

# PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION BULLETIN

PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION DIVISION USAID - SAIGON

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The Public Administration Division (PAD) of USAID:

PAD's address is 85 Le van Duyet, 3rd floor.

PAD's BULLETIN is published monthly.

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CENTRAL GOVERNMENT: the Ministry of War Veterans:

Office of the  
Central Executive Committee

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No. 74-SL/CCB

Chairman, Central Executive Committee

D E C R E E S:

Art. 1 - The Ministry of War Veterans, placed under the direct command of the Commissioner for War Veterans, includes the following:

I. Central agencies:

- Directorate of the Director of Cabinet
- Directorate of Pension and Assistance
- Directorate of Plan and Program
- Directorate of Training
- Directorate of Administration, Accounting and Budget

The Directorate of the Director of Cabinet is headed by a Director of Cabinet. It includes the services and subordinate personnel.

The Directorate of Pension and Assistance, the Directorate of Plan and Program, Directorate of Training and Directorate of Administration, Accounting, Budget, are placed each under a Director.

II. Subordinate agencies

- National Institute of Rehabilitation
- Convalescence home for disabled men
- Army's orphanage
- School of wards of the Nation

III. Local agencies

According to service requirements, there may be created services for war veterans in the prefecture, cities, provinces, or in groups of provinces. Each service will be headed by a Chief of Service.

General regulations

Art. 2 - An Arrete of the Commissioner for War Veterans will define the details of organization and functions of the above-mentioned agencies.

Art. 3 - All provisions contrary to this decree are repealed.

Art. 4 - The Commissioner for War Veterans, and Assistant to the Office of the Chairman of Central Executive Committee are charged, each as to that which concerns him, with the execution of this decree.

April 26, 1966

s/ Nguyen cao Ky

CENTRAL GOVERNMENT: the authority of police over soldiers:

CURRENT LEGISLATIVE PROCEDURE

After the coup d'etat of Nov. 1, 1963, the constitution of October 26, 1956 was abrogated.

This results in the lack of a National Assembly for normal legislative procedure.

Therefore, the legislative power becomes incorporated in the Executive.

Presently, the Chairman of the National Steering Committee has authority over the problems relative to legislation.

Today, the procedure of getting a new law is as follows:

1. Any initiative for law concerning a department may be taken by the related minister.
2. This draft bill will be first submitted to the Office of the Prime Minister.
3. After it is examined by the Cabinet and if it appears worth considering, the draft bill will be transmitted to the National Steering Committee, following the recommendations of the Prime Minister.
4. The draft bill concerned may be, at last, passed or rejected after deliberation of the National Steering Committee.  
  
(No further precision concerning the vote and the necessary quorum for approval will be made).
5. In case the Committee has voted and approved, the planned provisions will take the shape of a new decree law.

This decree-law must be signed and promulgated by the Chairman of the National Steering Committee and published in Official Gazette of Vietnam Government.

Thereafter, the new decree-law will come into force as an actual law.

AUTHORITY OF NATIONAL POLICE  
OVER A.R.V.N. SOLDIERS

A. In principle, no difference between the authority of the National Police over Military offenders and over civilian offenders is provided for by current law.

B. In fact, it happens that a military personnel does not always obey the Police orders, summons, etc...

Therefore, in order to avoid such difficulties as far as the investigation of military personnel is concerned, the National Police almost always sends the records concerned to the Military Police for the latter to conduct the investigation.

AGREEMENT ABOUT PROCEDURES

It is in this objective that an official mail interchange has been performed between the Department of Justice and the Office, Chief of Military Justice.

Reference: the documents that have been exchanged (letter #104/BTP/HIV dated 21/6/1965 from the Department of Justice and letter # 39/OF/HB dated 12/2/65 from the Office, Chief of Military Justice).

The following has been decided:

1) If the offense committed by the soldier falls within the competence of the military court, the Military Police will be responsible for conducting the investigation.

2) If the offense committed by the soldier falls within the competence of the civilian court, the National Police will be responsible for conducting the investigation.

REMARK

It is noted that this procedure has only the character of an agreement intended to avoid any possible difficulty.

It has been previously said that there is no law which limits the authority of the National Police over military offenders in this way (as in case #2).

Suppose that in case #1 mentioned above, the National Police has conducted the investigation, its report remains available:

If this report is then forwarded to the Public Prosecutor of Civilian court, and if the latter thinks that the offense falls within the competence of the military court he only has to send the records concerned with the National Police's report of investigation to the Military Court Prosecutor, in order to institute appropriate proceedings against the offender.

(Opinion #15, Office of the Staff Judge Advocate, U.S. Military Assistance Command, Vietnam. April 22, 1966)

LOCAL GOVERNMENT AND RURAL CONSTRUCTION: training of village  
and hamlet officials:

Republic of Viet Nam  
Ministry of Interior

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No. 3667 B/BNV/NC/14

Saigon, May 12, 1966

FROM: Commissioner for Interior  
TO: Chiefs of all Provinces  
SUBJECT: Training of village and hamlet officials

Please be informed of the following:

To support efficiently the 1966 Pacification and Rural Construction Programs, and at the same time implement the reform of the administrative infra-structure in accordance with the new statute being considered by the War Cabinet, this Ministry plans to apply, effective July 1966, a new program to the training of village and hamlet officials.

As in previous times, this Ministry, with the cooperation of friendly Agencies at the central level especially the Ministry of Construction, will take care of the general organization while the provinces will be entrusted with the implementation task.

However, the provinces will receive more assistance this time. Apart from mapping out the policy and the training program, the Central will take charge of the supply of basic training documents, training aids, organization cost, formation of principal instructors, and guidance of the training.

As to the provinces, the training staffs will have to play a more positive role; besides, emphasis must be laid on the training, in parallel with the development of the construction program, for efficient coordination in the future of the activities on the part of the New Construction cadres' teams and of the village and hamlet administrative agencies.



The primary objective of the training job is, in principle, the Chairmen of Village Administrative Committees, Village Executive Secretaries, and Hamlet Chiefs; next come the Village Administrative Committeemen, Deputy Hamlet Chiefs, and members of the Village People's Council who will be elected or appointed in compliance with the new statute to be promulgated.

To be quite ready for implementation of the said program, you are requested to study and take right now the following measures:

1. Appointment of the Director of Training and In-Service Training

Each province has to select and appoint immediately, if this has not been done, a full-time Director of Training and In-Service Training in the same way as indicated in the Arrete #1417-BNV/NC/2 dated November 11, 1964 and in the Circular # 9887-B/BNV/NC/2 dated November 18, 1964.

If understaffed, a decision may be made by the province to designate temporarily a provincial high-ranking official to concurrently hold this position, a copy of which is to be sent to this Ministry for information.

At all events, the Director of Training and In-Service Training must be selected from among outstanding officials, having much experience in training, and considerable prestige with the provincial Chiefs of Services. Besides, if possible, arrangements should be made to form a Board of Instructors, so as to provide the Director of In-Service Training with adequate operating facilities.

If need be, you may employ the students to be graduated soon from the 11th Course for deputy office managers or undergraduates of the 12th and 13th Courses for office managers who are going to be put at the disposal of various provinces effective mid-May 1966.\*

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\* graduates and undergraduates of the National Institute of Administration

Effective immediately, the Directors of Training and In-Service Training are responsible for:

- studying regional training requirements,
- preparing morally the personnel of provincial Services and Offices to make them ready to participate in the training,
- making arrangements for the organization of various training courses, and later keeping a close watch of their results.

Around July, if need be, a special workshop will be held at the Central level to help directors of training throughout the country carry out effectively their assignments with maximum assistance from the Central.

## 2. Arrangement of Training Centers

The Training Centers in various provinces, if they already exist, are to be rearranged immediately, or an auditorium with necessary boarding houses capable of holding some 100 trainees are to be prepared by the Provinces concerned, to serve as Training Center.

At least these Centers must be provided with normal equipment such as blackboards, chalk, easels, typewriters, mimeographs, graphic paper with pens, ink, etc...Such devices as microphones, adding machines, motion-picture and slide projectors, etc. provided by the Ministry under the U.S. Aid program must be ready for use effective July 1, 1966. Other essential facilities such as diagrams, films, etc. will be jointly provided by the Ministry and the USAID Mission.

Besides, if there is any special requirement, please inform this Ministry so that it will ask for USAID assistance, if possible.

## 3. Training documents

Earlier, the provinces have been provided with a number of textbooks, especially the Village and Hamlet Administrative Guidebook: These documents should be recast to be ready for use.

