

Art. 8.-

1/- The village, district, province customary courts restored by Decree 6/65 dated 7/22/1965 will be maintained and upon recommendation of the Minority Council the Government will set up more of them in areas where they do not exist yet.

2/- The unwritten laws of the minorities will be collected and conserved.

Art. 9. -

The measures stipulated in this Decree aim mainly at helping the minorities to early catch up the general progress of the people. As the living standards of the various tribes are not even, to attain the above aim, the ministries and technical services will cooperate closely with the agencies in charge of the minorities mentioned in Art. 2 to study programs, plans, take measures, apply and set firm implementation deadline in strict consistence with the real situation of the area and level of the tribes.

Art. 10. -

The Chairman of Central Executive Committee, Secretaries General, Secretaries, Under-Secretaries, Special Commissioners, Special Commissioner of Highlander Affairs are charged each as to that which concerns him with the execution of this Decree.

This Decree will be published in the Gazette of the Republic of Vietnam.

Saigon, Aug. 29, 1967

Lt. Gen. Nguyen Van Thieu

TRUE COPY

Printed signature

Appendix 1 (Decree Law 33/67, 29 August 1967) to Annex XV (Development of Ethnic Minorities) to 1970 Pacification and Development Plan

REPUBLIC OF VIETNAM

Doan-Phuc

NATIONAL DIRECTORY

OFFICE OF CHAIRMAN CHAIRMAN OF NATIONAL DIRECTORY

No. 33/67

- Considering the Constitution of the Republic of Vietnam dated 1/1/67;

- Considering Decision No. 3-QLVNCH/QD dated 6/14/1965 supplemented by Decision # 7-QLVNCH/QD dated 6/6/1966 of the Armed Forces Council of the Republic of Vietnam establishing and fixing the composition of the National Directory:

- Considering Decree # 001-a/QT/LDQG/SL dated 6/19/1965 and following documents fixing the composition of the Central Executive Committee;

- Considering Ordinance # 57 dated 10/22/1965 stipulating land reforms;

- Considering recommendation of Chairman of Central Executive Committee;

After the National Directory has discussed and voted;

D E C R E E S

Art. 1. - It is now confirmed the ownership of the highlanders over the lands where they have settled.

Art. 2. - The highlanders are to be given ownership over the lands they are cultivating in rotation.

A decree of the Ministry of Agriculture will fix the maximum area of rotation cultivation land to each family.

Art. 3. - In each "Buon" or highlander village, after required technical work is completed Land Registry will be set up and free ownership titles issued to the highlanders.

Art. 4. - The Chairman of Central Executive Committee is responsible for the carrying out of this decree.

This decree will be published in the Gazette of the Republic of Vietnam.

Saigon, 8/29/1967

Lt. Gen. Nguyen Van Thieu

TRUE COPY

Printed signature

1970 PACIFICATION AND DEVELOPMENT PLAN

ANNEX XVI

URBAN PROGRAMS

1. - GENERAL.

a- Foreword:

(1) During both 1968 and 1969, the various pacification and development plans emphasized winning ground and people, both of which aimed at winning the rural areas. Therefore, those areas enjoying relative security such as the capital, autonomous cities, province towns, and district towns alike, were all given only secondary efforts.

(2) In 1970 the P&D Plan will be implemented simultaneously and evenly throughout the nation in order to guarantee complete security for a minimum of 90 percent of the total population. Therefore, the heavily populated urban areas are a main objective of the P&D Plan.

(3) The principle of community cooperation embodied in both the 1969 and 1970 P&D Plans is the basic principle in both urban and rural areas. However, in the general plan for the whole country it is certain that some measures that can be applied effectively in the rural areas are not appropriate to the urban areas, because in the cities we have to face many special problems.

(4) Annex XVI of the 1970 P&D Plan is enclosed to guide all of the various pacification and development councils in the employment of special measures appropriate to urban communities because presently, 40 percent of our total population are living in communities of 20,000 or more people.

b- Definition: Urban Community

(1) Urban communities are concentrations of people of 20,000 or more, living in one or more villages or hamlets to include around cities, or province towns or district towns, with the following special characteristics:

(a) High population density, houses close together, and it is possible that several families will be under one roof.

(b) The majority of people live by business, industry, or some form of wage.

(c) There are many shops and restaurants displaying signs in front.

(d) There is regular presence of National Police activities,

and usually at least one gas station.

(2) The Prefecture of Saigon, as well as the autonomous cities of Hue, Da Nang, Cam Ranh, Dalat, and Vung Tau are naturally urban communities.

c- Employment:

(1) Besides the Mayor of the Prefecture and mayors of municipalities, all province chiefs will also forward to the Ministry of Interior through the CTZ PDC, ultimately informing the CPDC, a roster of all villages that meet the criteria of an "urban community." These criteria will be based on the special characteristics described under the paragraph on Definition.

This roster, together with recommendations, must be sent to the Central Government prior to 15 December 1969.

