

PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION BULLETIN

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

NO.

11

DATE:

Jan. 10, 1964

New Organization Chart and Province Data Prepared

A new organization chart of the provincial government's central administration has been prepared based upon information furnished by officials of the GVN. While necessarily unofficial, it represents the status as of January 7, 1964, according to latest available data. Certain ministries such as Interior, Youth and Sports are currently being reorganized internally. As further changes are reported to PAD, they will be incorporated in future editions. See copy attached.

The companion chart of the field organization printed on the map of provinces will be changed to show the elimination of the regional delegates when the new map adding Hau Nghia, Go Cong and any other new provinces is drawn. Data to be added to the list of provinces printed as part of PA Bulletin No. 8 follows:

<u>Province & Chief Town</u>	<u>Districts</u>	<u>Cantons</u>	<u>Villages</u>	<u>Area</u>	<u>Population</u>
SVN-W					
Go Cong	2	4	31	559km2	170,766
(Go Cong)					(16,500)
SVN-E					
Hau Nghia	4	4	24	1031km2	225,463
(Khien Cuong)					(1,500)

Since Go Cong Province has just being formed from the two eastern districts of Dinh Tuong province and Hau Nghia province was formed from the two westernmost districts of Long An province, plus parts of the southernmost district of both Binh Duong and Tay Ninh provinces, statistics for these areas must be deducted from the respective provinces from which they were taken.

More Province Chiefs Named

The following are new province chiefs appointed since the listing in PA Bulletin No. 10:

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	<u>Province</u>	<u>Province Chief</u>
<u>SVN-W</u>	An Giang	Lt. Col. Tran van Tuoi
	Chuong Thien	Lt. Col. Ly Ba Pham
	Go Cong	Lt. Col. Tran van Luc
	Kien Hoa	Col. Nguyen viet Dam
<u>SVN-E</u>	Binh Long	Maj. Le ba Hy
	Hau Nghia	Maj. Sam Tan Phuoc
	Phuoc Long	Maj. Do dinh Luy
	Phuoc Tuy	Maj. Le duc Dat
<u>OVN-L</u>	Binh Dinh	Maj. Tran dinh Vong
	Quang Nam	Col. Nguyen van Thien
	Quang Tin	Maj. Nguyen huu Minh
	Kontum	Lt. Col. Nguyen Ca

Also the Gia Dinh province chief is now Lt. Col. Huynh van Ton, rather than Maj. Ton.

Council of Notables Convenes

Some sixty members of the Council of Notables were named from among leaders of various segments of public life. The following categories summarize their positions:

Educators	10
Businessmen	7
Public officials	3
Doctors	13
Lawyers	7
Journalists	5
Other notables	15

Two women are included in the list of council members. They were all convened on January 2, 1964 for a thirty day session in Saigon's Dien Hong Hall.

MRC Chairman Maj. General Duong van Minh spoke to the inaugural session. A translation of key portions of his address is attached. Dr. Nguyen van Bong, Rector of the NIA, has been elected chief of the technical committee on drafting the Constitution.

Prime Minister Tho Outlines Plans

In his address on Thursday, Jan. 9, 1964, to the Council of Notables, Prime Minister Tho announced plans for activities to be undertaken in a massive program of administrative reform covering all aspects of governmental activities.

Prime Minister Issues Principles for Field Administration

Prime Minister Nguyen ngoc Tho issued Decree No. 9 TT/DVHC on November 29, 1963, setting up four principles to be applied in local administration of government affairs. A translation of this key document is attached.

NIA Graduates in Key Positions

A study of placement of the 381 graduates in the first seven classes of the National Institute of Administration as of November 1, 1963 (pre-coup) shows the following distribution:

	<u>Total</u>	<u>Central Admin.</u>	<u>Field Admin.</u>	<u>Other</u>
1955 Class I	47	22	14	11
1957 Class II	47	20	23	4
1958 Class III	69	29	26	14
1959 Class III	47	32	11	4
1960 Class IV	49	31	11	7
1961 Class V	29	21	5	3
1962 Class VI	37	17	20	-
1962 Class VII	<u>56</u>	<u>31</u>	<u>25</u>	<u>-</u>
	381	203	135	43

Most central agencies and provinces have some NIA alumni; only Long An, Quang Tri and the two new provinces lack them. Twenty of the Deputy Province Chiefs for administration are NIA graduates. The category "other" includes those in military service, foreign service, training, dismissed, deceased, etc.

It is understood that only two NIA graduates holding pre-coup positions in the provinces were arrested, and that the MRC is planning to use all 72 members of the 1963 Class VIII who have just completed their military training at Phu Tho as District Chiefs and Deputies in the Provinces.

Former Participant Named President of NIA Administrative Board

The Prime Minister has appointed Dean Nguyen Cao Hach of the University of Saigon, Faculty of Law to be the new president of the NIA Administrative Board. He replaces Mr. Tran ngoc Lien, former Special Commissioner at the Presidency.