Besides, please send to this Ministry immediately any documents or charts worked out so far by the provinces for use in training village and hamlet officials and employees, including technical documents (Agriculture, Land Survey, Public Works,

Education, Health, etc.), in duplicate to take the most of them and to disseminate to other provinces.

4. Moral preparation

Training village and hamlet administrative cadres is one of the key points of the Government's Construction program.

To achieve a great success in such a training job, enthusiastic participation of district and village authorities, and positive support of technical agencies are vitally important.

To this end, you are requested to draw everyone's attention to this point at the next meeting of the district chiefs and chiefs of technical Services, so as to create favorable psychological conditions for this plan. This Ministry is of the opinion that what is most important is how to get maximum contribution of different agencies to the program, and avoid perfunctoriness as previously committed by a few provinces.

Due to the urgency of the matter in question, you are requested to complete the activities described in Items 1, 2, and 3, and draw up a report of their results to this Ministry before May 31, 1966.

Further particulars of the training programs will be successively communicated later on.

s/ Tran minh Tiet

.....

TRAINING OF LOCAL OFFICIALS IN VIETNAM

Work paper on Planning for a Revitalized Program

Pacification efforts of cadres and others can have lasting results only if village/hamlet government is improved.

On this premise the Minister of Revolutionary Development is offering financial support and other cooperation for the training of local officials. As in the past, the training will be provided for by the Ministry of Interior and carried out by provinces. This time, however, the provinces will be given more assistance.

To introduce this program to those who may be able to provide assistance and support for it we are presenting briefly:

Background  
Turning Point  
Preliminary Calculations and Plans  
Further Plans Agreed Upon  
Status of current Progress

Background. A policy promoting provincial in-service training was issued in 1964 by the Ministry of Interior. Training outlines and equipment were provided and instructor training was offered with help from the National Institute of Administration. Training Directors were designated in most provinces, a few of them full time. Over a three-year period, 31 Provincial Training Centers (small auditoriums) were constructed.

With fund allotments by Interior, and relying on their own resources in other respects, many provinces conducted training in 1964 and 1965. Village and hamlet chiefs were typical of the trainees but training was also given to clerical personnel, Rural Construction cadre, and others (see PAD report of In-service Training, June 1965). The amount and quality of the training varied widely. It was carried on with little interchange among the provinces or guidance from Saigon. But a great deal of good was undoubtedly done in some provinces.

Early in 1966 it developed that funding even at previous levels could not be provided to enable the provinces to finance trainee per diem, lecture fees and materials due to cuts in the budgets of Interior and also NIA. Meanwhile, there was growing concern among US advisors and some Vietnamese leaders about the unmet needs for strengthening local government.

Turning Point. At the Honolulu Conference last February, General Thang listed, as one of seven requirements for improvement of rural construction, better training of local officials. Referring to that statement, Ambassador Porter on April 8 suggested:

"...the establishment of a simple program within the revolutionary development framework for the training of village and hamlet officials. This program can be designed by the Ministry of Interior, financed by the Revolutionary Development budget and implemented by the individual provincial administration." \*

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\* The letter also mentioned the ultimate need for expansion of training to include cadre, district chiefs, and others.

General Thang promptly conferred with the Minister of Interior and, on April 18, replied:

"...the Ministry...agrees that this program will be established by the Ministry of Interior, that necessary funds will be provided by the Ministry of Revolutionary Development, and that local officials will be responsible for the implementation."\* He named a designee to collaborate with Interior and the USAID representative.

Preliminary Calculations and Plans

The new designee, Major Ngoc, began participating at once in conferences at the Ministry of Interior. Although Interior's Secretary General Xuong, Administrative Services Director Huynh and other participating staff members were under extreme pressure from other emerging events they considered this training program important and found some time for its planning. They shortly arrived at the preliminary figure of 10 million piasters as needed for direct training in the field during the remainder 1966 based on the following calculation:

	Piasters
a. Cost per average course:	
- individual trainee per diem: 40\$pd x 14 days	560
- trainee per diem per course: 30 trainees x 560	44,800
- instructors' fees: 100\$ per hr x 90 hrs (2 weeks)	9,000
- materials and miscellaneous	5,000
Total per average course	59,300
b. Number of courses: 5 x 49 provinces, etc.	245
c. Total direct expenses for field training	14.5 million
d. Already available from Interior's budget	4 "
e. To be requested from Revolutionary Development	10 "

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\* General Thang added, "We also agree that...We must also organize training in local administration for rural construction cadres, district chiefs, and administrative and technical at district and province levels".

Further Plans agreed upon by the Work Group

Rather than promoting village/hamlet training in general it has been decided to focus first on a specific target audience: the Village Chief (one of the Councilmen to be elected June 26th) and the six appointed Village Administrative Committee members.\*

The group has set the ambitious target of July 15 as the time to start training in most provinces. This is about the time Administrative Committee members are expected to be appointed and on the job.

Despite the shortness of time, the work group believes it will be possible to give the provinces some professional help this time. For example:

- Instead of providing only topical outlines the work group considers it important to develop typical lesson plans, teaching materials and training aids and to make these available to all provinces. This is a large task and will require an extra-ordinary mobilization of talent and resources, both Vietnamese and American.
- Rather than expecting provinces to designate as Training Director an officer who also has many other duties, the work group believes each province should have an officer whose primary function is the organizing of training and the development, managing and evaluation of training activities. The work group considers it essential to provide training for the Training Directors, probably by means of mobile instruction teams, and also to provide follow-up consultation and assistance.
- Instead of leaving it entirely up to provinces to find a

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\* Under the proposed new decree the Village Administrative Committee will include, besides the Village Chief, members majoring respectively in (1) Finance and Economics, (2) Police and Security, (3) Civil Status, (4) Civil Affairs (including the former Information and Youth functions, (5) Land Affairs and (6) Executive Secretary. The last two positions will be new additions.

training officer, physical facilities, housing for trainees, and the like, the group favors a quick survey by regional teams to inventory the situation in each province and help the Province Chief, if possible, overcome problems in the way of starting or improving the training program by mid-July.

The work group considers that the cost of such developmental and assistance work is part of the "necessary funds" for this program and that such work will multiply the returns upon the investment made through allotments to the provinces.

Status of Current Progress

In addition to the planning steps already mentioned the following steps are underway:

1. A preliminary Course Outline has been drafted and, following review with Revolutionary Development trainers, is undergoing its first revision.
2. A circular has been prepared for the provinces which will (a) announce the training program and emphasize its importance for revolutionary development (b) encourage a search in each province for a Training Manager nominee whose qualifications meet the standard to be specified, (c) encourage the readying of a Training Center, whether by clearing out one previously built for this purpose or by borrowing other facilities, (d) requesting that training material prepared by the Province in the past be submitted for consideration in developing model sets of instruction material, and (e) encouraging provincial technical services to get ready to play their part in the training.
3. A small staff is being assembled including USAID advisors. The staff is interested in learning of any individuals with special qualifications and interest for preparing training programs and educational materials.
4. Work plans and schedules are being developed and contacts made with various divisions and offices which may be able to assist.

(prepared by USAID/Saigon)

LOCAL GOVERNMENT AND RURAL CONSTRUCTION: rural construction cadre:

Republic of Viet Nam  
Office of the Chairman  
Central Executive Committee

SPECIAL STATUTE  
ON RURAL CONSTRUCTION CADRE

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No. 137-ND/XDNT

THE CHAIRMAN OF THE CENTRAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Considering the Convention of June 19, 1965,  
Considering Decision # 3-QLVNCH/QD of June 14, 1965,  
establishing the National Leadership Committee and determining  
the composition of this Committee;

Considering Decree # 1-a/CT/LDQG/SL of June 19, 1965 and  
Decree # 121/CT/LDQG/SL of October 5, 1965 establishing the  
Composition of the Central Executive Committee,

Considering Arrêté # 739-VN of June 25, 1954 and other  
supplementary documents establishing the statute for non career  
personnel,

Considering Arrêté # 1900-UBHP/CT of November 11, 1965  
determining the general statute for cadres in all branches of  
activity,

Considering the Government's service requirement.

A R R E T E S

CHAPTER I

GENERAL PROVISIONS

Art. 1 - A special statute is hereby established for Rural  
Construction Cadres.

Art. 2 - Rural Construction Cadres must have self defense capa-  
bility in order to carry out their responsibilities, the princi-  
pal ones of which are:

1. People's Action

- a. Carry on activities among the people to help the rural  
population in the area being pacified and to meet various  
urgent needs in the fields of social welfare, health  
and education.