(2) After proposals establishing "urban communities" are approved, the contents of this Annex will be applied in urban communities in every instance possible. The contents of this Annex are supplementary to the 1970 P&D Plan which is applicable to communities throughout the country.

2.- CONCEPT

a- The Principle of Community Cooperation

(1) The principle of community cooperation needs to be applied equitably throughout the nation, in the urban areas as well as the rural. The basis of this principle is to develop the spirit of community cooperation for all the people, from the inter-family groups to the khoms and phuongs, and ultimately to the urban community, in order to motivate the people throughout the country to actively participate in our common tasks.

(2) Presently, the situation in our country is changing from a military contest to more of a political contest which means that the political arena is replacing the battlefield, and thus the spirit of community cooperation of all our people must perforce be stimulated to a high level, especially in the populous urban communities. The spirit of cooperation must be realized through strong expressions of "loyalty of the people to the Constitution," in order that the people do not become prey to plots to weaken them or to create insurrection.

(3) We must understand that the urban community is an important entity

because there is a higher population density than in the rural villages and hamlets, and because of differences of origin, occupation, class, and intellectual standards. The urban communities lack the collectiveness of the rural communities, but instead of a collective relationship, people in urban communities tend to have narrower and more personal relationships such as cultural relationships, economics, religion, relationships in a union, associations, etc. Therefore, the development of the spirit of the community cooperation must be built on the basis of such relationships, for example, occupational, formal associations, cultural, religious associations, etc., in order to supplement the collective spirit in the khom's and phuong's.

(4) Another factor which needs to be emphasized is that the spirit of community cooperation in urban areas can only be developed rapidly by the implementation of those tasks which are clearly in the public interest as opposed to tasks based on the private interests of various organizations or groups, or for that matter, based on a local geographic interest.

(5) Besides the above, we need to emphasize the creation of a broadly based and highly developed democratic life in the urban communities so that every citizen is encouraged to active participation in the local decision making process regarding self defense, self management, self help, and self development, just as people in the rural areas. Therefore, development tasks in the urban areas require an enthusiastic spirit on the part of the people participating in these tasks and this basic enthusiasm is more important and more deserving of emphasis than are the administrative procedures or the overt merits of organization projects or tasks.

b- Eight Objectives:

(1) Security.

The problem with security is just as important in the urban areas as it is in the rural areas, because the population concentrations in these urban areas will play an important part in determining whether or not we bring total security to 90 percent of the total population during 1970. If appropriate security measures are used, it is possibly easier to maintain security in the urban areas than it is in the rural areas.

Urban defense plans include:

- Active defense measures
- Self defense measures
- Measures to protect life and property
- Internal security measures.

(a) Active Defense Measures:

(1) It is necessary to establish a common multi-faceted active defense plan for every urban community in order that every military force, paramilitary force, and civil force located in the community is properly coordinated with one another under the unified command of a single headquarters.

Mayors of the prefecture and municipalities, and province chiefs, must issue instructions to place responsibility for the drafting of this plan. They must assign a general commander and practice the plan so as to finally promulgate a plan which is effective whenever there is evidence that the enemy will soon attack. This plan needs to be coordinated with the Sector and commanders of both RVNAF and FWMF units located in adjacent areas, in order to reinforce the defense plan.

(2) The active defense plan must place special emphasis on giving a high priority to the protection of certain important points, for example, important government administrative or logistical installations, radio stations, generators, industrial plants, medical installations, etc. At the same time, special instructions should be issued regarding civil defense tasks and internal security.

(b) Civil Defense Measures (or Self Defense):

Defense is an element of the common action defense of the urban community. It includes measures as to the tasks to which all the people must actively contribute in the planning for their common defense such as:

- (1) Establish obstacles, secret family tunnels,
- (2) Military and civil alert systems,
- (3) Fire fighting, first aid, and medical evacuation,
- (4) Information and intelligence tasks, in order to reduce false rumors that can only cause confusion among the people.

(c) Measures to Protect Life and Property:

These are special measures included in the active defense plan related to the employment of effective combat principles and necessary measures to restrict to the maximum, loss of property, life or any damage to the economy or society as the result of the war. The instructions contained in BD No. 300/4/TTM/53/KH dated 19 June 1969, by the JGS/GS, must be applied.

(d) Internal Security Measures:

(1) Internal security is a most important factor in ensuring routine security, as well as security in crisis situations arising in urban communities. The National Police is the primary agency

responsible for internal security. In times of peace the National Police are under the operational control of urban administrative commanders, and in times of crisis the National Police will be placed under the direct unified command of the headquarters commanding the entire defense plan.

(2) In implementing their security tasks the police, uniformed as well as Special Branch and Police Field Forces, must coordinate closely with other defense forces such as the Main Forces, Regional Forces, Popular Forces, and especially the PSDF, in order that their operations will contribute effectively to the common defense plan.

(3) The main unalterable mission of the National Police is still to enforce the law and maintain public order and security, to control the people and resources so as to effectively prevent infiltration into the urban areas by any elements dangerous to the common security, to eliminate corruption, cowboys, gangsters and to prevent any organizations from supplying the enemy.

