

# PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION BULLETIN

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The Public Administration Division (PAD) of USAID

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CENTRAL GOVERNMENT: how Highlanders and Chams will be represented in the Constituent Assembly:

Republic of Viet Nam  
Office of the Chairman  
of the National Leadership  
Committee

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No. 028/66

The Chairman of the National Leadership Committee

DECREES:

Art. 1 - The election of nine (9) of Central Vietnam highlander, Cham and North Vietnam highlander-refugee's origins to the National Constituent Assembly, prescribed by decree-law 022/66 of June 19, 1966 Art. 3, is fixed as follow:

Date and Electoral Constituencies

Art. 2 - The election of National Constituent Assembly deputies of Central Vietnam highlander, Cham and North Vietnam highlander-refugee's origins will be held jointly with the election of Vietnamese Deputies on Sept. 11, 1966.

In constituencies where the election cannot be held as scheduled due to uncontrolled circumstances the province chief concerned is allowed to postpone them for the nearest favorable day after informing the Ministry of Interior.

Art. 3 - The composition of electoral constituencies for the Central Vietnam highlanders, Cham and North Vietnam highlander-refugees is fixed as follow:

Order No.	Province	Order No. of the Electoral Constituencies	Composition of the Electoral Constituencies	Number of Deputies in each Constituency
1	Darlac	1	Unique Constituency for Central Vietnam highlanders	1
2	Pleiku	2	-id-	1
3	Kontum	3	-id-	1
4	Tuyen Duc	4	-id-	1
		5	Unique constituency for North Vietnam highlander-refugees	1
5	Phu Bon	6	Unique constituency for Central Vietnam highlanders	1
6	Quang Ngai	7	-id-	1
7	Binh Thuan	8	Unique constituency for North Vietnam highlander-refugees	1
8	Ninh Thuan } Binh Thuan }	9	Unique constituency for Cham	1
Total..... 9				6 Highlanders 1 Cham 2 Refugees

The Electors

Art. 4 - In each electoral constituency, deputies of Central VN highlander, Cham, and North VN highlander refugee origins will be elected by a voting delegation composed of the concerned ethnic minorities representatives.

The composition of the delegations is as follow:

1. Members of provincial council of Central VN Highlander, Cham or North VN highlander refugee origins;
2. Elected members of village councils, chiefs and deputy-chiefs of hamlets of highlander, Cham, or highlander refugee origins;
3. A number of highlander, Cham, and highlander refugee representatives selected by the concerned ethnic minorities in conformity with the regulations prescribed by the following article.

Art. 5 - The selection of delegates described in paragraph 3, Art. 4 will be made with villages as the basis, or based on equivalent administrative localities (buon, soc, plei, etc...) existing at the day of promulgation of the present decree-law.

As a rule, in any village each fraction of one hundred persons of eighteen or more years of age will appoint one representative. Beyond 100 and its multiple, each fraction of 51 persons has the right to one more representative. However, any village or administrative locality equivalent to it which has a population fewer than one hundred persons can have one representative.

The number of representatives of each Village must be fixed by decision of the concerned province chief, not later than Aug. 5, 1966.

Military men of highlander, Cham, or highlander refugee origins stationed at the above mentioned provinces will participate in the selections of the voting delegations at the locality of their stationing.

Art. 6 - The representatives selected in each constituency must be citizens of highlander, Cham, or highlander refugee origin, residing in the concerned constituency, having Vietnamese nationality, may be male or female, and must have been at least eighteen years of age by Dec. 31, 1965, except the cases of loss of rights of citizenship by condemnation.

Art. 7 - In each district, a committee is to be set up of the following composition:

- District Chief, Deputy District Chief  
District Chief Assistant for highlanders  
Cham or highlander refugee Administrative delegate according to each constituency Chairman
- 3 notables chosen by drawing lots  
from those who are of highlander,  
Cham or highlander refugee origin,  
who enjoy prestige in the province  
and who do not stand as candidates Members
- Head of highlander affairs Service  
in the province or his representative Members

The committee must make wide inquiries regarding the opinions of the concerned ethnic minority in order to select the right representatives for the constituency. The procedures of inquiry will be fixed by the committee in conformity with the customs and tradition of each tribe.

According to local convenience, the following forms of proceeding are likely to be used by the committee:

1. To organize public meetings according to the customs of each ethnic minority in order to select the most deserving delegates
2. To make out a list of the most deserving men, then submit it to the chief and notables of each ethnic minority for consultation

3. To organize voting for delegates in public meetings with the participation of the people of the concerned tribe.

Art. 8 - The selection of voting delegations will begin at Aug. 8, 1966, at the earliest, and end not later than Aug. 27, 1966. A report in three copies will be established by the committee after each selection and the latter announced to the voters in the concerned constituency.

The list of voting delegates of the whole district will be made out by the committee, then sent to the provincial administration together with the above report by Aug. 31, 1966, at the latest.

Art. 9 - The list of voting delegates of the province will be made up by the province chiefs and based upon reports and other documents of the selective committees. This list will be posted at provincial administrative offices and public places on Sept. 5, 1966.

In each constituency, the lists of electors will be made up without discrimination against ethnic minorities. However, in Tuyen Duc province, the lists of voting delegates will be made up separately for Central VN highlanders and North VN highlander refugees, and in Binh Thuan province Cham and North VN highlander refugee delegations will have their own list.