- b. Detect and destroy the political/military infrastructure of the Viet Cong in rural areas.
  - c. Explain government pacification policy.
  - d. Study the area projected for pacification.
  - e. Organize and train a people's self defense force.
2. Census Grievance
- a. Survey and classify the people in the area being pacified.
  - b. Keep track of the thinking and activities of the friendly and enemy infrastructure; gather information and report about the genuine aspirations of the rural people.
3. Civil Affairs
- a. Temporarily undertake the village/hamlet administration if necessary during the transition period; strengthen existing village/hamlet governments.
  - b. Urge the people to organize themselves into groups for the purpose of operating on a regular basis.
  - c. Urge the people to assist the government in organizing the election of administrative committees and villages' councils.
4. New Life Development
- a. Guide and teach the people to avail themselves of the social and economic benefits offered by the government, through such means as:
    - 1. Self-help projects in which government agencies provide the materials and the people contribute their labor.
    - 2. Economic development projects, such as road improvement, markets, etc.
  - b. Bring in direct government assistance, such as help from technicians, improved seeds, fertilizer, etc.
  - c. Assist in providing social services, such as schools, clinics, etc.

Art. 3 - The basic unit of the rural construction cadre is the Rural Construction Cadre Group.

The Rural Construction Cadre Group is headed by a Group Leader and assisted by a Deputy Group Leader and, in principle, may consist of the following elements:

- a. Leadership
- b. People's Action
- c. Census Grievance
- d. Civil Affairs
- e. New Life Development

In addition, the Group can be strengthened by a number of technical service cadre, or by other special cadre, as required. A document from the Ministry will define details of the organization and duties of each group of rural construction cadres.

Art. 4 - There will be only one single category for Rural Construction Cadres. These cadres can occupy the following different positions:

- Team Member
- Team Deputy Chief
- Team Chief
- Group Deputy Chief (May act as Inter-Team Chief)
- Group Chief

## CHAPTER II

### RECRUITMENT AND TRAINING

Art. 5 - The recruitment of Rural Construction Cadres shall be carried out as follows:

1. If an applicant meets the requirements of Art. 6 below, he will be considered as temporarily selected and will have to attend a training course at the National Training Center for Rural Construction Cadres (TTHL/CBXDNT/TU).
2. His official appointment will be effective only after graduation from the National Training Center.

Art. 6 - To be considered a temporary selectee, an applicant must meet the following conditions:

1. Be a Vietnamese citizen
2. Be entitled to civil rights, and of good behavior
3. Be at least 17 years of age
4. Have performed his military service, or have legal standing with regard to his military obligations
5. Be of adequate physical condition
6. Pledge himself to work as a rural construction cadre for at least two years

Art. 7 - An applicant is temporarily selected at the province level by a committee for recruitment and then will be sent to the National Training Center. Official appointment, which takes place after the training period, will be carried out by the Ministry of Rural Construction. The appointee will be assigned back to the province where he was temporarily selected previously.

Art. 8 - Should any trainee, during the period of his training, prove to be incapable or unqualified, he shall be sent back to his province upon the decision of the Director National Training Center for Rural Construction Cadres.

### CHAPTER III

#### SALARIES AND ALLOWANCES

Art. 9 - The scale of basic salaries for the Rural Construction Cadres is as follows:

Step 1	2500\$/month	Step 7	3700\$/month
Step 2	2700\$ "	Step 8	3900\$ "
Step 3	2900\$ "	Step 9	4100\$ "
Step 4	3100\$ "	Step 10	4300\$ "
Step 5	3300\$ "	Step 11	4500\$ "
Step 6	3500\$ "		

Art. 10 - Monthly position allowance for RCC are as follows:

Team Deputy Chief	500\$
Team Chief	1000\$
Group Deputy Chief	1500\$
Group Chief	2000\$

Art. 11 - Cost of living allowances may be authorized, as

appropriate. The amount of the allowance will be determined by the Minister of Rural Construction on a province by province basis, and will be reviewed quarterly.

#### CHAPTER IV

##### PROMOTION - AWARD AND SANCTION

Art. 12 - The minimum requirement to obtain a salary step increase is one year. The maximum waiting period for a step increase is three years.

Art. 13 - Provincial Promotion Committees may recommend salary step increases and promotions up to the rank of Groups Deputy Chief. Such recommendation will be within the personnel and position authorization established by the Minister of Rural Construction. Appointments to the maximum steps or positions will be by the Province Chief.

Art. 14 - Recommendations for the position of Rural Construction Cadre Group Chief will be made by the Province Promotion Committee. Appointment authority rests with the Minister of Rural Construction.

Art. 15 - The promotion committee at province level is composed of:

- |   |          |
|---|----------|
| - Province Chief  | Chairman |
| - Permanent Bureau Chief of the Provincial Rural Construction Council | Member   |
| - Provincial Chief of Rural Construction Cadre                        | "        |
| - District Chief in the operational area of the group                 | "        |
| - Group Chief of concerned cadres                                     | "        |

Art. 16 - All cadres who have accomplished notable deeds may receive from the province chief the following awards:

- |                     |                                     |
|---------------------|-------------------------------------|
| - Award Certificate | - Honorary Diploma                  |
| - Award Diploma     | - Rural Construction Order of Merit |
| - Citation          |                                     |

In addition to the above, cadres may receive cash and or other donations.

Art. 17 - With regard to cadres committing slight misdeeds the

Chief of Province has the right to directly warn and criticize them, with registration of a demerit in their individual dossiers.

Art. 18 - With respect to cadres committing serious misdemeanors, the Province Chief will summon a disciplinary council, the composition of which will be as described in Article 15. The council can propose to the Minister of Rural Construction the withholding of a promotion for a 2-year period, a one or two step demotion, provisional release for 1 to 3 months without pay, or dismissal without severance allowances, and with prohibition against rehire in any capacity whatever.

#### CHAPTER V

##### HOSPITALIZATION, MEDICAL TREATMENT DEATH AND CAPTURE PROVISIONS

Art. 19 - The cadres and their family members (husbands, wives, children) will be admitted to government medical facilities. If admitted to a hospital, they will be authorized treatment equivalent to Civil Service Class B.

Art. 20 - Female cadres and wives of cadres will be admitted to a maternity as Civil Service Class B.

Art. 21 - Cadres who becomes ill or are wounded while on duty will be admitted to the most suitable medical facility and have their medical expenses paid by the Province which will, in turn, be reimbursed by the Central government.

Art. 22 - After treatment in a hospital for a normal illness, cadres will be allowed a maximum of 7 days sick leave upon recommendation by a government physician.

Art. 23 - If a cadre become ill while performing his duties he will be allowed a maximum of 29 days sick leave upon recommendation by a government medical committee. If a cadre is wounded in the line of duty, a maximum of three months leave may be authorized upon recommendation by a government medical committee.

Art. 24 - If a cadre is killed or dies his family survivors will be allowed 3000 piastres for funeral expenses plus 12 months pay.

Art. 25 - A cadre missing in action or captured will have his

salary paid to his family survivors for up to 12 months.

Art. 26 - If a cadre is dismissed from service for other than disciplinary reasons he will receive a special allowance on the basis of 15 days pay for each year of service. A partial year of service amounting to 6 months will be counted as a full year. A cadre who resigns of his own volition is not entitled to severance pay.

## CHAPTER VI

### SPECIAL AND TRANSITIONAL PROVISIONS

Art. 27 - During their period of service all Rural Construction Cadres are granted draft deferment.

Art. 28 - Three types of previously existing cadres--New Life Hamlet Cadres, Mobile Administrative Cadres, and Rural Political Cadres--are merged into Rural Construction Cadres in accordance with the transitional provisions stated in the subsequent articles.

Art. 29 - New Life Hamlet Cadres

1. From Nov. 1, 1965, all existing New Life Hamlet cadres, if volunteering and fulfilling the requirements stated in Article 6, will temporarily receive Step 1 salaries and will be sent to the National Training Center for Rural Construction Cadres.
2. New Life Hamlet Cadres who do not fulfill all requirements stated in Article 29/1 will be released after completion of their present service contract.
3. Team members must be graduated from the basic training course at the National Training Center for Rural Construction Cadres to be considered as official team members. Otherwise they will be released after completion of their present service contract.

Art. 30 - Mobile Administrative Cadre (i.e. GAMO)

1. From Nov. 1, 1965, all existing Mobile Administrative Cadres, if volunteering and fulfilling all requirements stated in Article 6, will temporarily receive Step 1 salaries and will be sent to the National Training Center for Rural Construction Cadres. If the amount of the new salary (and allowances) is less than the

current salary (and allowances) the cadres concerned will receive the difference until graduation from their training course. If their present salary is higher than the new salary scale they will continue to receive their present salary until graduation from their training course.