(2) Phung Hoang:

(a) Phung Hoang campaigns must be pushed hard in every aspect in the urban communities.

(b) Existing Phung Hoang organizations in incorporated urban communities such as the Prefecture and the autonomous cities, are directly subordinate to the CTZ Phung Hoang organization.

(c) Provincial or district Phung Hoang committees will be directly responsible for the implementation of Phung Hoang tasks in provinces, districts, and those urban communities which are not yet incorporated, by coordinating the activities of village, hamlet governments in these urban communities.

(d) There must be close coordination of Phung Hoang tasks between areas bordering the prefecture and autonomous cities with neighboring provinces.

(3) People's Self Defense:

(a) A high priority must be placed on increasing the efficiency of PSD groups in the urban communities so that they can be entrusted with security measures of prime importance (patrolling, guard duty, alarms, intelligence, and so forth) in coordination with the military units located in the area, according to the coordinating instructions contained in the common defense plan.

(b) We must encourage the organization of "mobile self defense inter-teams" in order to have a rapid reaction capability when confronted with a sudden change in the situation. These inter-teams need special training in the various training centers and will be employed as a reserve reaction force in the nearby communities.

(c) It is necessary to complete organization, training, equipping, of both the combat elements and the support elements of the PSDF, as well as to refine management procedures for PSD so that they may effectively participate in all pacification and development tasks for 1970. Such tasks include:

- 1- Assist in local security to include phuongs and khoms.
- 2- Increase political activities and motivation.
- 3- Provide guidance and participation in community development.
- 4- Participate in social tasks (relief work, such as during fires or other disasters).

(d) Regarding Phuong Huong tasks, the PSD groups must encourage Phuong Huong activities and regularly observe the interfamily groups in order to keep track of reactionaries, cowboys, gangsters, and suspected VCI living in the phuongs and khom's.

(e) PSD plays a main role in youth and information tasks. They should provide guidance in physical training for the young, sports competition with prizes to enhance competition, and help encourage the information program by giving wide dissemination of information, use of the radio station, dissemination of leaflets, slogans, etc.

(f) As part of the community development program aimed at improving the people's life, the Self Defense groups must hold the initiative and initiate popular movements to improve the city, establish order, as well as to make any aesthetic and sanitation improvements in order to increase the people's trust and enhance their pride.

(g) Competitive campaigns between various Self Defense groups in the phuongs and khoms should be initiated in every field, both military and civil. Such competition can also be more broadly based, for example, between PSD groups of different urban communities may compete with one another in order to create an atmosphere charged with enthusiasm, and thus increase their efforts in the spirit of community cooperation, at the same time creating local pride.

(4) Local Administration:

(a) The war situation extending as it has to every area throughout nearly a quarter of a century, has caused a large displacement of the population, resulting in a great increase in the numbers living in cities to enjoy relative security or economic advantages. This fact necessitates some practical administrative re-organization so as to be appropriate to the changed population distribution and also to create the necessary legal conditions for local authorities to implement pacification and development tasks in urban areas. Local areas must remain flexible in carrying out the urban program with the existing organization during the time lag awaiting reorganization decisions of the Ministry of Interior.

- 1- Urban development cadre groups must also be studied as to the

best organization by which they can assist the local urban governments in obtaining rapid and good results in the pacification and development program.

2- The main factor in urban development tasks is to encourage the organization of formal associations and private organizations to include occupational organizations, youth organizations, sports associations, parent-student associations, women's associations, charitable associations, cooperatives, worker's organizations, business associations, industrial and agricultural associations, etc.

3- It is necessary to note that these organizations and associations can only assist development of strictly the community citizenry, not the requirements of political parties or religious sects.

(b) Popular groups in the urban areas should be encouraged to establish a "community center." This center must be established by the people with the guidance and financial support of the local government, and with contributions of resources and services by the people and other formal organizations. This center will be used as a place for meetings and greater assemblies of the urban community, or it can be used on a rotating basis for private meetings of various associations, in order that they may discuss the common interests of both their locality and the country as a whole. Both Village Self Development and Provincial Council Self Development funds may be used, if the people so desire, to finance construction of the "community centers," except that the portion financed by the government will not exceed one-half of the total construction costs. The Ministry of Social Welfare will draft a model plan to be used nationwide. After completion of construction, the new members joining the center will elect a management board to execute center business. Similarly, public centers may be established in the rural villages or urban phuongs.

Public centers may not be used as government offices or placed under the authority of the local government.

(5) Chieu Hoi:

(a) Coordinate closely with Phung Hoang's and Information in order to enlist the cooperation of families with VC relatives in getting them to return to the Nationalist side and ensure the security of the returnees. Vigorously initiate large-scale Chieu Hoi campaigns in the urban areas.

(b) Organize a warm public reception for the returnees. Help the returnees to rapidly reintegrate with the community and return to a normal life.

(c) Give proper management and follow-up so as to discover Communist infiltrators posing as genuine returnees, and at the same time properly utilize the capabilities of genuine returnees throughout the spectrum of pacification and development tasks.