Like the new Rector of NIA with whom he was associated at the Faculty of Law, Dean Hach studied in France. He received his agrege in economics. In 1956 Dean Hach participated in a three months observational study tour of the American educational system, visiting institutions of higher learning throughout the USA.

"Administrative Research" Magazine Features Local Administration

The July-August 1963 issue of "Nghien Cuu Hanh Chanh" (Administrative Research) just published by the Association for Administrative Studies and NIA is devoted to articles on village and hamlet organization and administration. Contributions by former Rector Vu quoc Thong, Vice Rector Nghiem Dang, and various professors discuss such subjects as the historic role of villages and hamlets in Vietnam, comparisons with other countries, and the impact of Decree No. 45-NV of May 3, 1963 and need for its revision to give legal status to hamlets. Several of the articles are being translated into English for distributions to key U.S. officials working in the rural affairs area.

GVN to Continue Trial of New Working Hours

As announced in PA Bulletin No. 10, the new GVN working hours, eliminating the traditional siesta period, will continue for a six months trial period. In effect since Nov. 18, 1963, the new hours have met with much resistance. Government agencies have been instructed to continue to follow the new work schedule at least until June 1 and to evaluate its effect.

VIET-NAM CONG HOA

Office
Prime Minister

November 29, 1963

No. 9-TTP/DUHC

TO: Prefecture
Mayors
Province Chiefs

FROM: Prime Minister

After the successful Revolution and after the stabilization of all governmental structures, from Central down to local administration, the administrative machinery has now resumed its normal and regular functioning.

At this juncture, ⁱⁿ view of the existing organization worked out by the Revolutionary Military Committee and the Provisional Government, the provinces will continue to carry out their public functions directly with the Prime Minister's Office or the technical departments concerned, as the case may be.

In order to standardize the procedures, the following principles need to be applied:

1. All matters relating to local government that require a solution or instructions for execution will be submitted directly to the Prime Minister's Office by the Province Chief.
2. However, with respect to matters purely military or administrative and political matters that bear upon security or military aspects, you are requested to consult the commander of the tactical zone and to submit a copy of the report to the Central Government (Prime Minister Office and Security Department).
3. The Commanders of the tactical zones may report directly to the Prime Minister's Office, all security and military matters that bear upon the administrative or political aspects. In this case, you are requested to send a copy of the report to the Security Department and General Staff Headquarters (Defense Department).

4. With respect to technical problems, the Provinces will report directly to the Department concerned. If need be, a copy of the report can be sent directly to the Prime Ministry Office.

s/: Nguyen Ngoc Tho

Copy to

- Office, Revolutionary Military Committee
- All Departments
- Commanders, tactical zones

Excerpts from

SPEECH OF GENERAL DUONG VAN MINH
CHAIRMAN OF THE MILITARY REVOLUTIONARY COUNCIL,
AT THE INAUGURATION OF THE COUNCIL OF NOTABILITIES
AT BUEN HONG HALL(JANUARY 2, 1964)

I wish, above all, to renew our solemn pledge to the Nation: we will fight with all our strength against subversion in every form to clear the way to progress, so that our people may determine their destiny in complete liberty and in full knowledge. No one can be more earnest than we in wishing that the time will very soon come when the essential democratic institutions are established on solid foundations, so that we may turn power over to a civilian government elected by the people.

I here state once more my unshakeable opposition to dictatorship of whatever kind and whatever origin.

In saying so, we have Communism in mind because, in the opinion of the Military Revolutionary Council, party dictatorship is an evil no less great than the dictatorship of an individual or a family. For that reason, we will not tolerate Communism in this southern part of our territory; with regard to neutralism, considering our country's present geopolitical conditions, to tolerate neutralism is to pave the way for Communism. This will be therefore the one and only restriction which we have to impose on the exercise of all democratic liberties. But we are resolved that there shall be neither ambiguity nor misunderstanding on this point.

We are aware of the suffering and sacrifices of the whole nation in the war. But let us not forget that this war exists because International Communism wants it. We do not love war, but never will we slacken in our fight as long as our right to self determination is threatened.

With the participation of all, each in his station and each according to his capability, we will keep on fighting so long as the obstacles on our road to democracy have not all been removed, and so long as there is doubt that we and our children may not live a life worthy of free men.

For these reasons, we must lay the foundations of our democracy. With the assistance of the Notabilities, we shall proceed to reform the Constitution; we shall seek, in particular, a clear-cut separation of powers, an effective protection of individual liberties, and the promotion of a legal and constructive opposition. On the point last-mentioned, we wish to avoid the evil current in nascent democracies, namely the confusion resulting from

proliferating political parties.

This reform of the Constitution is essential, because the Constitution is the basis and the framework of our nation's future political life, and at the same time, the prerequisite of free and genuine elections and the establishment of a democratic order.

Meanwhile, we must keep up a relentless struggle and simultaneously see to it that national life is not disrupted.