2. All Mobile Administrative Cadres who do not fulfill the requirements stated in Article 30/1 will be released after completion of their present service contract.

3. Team members should graduate from the basic course given at the National Training Center for Rural Construction Cadres to be considered as official team members. Otherwise, they will be released, right after the training course.

Art. 31 - Rural Political Cadres

1. From November 1, 1965, Rural Political Cadres, if volunteering and fulfilling all requirements stated in Article 6, will temporarily receive the Step 1 salary and will eventually be sent to the National Training Center for Rural Construction Cadres. If the total amount of the new salary and allowances is less than the current salary and allowances, the cadres concerned will receive the difference.

2. Rural Political Cadres who do not fulfill the requirements stated in Article 31/1 will be released after completion of their present service contract.

3. Hamlet and village level cadre must graduate from the basic course given at the National Training Center for Rural Construction Cadres to be considered officially as team members. Otherwise, they will be released after completion of their present service contract.

4. Cadres at the district level, as well as instructors of Rural Political Cadre and cadres at the province level, must undertake training designed for Rural Construction Leaders.

Those cadres who do not obtain the required score in these courses will be placed in lower positions. It will be mandatory that the cadres accept the lower position or be dismissed.

Art. 32 - No cadre will be released for failure to attend a

training course until he has been afforded the opportunity to do so.

Art. 33 - This Arrete will be applied with retroactive effect back to November 1, 1965. Decree # 2146 of 12/10/65 is hereby repealed.

Art. 34 - Commissioners General, Commissioners and Deputy Commissioners are charged, each to that which concerns him, with the execution of the present Arrete.

Saigon, January 26, 1966

s/ Air Vice Marshal Nguyen cao Ky  
Chairman, Central Executive  
Committee



LOCAL GOVERNMENT AND RURAL CONSTRUCTION: a regional university established in the Delta:

Decree No. 62-SL/GD dated March 31, 1966 governing the establishment of the "University of Can Tho" in Phong Dinh Province.

THE CHAIRMAN, CENTRAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

.....  
.....

DECREES:

Art. 1 - There is hereby created in Phong Dinh province a national university named "University of Can Tho".

Art. 2 - The university of Can Tho shall consist of all faculties - as required from a national university - and various technical colleges necessary for the development of the South-West in social and economic fields.

Art. 3 - Within a period of one month reckoning from the date of signature of this decree, a Committee composed of University professors, specialists, notables in the South West, shall be created by the Ministry of Education upon recommendation of the Government Delegate of the South-West and the Rector of Saigon University. This Committee will study the needs of the people in the South-West, determine priority in the establishment of various faculties and technical colleges, work out a long-range development program, and make an estimate of expenditures necessary for the University of Can Tho.

Art. 4 - The preparatory year of letters, science and the 1st year of law shall start at the beginning of academic year 1966-1967.

Art. 5 - Necessary expenditures incurred in the conduct of these classes shall be provided by the national budget.

Art. 6 - The Commissioner General for Cultural and Social Affairs concurrently Commissioner for Education and the Government Delegate of the South-West are charged, each as to that which concerns him, with the execution of this decree.

March 31, 1966

s/ Nguyen cao Ky

.....

By Decree No. 197-CT/LDQG/SL, dated May 16, 1966, General  
Nguyen van Thieu, President of the Directory, has named Professor  
Pham hoang Ho as Rector of the University of Can Tho.

(Vietnam Press, May 19, 1966)

LOCAL GOVERNMENT AND RURAL CONSTRUCTION: civic action by the military:

PSYCHOLOGICAL OPERATIONS  
MILITARY CIVIC ACTION

1. PURPOSE

To establish military civic action policies for all subordinate commands and advisory detachments, outline responsibilities for the development, coordination, and implementation of a military civic action program, and recommend basic guidance for other Free World Military Assistance Force commanders.

2. GENERAL

a. Military Civic Action is defined as participation in or support of economic and sociological programs useful to the local population at all levels. Military Civic Action in Vietnam has two interrelated objectives, one of which is to improve the living conditions of the people so as to remove one of the underlying causes of the insurgency while the other is psychological and seeks to gain and maintain the support of the people for the GVN. Programs include short-term but high impact projects in the fields of education, training, public works, agriculture, transportation, communications, health, sanitation, and other areas which contribute to the general welfare and serve to improve the standing of the military forces with the population. Military or paramilitary forces utilize their skills and resources on behalf of, or in cooperation with, civil authorities, agencies, or groups.

b. Winning and maintaining the friendship and active cooperation of Vietnamese civilians living within an operational area is an essential step in reducing the effectiveness of the local Viet Cong guerrillas whose success is ultimately dependent upon civilian support. The two main aspects of US military presence which contribute toward good civil-military relations are the individual soldier's attitude in his dealings with local civilians, and planned military civic action programs. In Vietnam, military civic action, which incorporates the individual skills of US personnel and the inherent capabilities of US units, has become a major US contribution to the Revolutionary Development program.

c. The principal GVN focal point for integration of military civic action is the individual province chief who is the senior governmental official and concurrently serves as the province's military commander. He has an administrative staff for determining requirements, establishing priorities, and allocating resources for military civic action projects.

3. POLICY

a. Operations plans will provide for utilization of all available assets for military civic action commensurate with the tactical situation.

(1) In operations designed to return an area which has been under VC domination to full time governmental control, or in operations wherein units occupy or operate within an area for an extended period of weeks or months, military civic action will be an essential element of the operation and will be accomplished as soon as the tactical situation permits.

(2) In connection with short term operations in inhabited areas, military civic action will, as a minimum, consist of emergency assistance such as medical treatment of non-combatant casualties.

b. Units not involved in necessary military operations should exploit their capability to engage in local military civic action projects designed to improve the life of rural people.

(1) Unit commanders must contact the local MACV sector or subsector advisor and the local Vietnamese official - district, village or hamlet chief - before beginning any specific projects in order to determine how the unit can best assist local plans and projects. In addition, efforts should be made to participate in combined civic action projects in which US/FWMAF personnel work side-by-side with RVNAF personnel. When additional guidance or supplies are required for particular projects, the normal point of contact is the MACV sector or subsector advisor who will then contact the appropriate GVN official or the representative from USAID.

(2) Units will concentrate their civic action efforts on projects which complement or support the Revolutionary Development Program such as construction or repair of public facilities, roads, and bridges; supplementing the educational system by

presenting English instruction to interested students and adults; establishing a planned medical civic action program for civilians in cooperation with Vietnamese personnel; assisting in the distribution of commodities furnished by USAID or the International Voluntary Agencies; and providing gifts to the Vietnamese from the people of the Free World. Units not able to complete projects should ensure a continuity of effort by a relieving unit or by sector resources.

#### 4. RESPONSIBILITIES

a. Subordinate commanders and MACV advisors at all levels will devote personal attention to the subject of military civic action. Emphasis will be placed upon integrated plans which coordinate the efforts of military units with the advisory chain and GVN officials. Combined military civic action projects with US/PWMAF and Vietnamese military or paramilitary units and the local civilians working together are desirable and encouraged.

(1) HQ MACV is responsible for the development of policy and procedures involving the command as a whole and for directing the civic action efforts of component commands and advisory elements. Within HQ MACV, specific staff responsibility for policy, procedures, coordination, monitoring and evaluating military civic action projects is assigned to the Political Warfare Advisory Directorate (MACPD).

(2) Component commanders are responsible for the development, execution, and support of military civic action programs by subordinate units in Vietnam within the context of policies and procedures developed by COMUSMACV.

(3) US Advisors assigned as members of sector, division, and corps advisory teams are responsible for training and assisting the RVNMF in the conduct of military civic action. Sector and subsector advisors are responsible for providing advice to and liaison with US forces in military civic action programs when such units operate in their areas of responsibility.