(6) War Victims:

(a) Programs related to the Ministry of Social Welfare are applicable to the rural areas as well as the urban areas (see Annexes VI and VIII).

(b) Points to be noted:

1- Endeavor to prevent the growth of slum areas stemming from the refugee situation, in order to prevent major problems in the future rebuilding and beautification of the urban areas.

2- Use appropriate measures to improve the life of refugees by renovating their housing areas, improving public sanitation facilities, health facilities, and other conveniences necessary to an advanced society. At the same time take active measures to assist the refugees in normalizing their lives as rapidly as possible.

3- Motivate local communities to furnish financial support for refugees in order that the refugee program may develop on the broad base of the social community more than on the narrow base of local government, by maximum use of charitable organizations, goodwill youth groups, school programs for social work, and other local groups. Stimulate a movement in which people compete to help war victims so that the majority of people can give expression to their concern for those who have fallen into misfortune.

4- Expedite completion of programs to acquire housing sites for war victims in order to get housing for these victims and to rapidly dispense with the areas for refugees temporarily resettled, so we can erase completely all such vestiges from urban refugee areas.

(7) Information:

(a) Information tasks can be carried out with relatively greater ease in urban areas than they can in rural areas.

(b) In order to have an information program that is suitable and effective in the urban areas it is necessary to accurately assess the intellectual standard and peculiarities of the urban audience. In other respects the information program will be conducted in accordance with Annex VII.

(8) Economic:

3. EXECUTION:

a- CPDC:

(1) The CPDC is responsible for the execution of this entire program.

(2) The CPDC Coordination Center must coordinate, guide and control the execution.

b- Ministry of Interior:

Based on the reports of prefecture, provinces and municipalities, and the ideas of the various CTZs regarding the organization and establishment of incorporated urban communities throughout the nation, the Ministry of Interior will promulgate appropriate administrative regulations in order to create advantageous legal conditions for the execution of this program.

c- Ministry of Social Welfare:

The Ministry of Social Welfare issues instructions for the establishment and management of the urban community's public centers according to the spirit of paragraph (e), Objective 4, in this program.

d- National Police:

Establish and reinforce National Police stations in the phuongs and reserve priority to phuongs in the areas bordering large municipalities.

e- Ministry of Revolutionary Development:

(1) Promulgate cadre regulations and organize urban pacification and development cadre with the capability equal to the intellectual level of their urban targets in order to effectively carry out all the objectives of the 1970 P&D Plan in the urban communities. In the urban communities as in the rural, the political factors are the most important. The standards for deployment and organization of cadre groups, teams, and cells will be applied for the phuongs the same as for the villages, the urban cadre will not operate in a single phuong in units larger than an 8-man team.

(2) Issue Self Development funds according to the criteria stipulated in Appendix I to this Annex, and at the same time issue necessary instructions for the management and use of these funds.

f- All Ministries:

(1) Issue instructions for the urban communities to effectively achieve those objectives falling within the purview of a particular ministry, and assign sufficient personnel to the phuongs following the criteria stipulated for rural villages and hamlets in Circulars of the Ministry of Interior.

(2) Guide, supervise and control the execution.

g- CTZs:

Give guidance, supervise and control the execution as well as submit reports.

h- Mayors of municipalities and the prefecture, province chiefs:

Implement the program, make reports and submit appropriate recommendations for the implementation of the program as appropriate to the local situation.

Appendix 1 (Self Development Program - Urban Areas) to Annex XVI
(Urban Programs) to the 1970 Pacification and Development Plan

Implementation of the Self Help Development Program.

a. The Village Self Development program procedures will be applied to the urban communities under 50,000 people as stipulated in Annex XI. In urban communities over 50,000, including the Capital (Saigon) and the autonomous cities (Hue, Da Nang, Cam Ranh, Dalat, Vung Tau), and urban villages, there will be a few changes in the techniques of applying the village self development program in these areas, because of the special characteristics of these areas and particularly special problems in political mobilization. Except as noted below, however, the provisions of Annex XII will apply to the urban areas.

b. The essence and object of the urban self development program is still political. The main objective of the Self Help Development program is to develop a community spirit by encouraging the establishment and development of various private and public community organizations such as Parent-Student organizations, youth organizations, inter-family groups, livestock cooperatives, PSDF, women's groups, and so forth. This program will be implemented only upon recommendation of project groups with a minimum of 50 members, and for projects which are in the public interest.

c. In order to bring the maximum benefits, we need to divide the development fund into many small projects in order that the benefits will be spread evenly to meet the requirements for the whole area, especially in the poor phuongs, khoms and hamlets. This is more valuable to society than conducting a few large projects which serve the interest of only a few.

Therefore, only category one projects (under 100,000\$VN) may be approved for urban areas.

d. In order to guarantee the maximum participation of the people in these goodwill projects, the councils of the prefecture, city or village need to organize public assemblies at the lower levels such as phuong, khoms, in order that they can discuss the merits of each project and

make an appropriate decision. After this, the councils of the prefecture, municipality or village will review and make the decisions on the project, and the funds for implementation will be furnished immediately according to the criteria stipulated in Annex XI.

e. The Ministry of Revolutionary Development will be responsible for the distribution of funds for the municipalities and urban areas. The furnishing of funds mentioned above will follow the principles applied in the formula stipulated in Annex XI. As for those larger urban areas, this formula can be applied with a higher degree of flexibility in order to meet the requirements for political mobilization in such areas.

f. Other aspects of the urban Self Help Development program are spelled out in Annex XI and in other instructions from the Ministry of Revolutionary Development as to the implementation of this program.

g. We need to distinguish between the Self Development program for urban areas, and the provincial and municipal development programs (Annex XIII). The Provincial Municipal Council program is reserved especially for those Councils elected by the people. (Annex XII).

h. The forms used to implement the urban development plan are used in a flexible manner similar to those forms that are used in the village Self Development program as explained in Annex XI.

i. The CPDC will issue a separate directive giving further instructions on the application of this program to Saigon.

1970 PACIFICATION AND DEVELOPMENT PLAN

ANNEX XVII

YOUTH PROGRAM

1. GENERAL:

a. The majority of people are youth who symbolize the masses, and who are always active and ascendant. Youths have proved themselves to be eager in contributing more to the building of the country today.

b. The authorities should understand youth in order to guide, educate, lead, and give them a good chance to properly develop their abilities. The ultimate objective is to turn them into qualified and intellectual leaders of the future with firm nationalist stand and spirit of loyal social service.

The Community Cooperation Principle in the Pacification and Development Plan has been disseminated throughout society.

c. In 1970 the government will create an atmosphere and situation so that the people can organize their own youth groups based on local concepts and features. The government will guide and support associations to organize infrastructure for activities along with presently existing Student Councils so that all can develop and expand together more strongly to begin to serve rural areas and help unite youth everywhere.

d. The concept for organizing youth units is that upon entering school, all Vietnamese citizens must be guided to join youth groups and associations following the manner of Inter-National Scout movement.

- Children, between 6 and 11 (Elementary education)
- Youngsters, between 12 and 16 (Secondary education)
- Youths, between 17 and 24 (Higher education)
- Adults, between 25 and 49 (advanced studies)
- Oldsters, between 50 and older.

e. The essential policy is to forge citizens for the future, guide them to perform social services, and train them in military skills to defend the country in peace or war. This policy is applicable to all ages.

f. All resources are provided by youth organizations and private people. The authorities contribute only limited financial support from the village development fund and the budget of the General Directorate of Youth. All operations will be conducted according to community development procedures.

2. OBJECTIVES:

a. Implement the program for development of the future of young people in order to train and educate them, and develop sense of discipline, initiative and sense of responsibility in social service through youth military training and sport organizations.

b. Provide technical and multi-purposed vocational training to the unlucky youths who cannot further their studies in university or higher levels.

c. Lead male and female youth into nation building activities such as community development, relief, health, sanitation, and anti-illiteracy.

d. Make a census of and legalize all youth sport organizations throughout the country - Military Scout Boys, Boy Scouts, Youth Associations, self defense teams, etc.

e. Organize social building youth groups (male and female).

f. Create national professional sport teams for participation in international sport movements.

3. CONCEPT OF EXECUTION:

In 1970, all sport and youth activities will be aimed at improving all existing youth organizations and groups, launching youth movements for social building, and grouping youths in military form to enhance their sense of discipline and thereby charge them with anti-corruption and anti-Communist responsibilities.

a. Youth: Youths may be organized into village, district, urban, and provincial groups. All liaison and co-ordination among them are established by their own leaders of the same level. Liaison and coordination between the province youth group and Ministries or the Central Pacification and Development Council will be established at any time such coordination is required or major problems must be solved.

b. Youth Elders: They are elected to head units: cell, team, section, group, village, district, province, and urban groups. The elders are to coordinate with the local youth service officials such as village and ward Commissioners for Culture and Social Welfare, district Youth Section Chiefs, province Youth Service Chiefs, PSDF, RD Cadre, etc.

c. Village Council, Province Council and Religious and Political Groups:

These organizations support, guide, encourage and motivate youth organizations to hold elections in their localities.

At the village council's proposal, province and municipal Administrative Bureau can legalize the status of local youth organizations.

d. Village councils, province and municipal councils, political and religious groups, and notables and personalities of good will are components of an advisory council. This council guides the local youth organizations to determine and establish their own activities and programs.

Neither advisory council nor youth officials control, issue orders to, or command youth groups.

The activities of these organizations follow the way of self-determination.

Support all nation building activities of youth groups such as weekend camping, social welfare and relief, community activity programs, local defense, and rural development, etc.

e. Each rural hamlet, ward and quarter will be encouraged and guided to approve the building of a youth house to serve as a center for leadership and activities such as a meeting and entertainment house, and as a training facility for sports, physical training, and many other useful activities.

f. Village councils should motivate youths to take part in village operations such as defense, village development, sport information, and education.

g. Each ministry of the government should, according to its concerned professional area, pay attention to youth development, re-establish the importance of youth from hamlet through central levels, and make plans for support of youth organizations where appropriate.

h. Our principle is to encourage local authorities to conduct seminars and make hamlet operational plans, submit them to village, village to district, district to province, and province to central authorities. Central authorities review submitted plans only so as to support and unify the method of implementing the plan, and do not become deeply involved in the internal affairs of the organization.