(4) Senior US tactical commanders in each corps tactical zone are responsible for guiding and evaluating specific military civic action projects undertaken by subordinate units to insure that such projects are coordinated with GVN province plans and are consistent with MACV military civic action guidance.

b. In the US Mission, USAID has primary advisory responsibility for the socio-economic development of Vietnam. USAID advises the GVN in the administration of its development programs and provides the necessary resources for specific projects. Through the Provincial Committee, the USAID Representative helps to ensure that military civic action projects are directed toward the goals of the Revolutionary Development Program.

c. JUSPAO assists the military civic action program by encouraging the publicizing of civic action projects by the Vietnamese Information Service (VIS) to ensure that the Vietnamese people recognize that the projects are the result of efforts of the GVN on their behalf, in coordination with other Free World countries. JUSPAO releases stories of newsworthy military civic actions that demonstrate the humanitarian, non-combatant contribution of US and other FWMAF forces in Vietnam.

d. The Provincial Committee, which consists of the Province Chief, the Senior MACV Advisor, and the USAID Provincial Representative, is the key to achieving an integrated military civic action program within a province and is a practical level for planning and executing projects. This committee should develop a file of potential military civic action projects which would have the greatest impact on the population and best support other programs,

## 5. CIVIC ACTION RESOURCES

a. USAID has the capability, in resources and organization, to support US/FWMAF military forces and advisors in their military civic action efforts, mainly with food and construction materials. Through the USAID system of representation to major troop units and at corps (region) and province, plans can be made to support combat operations with immediate and appropriate military civic action. USAID commodities are normally stocked at provincial and regional warehouses. Arrangements can be made for units to pre-stock needed resources to insure immediate availability for planned operations.

b. Supplies to support the military civic action program are also available from the International Voluntary Agencies (IVA) such as CARE, Catholic Relief Services, etc. The USAID Provincial representative will be contacted for any commodity required, and, if unable to meet requests from USAID stocks, he will assist in forwarding requests to the individual agencies. When IVA commodities are made available, commanders of divisions and separate

brigades are authorized to contact IVA agencies directly to arrange for transportation and distribution of allocated military civic action supplies.

c. Funds are available for civic action expenditures from sources listed below.

- (1) Subsector Fund
- (2) MACV Civic Action Fund
- (3) USAID Regional Director's and Provincial Representative's Imprest Fund.

6. PUBLICIZING CIVIC ACTION ACTIVITIES.

Civic Action activities must be fully publicized in the public information media to insure complete recognition of the military support being offered the GVN Revolutionary Development Program. The focus of publicity will be placed upon the Vietnamese effort and government officials involved with US/FWMAF personnel and contributions shown in a support role. Care must be taken to ensure that only a minimum number of US/FWMAF personnel are in attendance at dedication ceremonies and other like functions.

7. REPORTS (RCS: MACPD-01)

a.	<u>SUBJECT</u>	<u>AS OF DATE</u>	<u>FROM</u>	<u>TO</u>
	Civic Action (US/FWMAF)	Last day of each month	Component Component	HQ MACV ATTN: MACPD

This report will include statistics on the following efforts undertaken during the report period:

- (1) Brigade/Regiment involved (or comparable USN/USAF unit).
- (2) Construction/engineering projects (type/location).
- (3) Medical treatments (type/number/location).
- (4) Voluntary contributions in support of charitable institutions (amount/location).
- (5) Distribution of commodities (commodity class - medical, construction, clothes, foodstuff, etc./tonnage/location) supplied by IVA and private donors and means of distribution (land, sea, air; military or civilian).

- (6) Educational efforts (type/location).
- (7) Recovered foodstuffs redistributed to the people (amount/location).
- (8) Health and sanitation (type/location)
- (9) Efforts not otherwise mentioned above.
- (10) Evaluation of program.

b. MACV Directive No. 335-10, dated 23 March 1966, requires Sector Advisors and Advisors to the Mayors of autonomous cities to submit a monthly report on civic action as part of the overall MACV monthly report on Revolutionary Development (RCS: MACJ3-15).

8. REFERENCES

- a. MACV Directive 37-11, subject: Subsector Fund.
- b. MACV Directive 40-9, subject: Medical Civic Action Program (MEDCAP).
- c. MACV Directive 525-3, subject: Minimizing Non-Combatant Battle Casualties.
- d. MACV Directive 525-9, subject: Control Disposition and Safeguarding of Vietnamese Property and Food Supplies.
- e. Letter, MACPD, serial 4768, HQ MACV, 31 Oct. 65, subject: Supplies for US/Free World Military Assistance Forces Military Civic Action.
- f. Letter, MACJ332, serial 1987, HQ MACV, 8 Mar. 66, subject: Regional Directors and Provincial Representatives Imprest Fund.
- g. Joint Directive 2-65, 1 Sept. 65, subject: US Agency Field Relationships.
- h. RVMD Directive 963, 2 Feb. 66, subject: RVNAF Military Civic Action.
- i. MACV Directive, subject: Civil Affairs (to be published).

FOR THE COMMANDER:

W.B. ROSSON  
Major General, USA  
Chief of Staff

(Directive # 515-2, April 30,  
1966, Headquarters, US Military  
Assistance Command, Vietnam)



MINORITIES: Montagnard boarding schools:

Republic of Vietnam  
Office of the Chairman of the  
Central Executive Committee  
Special Commissariat for  
Montagnard Affairs

-----  
No. 1343/DUTV/HCTC/2

FROM: Special Commissioner for Montagnard Affairs  
TO: Province Chiefs of.....  
SUBJ: Repair and construction of boarding houses in the Highlands

Dear Sir,

We have the honor of informing you that this Special Commissariat has intervened with the USAID Mission as well as with the Directorate General of Budget and Foreign Aid, and at present, a fund of VN\$30,000,000 has been earmarked in the National Budget, FY 1966, American Aid Program, Title 5, Chapter 223, Serial No. 23, for repairing a number of existing boarding houses and constructing a number of new ones in the Highlands with the following specifications:

PLEIKU:	Replacing canteen and constructing 2 new dormitories	VN\$ 5,000,000
PHU BON:	Restoring the whole boarding house quarter including dormitories, kitchen, canteen, and classrooms	8,000,000
KHANH HOA:	Constructing kitchen and canteen	500,000
TUYEN DUC:	Repairing dormitories at Dalat city	1,000,000
	Constructing new dormitories, kitchen and canteen in the northern part of Dalat city	5,000,000
LAM DONG:	Replacing kitchen and constructing new dormitories, canteen and kitchen for the 2nd boarding house	3,000,000
KONTUM:	Replacing kitchen, canteen, and con- structing a new dormitory	2,000,000
DARLAC:	Constructing additional kitchen, canteen, and dormitories	2,000,000
	Total	<u>VN\$26,500,000</u>

To be in accordance with the funds approved, the provinces are requested to:

1. Re-establish work plans
2. Establish the breakdown of expenditures
3. Set up a Management Committee including Representatives of the provincial Administrative Office (Reconstruction Service, Finance Service, Culture and Education Service, etc.), Montagnard Affairs Service, and if possible, USAID.

This Committee will base upon the local situation and means availabilities to propose the way of implementing works:

- State management or inviting bids.

Dossiers in 3 copies will be sent to the Special Commissariat for Montagnard Affairs for approval. This Commissariat will delegate funds to localities for implementing works.

As for boarding house equipment, a fund of VN\$3,500,000 has been planned commonly for 7 provinces. The Management Committee will make separate proposals on the quantity of equipment needed for each locality.

On receiving dossiers, this Special Commissariat will delegate funds to the provinces for the repair and construction work, while equipment will be implemented in the capital.

You are requested to pay particular attention to the matter, so that every work will be completed before the Fiscal deadline.

s/ Paul Nur

.....

It is recalled that the expansion of boarding facilities for Montagnard students was among the original requests of the tribesmen presented at the Pleiku Conference of October, 1964, and among the original promises made by the government at that time.

(excerpt from Operational Memorandum  
No. 37-66, April 29, 1966, Office of  
Field Operations, USAID, Saigon).

REFUGEES:

I. INTRODUCTION

...the refugee problem in Vietnam is fluid, complex and changeable. The problem does not lend itself to accurate statistical measurement...

However, as the war in South Vietnam has become increasingly a struggle for the loyalty of its people there is one measure of the effectiveness of the assistance given to refugees. That is the counteraction taken by the Viet Cong. Previously the Viet Cong had relied on its ability to insinuate its way into the life of the peasant villagers, to play upon discontent and frequently justified grievances. Recently, however, terrorism has been added as a coercive measure. In the first quarter of 1966 there have been a series of incidents or reprisals taken by the Viet Cong directly against refugees, many of them wanton...

.....

There are three phases of the refugee problem in Vietnam: (1) emergency relief, (2) an intermediate state of temporary care, and (3) the final re-establishment of refugees into normal life...

II. GVN REFUGEE POLICY AND ITS IMPLEMENTATION

The major objective of GVN refugee policy has been the early return of the refugees to their villages. This is the first desire of the majority of the refugees. Initially it was thought that the Government would be required to provide only basic relief for a short period prior to return...

During 1965, the Ministry of Social Welfare had the responsibility for the relief program for refugees. There were two main preoccupations of this Ministry in administering the program. The first was to introduce all possible safeguards to prevent the misuse of funds for relief payments...this on occasion caused delays... The second was to avoid creating community facilities in temporary refugee centers which would encourage refugees to linger in camps and accept them as permanent homes...

.....

By the first quarter of 1966 there was a growing awareness on the part of GVN officials at provincial and district level of a mission to be performed on behalf of the refugees. The concept of providing emergency relief to refugees as soon as possible

after their arrival in GVN-controlled areas was being effectively implemented...

.....

Until late February 1966, the Ministry of Rural Construction was responsible for the resettlement of refugees. Rural Construction furnished each resettling refugee family a grant of 3,500 piasters towards the building of permanent housing and funds for a six-months' supply of rice to help sustain the family unit it could become self-supporting. Many refugees were constructively settled, but there were instances in which resettlement grants were paid out almost as extended relief to refugees living in an area offering no possibilities for productive farming or steady employment. This was due partly to poor planning and partly to a scarcity of arable land in secure areas.

In the final quarter of CY 1965, the Minister of Rural Construction had taken the first step for refugee education by authorizing construction of primary school classrooms. Early in 1966 he made funds available to launch short-term vocational training courses in five polytechnic schools. The Ministry of Rural Construction also showed forethought in giving consideration to pilot projects for the resettlement of refugees to other provinces where security conditions were more favorable...

In the provinces, USAID Province Representatives (and Assistant Province Representatives for Refugees who were gradually placed in the field during the first quarter of 1966) were able to make considerable progress in arousing the interest of Social Welfare officials, and in helping them to acquire effectiveness in their work...

In Saigon, USAID found that the Ministry of Social Welfare did not wish to expand its program beyond the precepts of basic and minimal relief for refugees... On the other hand the Ministry of Rural Construction, preoccupied with many other problems, showed comprehension of the complexities of the refugee problem and some willingness to act outside of its immediate mandate.

In the circumstances, definite progress could be noted in the first quarter of 1966 in the provision of basic amenities by the GVN to the refugees. However, until February 22, 1966, there was no central point in the government for overall refugee planning. The Prime Minister on that date established in his own

office a Special Commissariat for Refugees which was to assume centralized responsibility for all matters relating to the current refugee problem in Vietnam. Major Dr. Nguyen phuc Que was designated as Special Commissioner for Refugees, and by a subsequent decree of March 12, 1966 he was empowered to organize the new Commissariat and incur appropriate expenditures.

From a statement made by Dr. Que shortly after taking up his new duties, there was evidence of positive re-thinking of GVN refugee policy, and a break away from the narrow concept that return to village was the major, immediate solution for the refugee problem. The following excerpts are mentioned below:

"In the past, the problem of refugees was dealt with on a somewhat day-to-day basis, because of military pressures which require top priority solution in the Central Area, where the greatest number of refugees was registered... our government is determined to devote all available resources to better the refugees' lot and help them resettle at the earliest possible time... In view of the great diversity of local conditions, solutions must be considered, to be carried out either separately or simultaneously.

"Return of refugees to their native villages if the military situation so permits. Some kind of help may be provided in such cases.

"Resettlement on arable land in the same province.

"Resettlement in other provinces, wherever arable land is available and security conditions are adequate.

"Resettlement on the spot, that is, in some cases, the temporary camps may be transformed into semi-permanent resettlement centers, if there are job opportunities nearby. In such cases, we will have to consider a program of vocational training and professional reorientation (in easily acquirable skills)."

The statement also gave priority to the collection of basic data for planning purposes and to adequate provision for health, sanitation, education and community life development in temporary camps.

.....

Specific steps were scheduled for April which would enable the new Commissioner to implement his plans for refugee programs. A formal transfer of responsibilities between the Minister of Social Welfare and the Special Commissioner for Refugees was to take place in Saigon. At that time amounts appropriated for relief payments, for the construction of temporary housing, and for other refugee purposes in the 1966 budget of the Ministry of Social Welfare (a total of 500 million piasters) would be transferred to the Special Commissariat for Refugees which would have responsibility for their control. Provincial representatives were to be appointed progressively by the Commissioner, so that the transfer of responsibilities in each province would be effected at a later date than in Saigon. It was agreed that the staff of provincial Social Welfare workers would continue to perform refugee relief work until such time as the Commissioner's representative was ready to take over these services.

Also during April a transfer of responsibilities from the Ministry of Revolutionary Development (formerly Rural Construction) was to be effected by a joint communique to be issued to all Province Chiefs. This communique would specify that all matters relating to the resettlement or education of refugees were to become the responsibility of the Commissioner, who would control expenditures for these purposes.

... the new Special Commissioner for Refugees...has taken the following promising actions:

1. Recommended to the Prime Minister an increase in the daily rate of relief payments from 7 to 10 piasters per person (or from 3 to 5 piasters plus 400 grams of rice).
2. Requested all Province Chiefs to assess the need for the construction of additional classrooms and the recruitment of additional teachers for the education of refugee children in temporary camps.
3. Inspected and approved in principle the implementation of pilot projects for the resettlement of refugees from other provinces at Phan Rang, Ninh Thuan and Dong Lac, Cam Ranh Bay.
4. Endeavored to arrange for multi-purpose mobile teams to be stationed at province level and regularly tour refugee camps within each district. These teams would consist of sanitation, registration, vocational training/cottage industry, police, and community life development workers.

There are, however, a number of obstacles which the new Commissioner faces, and will need to overcome, before the outlook for the future can be viewed without misgivings:

1. In the period of political uncertainty in Vietnam at the time of this report, it is difficult to foresee whether the Commissioner will be able to exert authority or influence for the implementation of the programs which he envisages at the Regional and Provincial level.
2. Related to the question of authority is the extent of cooperation which the Commissioner can expect from the normal GVN Ministries. He should be in a position to call on their resources and technical services. To date several promises of assistance have dissolved as soon as personnel were requested on loan. A meeting of representatives from all Ministries concerned with the different features of the Phan Rang resettlement project reached general agreement on the value of the project, but left unresolved the responsibility for financing several vital components of the plan.
3. With the shortage of trained civil servants in Vietnam, the Commissioner is having difficulty in locating qualified personnel - particularly for work in the field. The prospect is that very few, if any, of the Social Welfare Chiefs in the provinces will be transferred to the Commissariat. This means the loss of the services of persons who, in a number of instances, have gained invaluable experience in working with refugees.
4. This personnel situation is the more critical because the Provincial Representatives of the Commissioner will acquire the workload previously dealt with by two provincial officials (Social Welfare and Rural Construction). The Commissioner has been promised some assistance in resolving his staffing problems through the transfer of military personnel, particularly in the health field. It is to be hoped that this will facilitate his task of recruiting effective staff for work in the field in time to avoid any hiatus in the carrying out of existing GVN refugee programs.
5. The Commissioner will require additional funds for CY 1966 to execute a successful refugee program. The present GVN budget for CY 1966 includes an amount of 942.8 million piasters for refugee programs, excluding administrative and logistical costs of the Commissariat. USAID has estimated that some 450 million piasters are additionally required. Of this an amount of 303 million piasters is included within an overall USAID request for

counterpart funds, now pending with the GVN. This sum would cover the costs of additional resettlement, additional refugee classrooms and teachers, further vocational training courses, refugee work projects, and the training of health and welfare cadre.

### III. TECHNICAL GUIDANCE TO THE GVN

Technical guidance has been given by USAID to the GVN in a number of specific areas. During the first quarter of 1966, progress--if not always conclusive achievement--was made in many of these areas.

#### A. Registration

Following the agreement of the Ministry of Social Welfare, a pilot registration was begun during February at refugee centers in Binh Dinh Province using a detailed form developed by USAID. The GVN's normal registration for relief assistance calls for very limited data. The cards are used mainly for commodity distributions and are filed in each province by size of family. The purpose of the new form is to obtain basic data on the characteristics of the refugee population such as age, sex, educational level, occupational skills, desires for training, and plans for their future in terms of possible return to village or other alternatives for re-establishment. A USAID representative supervised the initial experimental registration, which is now being continued by Social Welfare cadre in the province. The data for 1,200 families registered at the Cathedral and Thap Doi refugee camps in Qui Nhon is presently being coded and punched on cards by the services of the National Institute of Statistics. Tabulations of this data will be available in the near future.