4. LEADERSHIP AND COORDINATED EXECUTION.

Every young person from 12 to 24 years of age should be a member of a youth sport organization which provides youths with responsibility for the collective survival of the nation and society (hamlets and villages) in which they are living.

The Peoples Self-Defense Force includes almost all youths of all ages. This force must willingly cooperate with youth elders in youth activities and other operations.

a. Ministry of Education:

Each person must be educated to prepare for the assumption of responsibilities, and burdens.

- (1) The Ministry of Education has the mission to prepare youths for the implementation of the aforementioned objective in two fields: study and leisure time. Study to become a useful person, and use leisure time to contribute to the development of the country and other useful jobs in the locality.
- (2) Guidance: Enter mandatory sports, physical training and self-defense into the annual education program. Each existing public or private school and any school to be built in the future should have at least a gymnastic ground, a basket-ball field, a volley-ball field, a ping-pong room and a reading and movie room.

Support the formation of a youth association which includes painting, techniques, culture, music, variety shows, etc.

Coordinate with the Ministry of Labor to control and organize all parentless and homeless children into a Labor Children Union in order to help them and build their future.

b. Ministries of Health and Social Welfare:

War has caused many changes in the society, causing youths to be confused, commit undesirable acts, and lead a fast life with many desires.

- (1) Responsibility: The Ministry of Social Welfare has the responsibility for providing advantageous circumstances and conditions for all debauched and astray children to return to normal life and do useful jobs. In addition, this Ministry should also work out entertainment and social programs for those children.

- (2) Guidance: Coordinate with the Ministry of Education, the Ministry of Interior and the Directorate General of Youth to:

- Organize and train hamlet and village personnel in social welfare operations;

- Prepare a program for training college students to become social welfare, relief and health cadres and specialists. The Ministry of Social Welfare sponsors and urges the implementation of this program.

c. Ministries of Land Reform, and Labor:

- (1) Mission: The Ministry of Labor has the mission to guide and train poorly educated youths and drop outs, and establish 50 vocational training centers for these youths in provinces and cities throughout the country, especially important agriculture, fishery, and small industry centers.

(2) Guidance:

- Provide vocational training to students who leave school early;
- Make arrangements with private factories and contractors to admit youths for vocational and commercial apprenticeship.
- Establish model youth industries.

d. Ministry of Information:

It is necessary for youth to clearly understand all of the activities and vicissitudes of the country. The government should clearly understand the aspirations of youth to contribute to the national future.

(1) Responsibility: All circumstances and news must be exploited in order to widely publicize the sacrifice and achievement of youth in the society.

(2) Guidance:

- Widely publicize all activities of youth;
- Use all information facilities available to widely publicize the community concept and unification in national activities so as to impress people of all strata, regardless of religious belief, political affiliation, race, or local dialect. Despite these differences, they still have the same objective: to build a unified nation through a unified youth.
- Fix in youth sufficient ideals to overcome problems and difficulties in attaining the nation's goals.
- Publish youth magazines and books, encourage publication of printed matter with the aim of developing an industrious spirit, a spirit of cooperation, useful service of youths to society, and patriotism;
- Prepare an education program to train and admit youths to the press, information, etc.
- Guide the provinces to organize a youth social construction operation once a month.

e. Ministry of Revolutionary Development:

All RD Cadres should remember that success will come to them only when they can win the sympathy of, and provide their support to the youth in their operational areas. Through discussions and understanding of local youth, RD Cadres can work out a realistic and efficient development program.

(1) Responsibilities: Train, educate, and guide youths to exploit all their physical and mental abilities, then use them in local pacification and development.

(2) Urge boys and girls from 6 years old to actively participate in the local community in aspects of economies, social welfare, politics, security, etc.

(3) Guidance:

- Turn out hamlet and village youth cadres. This program is aimed at turning out a number of youth cadres who are qualified for assuming responsibilities of older persons. These youth cadres will be future leaders of hamlets, villages and of the country.

- Assist local authorities to organize and use youth in the building of the society, build youth houses and youth councils.

- Assist local authorities to develop a youth plan and a community development plan to increase family income and upgrade occupational abilities.

- Lay the foundation for education and training.

f. Ministry of Defense:

Defense of the country and the people is the responsibility of devoted, powerful and earnest youths when they are properly trained and led. Youths are well fortified to defend the country.

(1) Responsibilities: Coordinate with the Ministry of Education and Directorate General of Youth to establish regulations for military training of youths from elementary school to university levels with the aim of making youths available for using weapons to fight enemies when necessary, and to make them eager to perform military service when they become of age. In addition, the Ministry of Defense will also prepare a military program suitable for youths (male and female), and prepare leaders for all activities of society.