Registration is also under way in Khanh Hoa Province, and should commence during April in the provinces of Long Khanh, Gia Dinh, and in the City of Saigon. The Special Commissioner for Refugees has decided to expand registration to as many refugees as possible. Since GVN cadre are limited, the use of mobile teams and refugee registrars will be tried. The factors of security and accessibility, and the changeable nature of the refugee population do not facilitate the task of systematic registration. By the end of June 1966, however, it is believed there will be a significant body of data which can offer a solid basis for planning refugee programs.



B. Refugee Housing

Despite Premier Ky's letter of December 10, 1965 to the Minister of Social Welfare, urging an acceleration in the construction of temporary housing for refugees, no substantial progress can be recorded. According to information received from the Ministry, requests were received from 23 provinces for construction of temporary housing in 1966; 8 of these were approved, 3 were rejected, and the remaining 12 were held pending additional details or justification. As the Special Commissioner for Refugees took up his new duties, he indicated an intention to depart from the rather rigid criteria for costs and light construction which had been previously stipulated. Since the Commissioner now has responsibility for the administration of a fund of 145 million piasters for temporary housing, USAID has recommended that a number of well-planned projects previously developed in several provinces can be reconsidered and new proposals encouraged.

On the question of temporary housing, several factors should be borne in mind. There is a tendency of refugees to improvise their own shelters, especially in areas of the country where thatch, bamboo or other native materials are in adequate supply. Many refugees also emerge with some funds and either find their own housing or take refuge in areas where they have friends or relatives. They often prefer to double up with other families having the security of a more crowded district or provincial headquarters rather than in a refugee camp at some distance from the town....

Sometimes the desire of refugees to remain in the center of town where security is better and work is closest hand has presented serious health and fire hazards....

As regards housing for permanent resettlement, relatively good construction standards have been maintained in areas in which there is no scarcity of local building materials. In addition, there have been other housing projects of a more substantial character. Construction began in Da Nang of a new permanent settlement of three hamlets for all of the refugees who have been living in four temporary centers in the immediate city area. One thousand seventeen plots were drawn by lot by the refugees, and the construction of houses for each plot commenced during the quarter. Refugee laborers were making cement blocks for the structures which would provide a high standard of housing. This was made possible by the extension of NACO loans to each family in addition to the normal GVN relocation grant. New refugee housing construction in Tay Ninh province, which was begun the first week of March, now

includes 80 units completed of a total of 300 either under construction or planned. The construction of flimsy edifices has been eschewed for semi-permanent structures equipped with cement floors, aluminum roofing and shells of brick, with partitions of woven bamboo.

C. Education

Of the 234 temporary classrooms authorized for construction in 1966 for refugee children, over 60 are completed or under construction. It should be noted, however, that in many provinces it was decided to build classrooms for refugees under the new hamlet school program. In other provinces it was decided to merge funds available under the hamlet school and refugee classroom programs in order to build more adequate permanent structures available to refugees and non-refugees. "Temporary" classrooms, scheduled for completion in Tay Ninh province by April 28, offer an illustration of this trend. The 10 classrooms are not temporary but permanent structures. Each classroom has been made a self-help project, and by enlisting the maximum financial support of the hamlets and villages involved, schools have been built and furnished of which all can be proud.

This type of commingling does not, of course, facilitate the tasks of identification, but a more precise picture of progress may be given at the end of June. As the first quarter ended, GVN provincial authorities, at the request of the Refugee Commissioner, were making a new assessment of needs for additional refugee classroom construction. Rural education officials were also enrolling additional refugee children at normal district schools which are near refugee camps.

Allocation of temporary classrooms was initially made on the basis of refugee population figures provided by the Ministry of Social Welfare. But these turned out not to be a reliable indicator of need. In Quang Nam, the former Province Chief requested only 10 classrooms while his successor has recently asked for an additional 83. Very few of Khanh Hoa's reported refugee population of 22,000 are in camps; the other refugees are represented as being inextricably mixed in with the local population, with many children enrolled in local schools. Thirty-seven classrooms were authorized for Phu Yen, but the fact that 30,000 or two-thirds of all refugees in the province were subsequently slated for return to village required a revision of earlier plans.

A USAID project agreement was concluded in March with the GVN

for the training of teachers required for new refugee classes. Under the agreement the GVN provides space for the training, recruits instructors, and will employ successful graduates. On the basis of a contribution from International Rescue Committee, USAID will meet the costs for per diem and transportation of candidate teachers, as well as for instructional supplies. The first of such courses for the training of 48 teachers for five provinces in Region III was inaugurated on March 28 at Binh Duong. The Far East Regional Office of UNICEF has notified the GVN of its intention to contribute funds for refugee teacher training courses and the details of this projects are being negotiated.

As yet, overall data on refugee schooling is incomplete, but preliminary samplings suggest it will be possible to report by the end of 1955 that there are a greater number of refugee children attending classes than ever attended school in their original villages.

D. Vocational Training

As the quarter ended, action was taken for the transfer of 17.6 million piasters from the Ministry of Revolutionary Development (Formerly Rural Construction) to the Ministry of Education which will permit the inauguration of short-term vocational training courses at five polytechnic schools operated by the latter Ministry. This training will be in a variety of fields, including masonry, carpentry, small motor mechanics, sewing and tailoring and a variety of other courses which teach simple skills for which there is a labor demand. Refugees will be paid a stipend during the approximately three months during which they attend the vocational courses. Transportation will be furnished students. They will be recruited primarily from the province where a school is located, though in several areas, student will come from other provinces. The schools are located in Danang, Qui Nhon, Ban Me Thuot, Gia Dinh, and Vinh Long.

Refugee students for these courses will be recruited by the provincial officials of the GVN and the USAID Province Representative. Requirements for entrance are quite low as befits a group with a relatively low educational level.

At the time of this report, the Directors of these schools had completed planning for these courses in anticipation of the

receipt of funds, many refugee candidates had been located, but the responsible official in the Ministry of Education (Director of Technical Education) was stranded in Dalat because of the recent political unrest.

The Ministry of Labor is also intending to commence during April short-term courses for refugees in masonry and construction trades. The enrollment of refugees in other courses is being discussed by the Ministry of Labor, the Special Commissioner for Refugees and USAID. The major problem to be resolved is to provide supplementary funds for payments to teachers and for the purchase of local materials to be used in these courses. A special contribution of \$10,000 made by the United States in response to a GVN appeal during "Refugee Relief Week" in January will be applied to this program.

Planning also calls for the introduction of vocational training courses at, or near, temporary refugee camps with large populations. Prefabricated housing will be erected for multi-purpose training centers. At these centers, training courses will be given in simple vocational skills, home improvement and child care, as well as in agricultural improvement practices and farm shop, including blacksmithing and iron work. It is visualized that the training courses will be half classroom and half demonstration.

A secondary, but extremely important function, of the multi-purpose school would be to act as a community center for the teaching of health and sanitation, literacy classes, showing of training and amusement type films and for any presentation that psywar officials may want to make.

To accommodate these day and evening programs, USAID has purchased an initial 20 prefabs 20 by 60 feet in dimension. These will be divided into three classrooms. Running water will be provided by a well and pump. It is planned that each school-community center would have radios for night listening, sewing machines for training and practical use, and a supply of literature.

#### E. Re-establishment

The secure areas in Regions I and II are substantially the same in extent as they were at the time of the last quarterly report. Consequently, the immediate prospects are not favorable for an early return to villages of any large numbers of refugees

in these regions. The major exception is in Phu Yen province, where the previously mentioned "Return to the Village" campaign is now in course.

Given a security situation of this nature, the USAID has endeavored to develop pilot projects for inter-provincial resettlement designed to relocate refugees in more secure areas, namely the Cam Ranh Bay area in the southern tip of Khanh Hoa province and in Ninh Thuan Province. Other secure areas are under consideration for future resettlement.

The three resettlement schemes which are in the final stages of planning are as follows:

1. Resettlement project at Phan Rang in Ninh Thuan Province. This project is set up for an initial 250 families in a sandy area near the coastline of Ninh Thuan province close by the provincial capital, Phan Rang. This area yields substantial gross agricultural earnings. The project requires a high cost type of farming and care must be exercised in training the resettler for irrigation farming. USAID has stockpiled roofing and cement for housing, wells and irrigation ditches, and has acquired the pumps necessary for irrigation and drinking water. The project is momentarily delayed by a lack of agreement between Ministries as to financial responsibility for the construction of access roads, and purchase of seed, fertilizer and local compost.
2. Resettlement project in Dong Lac, eight kilometers west of Ba Ngoi at the lower extremity of Cam Ranh Bay. This is a rich agricultural area in which an initial group of 300 families will be placed. The refugees have been registered in the Saigon and Gia Dinh areas. They are Nungs, ethnically Chinese in origin. Agreement has been reached on the budget which will be financed partly by the Commissioner of Refugees, partly by USAID, and partly by a contribution to be given by the International Union of Electricians, an American trade union. This project will furnish produce to the rapidly expanding Cam Ranh area. In addition, while the women and children are farming, the men can work for the military and industrial complex projected for the area. This project should be implemented in the near future, and is awaiting only final formal approval by provincial authorities. Cement and roofing have been stockpiled by USAID while an access road to the area has been completed.