(2) Objective: Males and females from 12 to 25 years old (at 17, they can attend the university, three years for courses in administration, five years for medicine).

(3) Guidance:

- Work out a military training plan and program for students from elementary to university levels; prepare youth of all ages to enter the military service.

- Vitalize training organization for primary and secondary schools, and coordinate education and military programs for all years.

- Prepare youths for military service at the time they leave school or arrive at military service age.

- Maintain and exploit personal dossier of each youth from the date he begins attending school;

- Study and gradually move military installations out of civilian areas, return sport and youth facilities to youth;

- Continue to strengthen the Army Youth organization now operating successfully.

g. Village Council and Hamlet Management Board.

As an element of the community, youths should join social organizations to develop economy, society, and education, and enter into the national life by protecting the survival of the hamlet and village.

(1) Responsibility: Village chiefs and Phuong chiefs are the officials to whom it is most important to have knowledge of the aspirations and tendencies of youths. These officials have the mission of consulting and coordinating all village activities, and helping youths to clearly understand all village plans or projects in order to motivate them to contribute to village community development operations.

(2) Objective: Every class of national youth. Organize 90% of youths into national youth organizations. Guide elections of youth elders, help youth elders in liaison with government agencies when required.

- Coordinate establishment of village sport facilities;

- Form Village Youth Councils to lead all youth activities in villages, and coordinate with central authorities;

- Initiate activity movement to develop virtues and abilities of females as they can be used in developing the country.

- Establish a progressive rural program so that youths will stay in the countryside when highly educated and their talents will not be lost to other pursuits.

- Organize youth meetings to develop responsibility, and contribution and exploitation of special skills and techniques. Motivate youth to support missions of the authorities.

- Sponsor sport organizations and frequently organize sport contests among friendly teams;

- Organize and encourage all hamlet self-defense organizations to train youths to be qualified for defending themselves, their hamlets, and village.

5. INSPECTION REPORT:

a. Periodic reports to be submitted through normal administrative channels.

b. Casual reports to be submitted directly to Directorate General of Youth for solution.

c. Visits and inspection will be made twice a year by central level, monthly by province, level, weekly by district level, and daily by village level.

Every Minister will pay attention to youth activities whenever he makes visit to rural areas.

1970 PACIFICATION AND DEVELOPMENT PLAN

ANNEX XVIII

PLANS, REPORTS AND BRIEFINGS

1. - GENERAL :

This Annex specifies responsibilities and procedures for drafting Pacification and Development Plans, reporting operational progress, and carrying out periodical inspections.

1969 reporting procedures are still applicable.

2. - PROVINCE PACIFICATION AND DEVELOPMENT PLAN :

a- Plan: Content of Plan includes the following points:

(1) Pacification and Development objectives for Phase 1 (first half of 1970), as assigned by the CTZ PDC.

(2) Concept on the use of all available resources in the Province to achieve these objectives.

The text of this Plan should be simple. The Plan should be supported by charts and overlays indicating the situation at the initiation of the Plan and the situation at the completion of the Plan (See Appendix 1, and sample plan distributed separately as Appendix 3).

Instructions related to the planning for subsequent phases will be issued later.

b- Annexes: Details of each program in the Province Pacification and Development Plan will be covered in nine Annexes. Each Annex to the Province Plan will include a full discussion of the techniques and procedures that the responsible elements of the Province Pacification and Development Council will utilize to reach the stated objectives. The required overlays and charts should support this discussion. The Province Service Chief representing the Ministry which has been assigned the basic responsibility for the particular objective will prepare the appropriate Annex to the Province Plan as decided by the Ministry.

(1) Annex 1: Territorial Security.

The content of this Annex will be as prescribed in Appendix 2; Annex 1 of the 1970 Pacification and Development Plan. The Sector Security Plan will be Annex I of the Province Pacification and Development Plan, and will also be submitted to JGS as a separate document.

(2) Annex 2: Protection of the People from Terrorism.

This Annex has a 1/100,000 scale overlay with disposition of PRU units, Police Field Force units, and Special Police units, and locations of Liberation Committees.

(3) Annex 3: People's Self Defense.

This Annex has a chart presenting the organization, armament, and training of PSDF members carried out by Villages.

(4) Annex 4: Local Administration.

This Annex includes schedules for elections, recruitment, and training of Village and Hamlet Officials, accompanied with a 1/100,000 scale overlay showing the deployment of RDC Groups.

(5) Annex 5: Greater National Unity.

This Annex is a statement listing planned political and cultural training courses for Hoi Chanh, calendars of these courses, recommendations for the use of Hoi Chanh, and techniques of settling Hoi Chanh in Phase I.

(6) Annex 6: A Brighter Life for War Victims.

This Annex includes a chart with the number of persons to be resettled or helped to return to their villages in Phase I.

(7) Annex 7: People's Information.

This Annex includes a chart with schedules for recruitment and training of Information Cadres.

(8) Annex 8: Prosperity for All.

This Annex includes Province Development projects, plans for improvement of main LOCs, elimination of check points and restrictions. The narrative should refer as appropriate to the overlay in Annex 1 which shows LOCs.

(9) Annex 9: Land Reform.

This Annex includes a 1/100,000 scale overlay showing the land to be re-distributed to the people in Phase I of 1970.

3. - REPORTS.

Reporting is carried out based on 1969 procedures.

4. - INSPECTIONS.

The inspection is carried out based on 1969 procedures.

5. - BRIEFINGS.

Overlays and charts presented together with the Province and Village Plans will be reproduced in graphic form and updated monthly. They will then be used for any briefings, along with other necessary briefing aids.

Briefings by Villages will be based on the Village Management Handbook which is going to be distributed.

5. - RESPONSIBILITIES.

Province and City PD Councils are responsible for cooperating with the PSA to elaborate Province and City PD Plans and present them to CTZ PDC and CPDC prior to 1 December 1969. These plans must have the PSA's signature for approval.

CTZ PD Councils are responsible for commenting on Province Plans and organizing meetings for CPDC to review these Plans.

ANNEX XVIII

APPENDIX 1

1970 Pacification and Development Plan for Province of...

References: - CPDC's 1970 PD Plan, and AB 145 Plan.

1. - Situation:

General presentation on a chart of the situation of:

a- The enemy.

b- Friendly forces in the province.

2. - Duties:

Briefly discuss outstanding pacification problems to be resolved and objectives to be achieved in Phase 70/1 (from January through the end of June 1970).

3. - Execution:

Briefly discuss general plans for using and deploying all resources now available in the province for achieving the objectives mentioned in paragraph 2.

Date.....1969

Province Senior Advisor

Chief of Province

Concurrently Sector Commander

Enclosures:

9 Annexes.

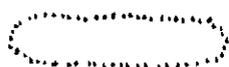
Remarks: Explanation of points already covered in the Annexes should not be spelled out in this plan. The basic plan should be concise and should emphasize outstanding pacification problems in the province as well as the disposition of manpower and other resources involved in solving these outstanding pacification problems.

APPENDIX 2 (Signs and Symbols) to Annex XVIII (Preparation of Province Pacification Plan and Monthly Status Report) to 1970 PACIFICATION GUIDELINES

SIGNS AND SYMBOLS

Standard signs and symbols are used in the overlays. Symbols will be in black ink, except as indicated below:

+++++		National Boundary
—————		Province Boundary
- - - - -		District Boundary
—————	(BLUE)	Road essential to pacification plan.
—————	(AMBER)	Road, Secure Day Only
—————	(RED)	Road, Insecure
=====	(RED)	
=====	(AMBER)	Road, Planned for Securing to Day Security
=====	(AMBER)	
=====	(BLUE)	Road, Planned for Securing to Day & Night Security
=====	(BLUE)	Waterway, essential to pacification plan
=====	(AMBER)	Waterway, Secure Day only
=====	(RED)	Waterway, Insecure
=====	(RED)	
=====	(AMBER)	Waterway, Planned for Securing to Day Security
=====	(AMBER)	
=====	(BLUE)	Waterway, Planned for Securing to Day and Night Security
+ + + + +		Railroad Section, Operational
+ + + + +	(RED)	Railroad Section, Not Operational
+ + + + +	(BLUE)	Railroad Section, Planned to be Operational
	(BLUE)	Secure Area
	(AMBER)	Consolidation Zone
	(AMBER)	Border Surveillance Zone
	(NO SYMBOL)	Clearing Zone
	(RED)	VC, NVA Base Area
	(GREEN)	Land Reform



Unpopulated Area



(RED) Location of Village Liberation Committee



(RED) Location of District Liberation Committee



(RED) Location of Province Liberation Committee



Existing Platoon-size Operating Base



Existing Company-size Operating Base



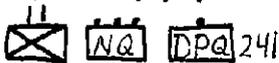
Existing Tower



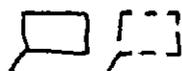
Planned for 1970



To be Abolished in 1970



ARVN Battalion, PF Platoon & RF Com-
pany involved in current territorial secu-
rith (Unit Number is indicated on the
right).



Pacification Resources, Present - Planned

Black - Forces

Blue - Centers, Camps, etc.

ie  14 = RD Cadre

 13 = Son Thon Cadre

 (Blue) Chieu Hoi Center

Standard Abbreviation Table for Pacification
Resources Symbols

- CBTS - Son Thon Cadre
- CBTT - Information Cadre
- CLQ - ARVN
- CSDC - National Police Field Force
- CSDG - Police Special Branch
- CSGC - Marine Police
- CSQG - National Police
- DHDB - District Intelligence Operational Control
Center

DHDB-HQ - Province Intelligence Operational Control
Center

DPQ - Regional Force

DTLCT- Refugee Camp

HCV - Chieu Hoi

NDTV - Peoples Self Defense Force

NG - Popular Force

QC - Military Police

TTST - Provincial Reconnaissance Unit

VTTT - Armed Propaganda Team

XDNT - RD Cadre