3. A resettlement project in Cam Ranh Bay for government and industrial workers. This project envisages the resettlement of 1,500 refugee families in the Cam Ranh Bay area for work in the military zones. The jobs are now available for these people. Unlike the other projects listed, this resettlement plan does not provide a rural environment for the resettlers, but homesites with sufficient land for a garden. It is expected that refugees for the Cam Ranh area will be recruited from the central coastal area.

In region IV, and to a certain extent region III, secure areas offer possibilities for normal GVN resettlement programs within the same province. An example in the Delta is a resettlement project involving the movement of 3,500 persons in Kien Giang province, mainly from the district of Kien Binh where the loss of two outposts left approximately 4,000 families in insecure areas. As the outposts are being rebuilt, it is anticipated that most of the families will return, but more than 1,200 requested relocation aid and will settle in Kien Thanh district which has several hundred hectares of available land. Each family will have approximately half a hectare for growing rice and secondary crops. They will be able to supplement their income by working for local farmers, contractors, etc. Refugees from various parts of Dinh Tuong province in the Delta have been settled in six villages in the Cai Be area. While the land allotted each family is not great, the refugees have garden plots, fish ponds or poultry. In addition, some are producing Cinvaram blocks and doing construction work in the area.

#### F. Health Services

Health services for refugees continued to be provided during the quarter by GVN provincial and district officers as part of their regular services. However, this was sporadic and confined mainly to refugee centers located near provincial or district capitals - largely because health cadre and transport to get them around are extremely limited. As part of civic action programs many GVN and US military units have given substantial assistance through regular visits to refugee camps.

There is no reason to believe that the health of refugees is significantly poorer than that of the general population. However, sanitary conditions in many camps are sub-standard because of a lack of supervision and control, or initiative on the part of camp residents - which is also true of the normal population generally.

The new Special Commissioner for Refugees (a medical doctor himself) has expressed determination to improve health and sanitary conditions among the refugees. A meeting was called by the Commissioner on March 28 to discuss with the GVN Ministry of Health, the ARVN Military Health Department and USAID counterparts the question of improving health services for refugees. The minutes of the meeting state that the Ministry of Health would be responsible for the immunization program for refugees in camp (a program which is already considerably advanced) and attempt to introduce an anti-tuberculosis program. The Department of Military Health would be responsible for medical examinations and the distribution of medicines at refugee centers. The Ministry of Health might loan personnel to the extent available to teach public sanitation at refugee camps, and the Special Commissioner would attempt to organize mobile teams.

The above planning arrangement would be most valuable if it can be successfully executed. The major impediment to date has been the low salary scales of the Ministry of Health which do not attract or retain qualified personnel. A promising program for sanitary agents and nurses to visit refugee camps in Region I, which was launched by the Ministry of Health at the end of 1965, has lost impetus because of this factor.

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X. OBJECTIVES FOR THE FUTURE IN THE PERSPECTIVE OF THE CURRENT SITUATION

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... there are certain target areas on which USAID will focus its attention in the coming months. These include:

1. Since all indications point to new refugee emergencies during the year, it is essential to assure the promptness and adequacy of emergency assistance given refugees on their first arrival in government territory.
2. As there will be a continuing refugee population in temporary shelters, it is important to take all possible steps to improve the conditions of life in these shelters and to introduce opportunities for education, training and other preparation for refugee re-establishment. A high priority is the closure or thinning out

of sub-standard camps so that minimum criteria for care and maintenance of refugees will be maintained.

3. The practice of discontinuing relief assistance to refugees often results in their premature resettlement under undesirable conditions. Continuing assistance should be available to refugees in temporary shelters who require it. However, steps should be taken as soon as possible to develop work projects for all able-bodied recipients which will employ them in return for the piaster payments and/or commodities which they receive.

4. There is a need for greater assistance to refugees who are able to return to their native villages when security conditions prevail. This should include transportation assistance, provision of commodities and prompt recompense for any property damage. Whenever feasible, military operations should be planned to permit larger numbers of refugees to return to secure land.

5. Over 100,000 refugees, although they are considered "resettled" and have for the most part been paid resettlement grants, are living under conditions which do not offer the possibility of regular employment. Within the limited secure areas, the GVN should re-examine the possibilities of acquiring land suitable for farming, which could be turned over to these refugees to make them self sufficient. Such land may not be available in the immediate district of the camp, but more promising locations might be found in other districts to which the refugees could move. Alternatively, the GVN should provide training and/or equipment which can enable the refugees to establish cottage industries and thus become self supporting.

6. The GVN should attempt to increase the number of in-province and out-of-province resettlement opportunities so that a larger number of refugees, unable to return to their home villages in the foreseeable future, could be constructively resettled. Such resettlement projects would make a maximum contribution to national development as well as refugee resettlement. The normal resettlement grants for refugee housing and six months' rice supply should be augmented by budgetary funds permitting land clearance, provision of agricultural equipment, fertilizer, seed, etc., and reasonable infrastructure of the area selected, for example, roads, markets, health facilities, school, etc. The cost of these items should not devolve entirely upon the government but should be shared by the resettler through the provision of farm credit at reasonable terms.



7. Preliminary registration figures indicate a considerable number of working members of refugee families living in urban centers. Such self-supporting families are no longer refugees and constructive measures should be taken for termination of their refugee status and their removal to rental housing. The need for reliable information on refugee employment as well as other data required for planning purposes makes it important to proceed as rapidly as possible with the registration now going on in several provinces.

8. It seems increasingly clear that the statistical figure of "refugees in temporary shelters" includes a large number of persons who neither require nor receive welfare assistance and are living outside of refugee camps in circumstances no worse than those of many other self-supporting Vietnamese families. It is important to clear the rolls of persons in this category who, although they may have been refugees at the time of flight, no longer merit refugee status.

(from Vietnam Refugee Status Report:  
January 1--March 31, 1966, Office  
of Refugee Coordination)

LOCAL GOVERNMENT PERSONNEL: recent changes in Provinces,  
Districts, and cities: (as of June 1, 1966)

<u>PROVINCES &amp; DISTRICTS</u>	<u>NAME</u>	<u>TITLE</u>
AN GIANG Thot Not	Tran dac THANH Maj. Nguyen minh TAM	Dep. Prov. Chief (Adm) District Chief
BA XUYEN	Truong van NAM	Dep. Prov. Chief (Adm)
BAC LIEU	Maj. Nguyen van QUYET Huynh dang GIAI Maj. Son ngoc QUANG	Dep. Prov. Chief (Security) Dep. Prov. Chief (Adm) Dep. Prov. Chief (Cambodian Affairs)
Vinh Chau	Vacant	
BINH DINH Hoai Nhon Phu Cat	Maj. Vu van MY Le quang QUI Capt. Vi van NGUYEN Capt. Am van KHOI	Dep. Prov. Chief (Security) Dep. Prov. Chief (Adm) District Chief District Chief
BINH DUONG Chau Thanh	Capt. Truong van PHUC	District Chief
BINH LONG Chon Thanh (formerly Chau Thanh)	Capt. Cao van GIAO	District Chief
BINH THUAN Thien Giao	Capt. Huynh ngoc VINH	District Chief
CHAU DOC	Capt. Nguyen dang PHUONG Le van HUAN	Dep. Prov. Chief (Security) Dep. Prov. Chief (Adm)
CHUONG THIEN Duc Long Kien Long	Capt. Nguyen van BA Capt. Kim EM Capt. Vo hong TY Lt. Nguyen kim SU	Dep. Prov. Chief (Security) Dep. Prov. Chief (Cambodian Affairs) District Chief District Chief
DARLAC	Capt. Nguyen son HA	Dep. Prov. Chief (Security)
DINH TUONG Cai Lay	Capt. Phan van CAO	District Chief
GIA DINH Nha Be	Col. Truong quang AN Maj. Lam huu PHUONG	Prov. Chief District Chief