#### Candidature - Election Campaign

Art. 10 - Male or female citizens of the concerned ethnic minorities who fulfill conditions stipulated in Art. 9, 10, and 11 of Decree-law 022/66 of June 19, 1966, are allowed to run for highlander, Cham or North VN highlander refugee deputy seats in the National Constituent Assembly.

Art. 11 - Persons of the Fulro dissident group who had returned to the government before Aug. 15, 1966,\* may become candidates,

\* the date of return to the government was extended to Aug. 29, 1966, and the date of application for clearance was extended to Aug. 30, 1966 by Decree-law No. 030/66 signed Aug. 23, 1966.

but must submit, not later than Aug. 16, 1966,\* an application asking for a Council's decision that they are not disqualified elements not allowed to become National Constituent Assembly candidates. The Council must be composed as follows:

- The government's delegate to the  
2nd Tactical Zone Chairman
- 2 Province Council members, or high-  
lander, Cham, or North VN highlander  
refugee notables and personalities,  
drawn by lots and not running for  
National Constituent Assembly deputy  
seat Members
- 1 representative of the highlander  
Affairs Special Commissary Member
- 1 Representative of the concerned  
province Member

This Council must issue a decision within 7 days following the date of reception of the application.

Art. 12 - Every highlander, Cham or North VN highlander refugee citizen is allowed to run as an independent candidate in one of various constituencies reserved for his ethnic minority fixed in Art. 3 and in only one of those constituencies.

Particularly, in provinces of Tuyen Duc and Binh Thuan, the candidate must specify his intention to be the deputy of the highlander, Cham or North VN Montagnard refugees.

The candidate's application must be submitted to the

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\* the date of return to the government was extended to Aug. 29, 1966, and the date of application for clearance was extended to Aug. 30, 1966 by Decree-law No. 030/66 signed Aug. 23, 1966.



concerned province administrative office by Aug. 20, 1966\* at the latest, with the following documents attached:

1. A birth certificate or document replacing it, or a copy of the Identity Card, or a police record with 4 by 6 photo, delivered by local administrative authorities
2. A # 2 police record not older than 3 months, or a statement under oath, guaranteed by 2 witnesses and countersigned by local administrative authorities, confirming that the concerned person is not involved in cases which bar him from running as a candidate as fixed in Art. 10 of Decree-Law 022/66 of June 19, 1966.

The administrative authorities must immediately provide the candidate with a receipt as proof that he has made application to become a candidate.

Art. 13 - The list of candidates will be established according to the following order: hour, day and month of the reception of the candidate's application, and will be posted for the 1st time on Aug. 22, 1966. \*\*

Candidates and electors of the concerned constituency may file complaints on candidates' qualifications at the Province Administrative Office from Aug. 23 to Aug. 25, 1966.

On the following day, the list of candidates and complaints, if there are any, will be sent to the Council stipulated in Art. 15 of Decree-law 022/66 of June 19, 1966 for examination.

The list of candidates will be examined and definitely approved by the Council and returned to local administrative officials by Aug. 30, 1966 at the latest.

The list of candidates will be posted for the second time on Aug. 31, 1966 at the concerned province administrative office and at district administrative offices.\*\*

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\* extended to Sept. 1 by Decree-law No. 030/66 signed Aug. 23, 1966, in cases of candidates representing highlanders.

\*\* in cases of highlander candidates this list must be posted for the first time Sept. 2, 1966 and after hearing complaints and protests, if any, it must be posted again Sept. 7, 1966. (Decree-law 030/66 dated Aug. 23, 1966).

Art. 14 - The Election Campaign will be organized on an equal basis between all candidates according to general provisions fixed in Part IV of Decree-law 022/66 of June 19, 1966.

In provinces of Binh Thuan and Tuyen Duc, special Election Campaign Committees will be set for Cham and North VN highlander refugee candidates.

Art. 15 - The election campaign will begin at the earliest on Sept. 7, 1966 and will end on Sept. 10, 1966, at 1200 sharp.

During the above-mentioned period, electors' groups will come to the chief town of the province for participation in the campaign and will receive a travelling and lodging allowance fixed at VN\$200 for every day spent in this town.

Art. 16 - Election campaign expenditures will be borne by the national budget to the maximum of VN\$50 for each elector in every constituency. However, the minimum allowed expenditure will not be less than VN\$10,000 for each candidate.

Procedures in Voting and In Counting Ballots,  
Complaints and Lawsuits

Art. 17 - Highlander, Cham and North VN refugee deputies will be voted for by single and secret balloting, in one round and by relative majority.

In each constituency all Montagnard electors will cast their ballots at the same time and without differentiation by race or tribe.

In the provinces of Binh Thuan and Tuyen Duc, Cham and North VN the highlander refugee electors will cast their votes separately in order to elect a Cham or North VN highlander refugee deputy, according to each case.

Art. 18 - Procedures in voting and in counting of single ballot votes provided by Decree law 022/66 of June 19, 1966 will be applied in the election of highlander, Cham or North VN highlander refugee deputies.

Art. 45 and following Articles of Decree-law 022/66 of June 19, 1966 on complaints and lawsuits procedure related to the elections will also be applied in the election of highlander, Cham or North VN highlander refugee deputies.

Art. 19 - The following actions will be viewed as violations of the free and sincere character of elections of highlander, Cham or North VN highlander refugee deputies and will be punished according to Decree-law 13/64 of July 8, 1964:

1. To get the citizen's good graces so that he will give a favorable opinion in the selection of electors groups: equivalent to the offense: "to get the elector's good graces" stipulated in Decree-law 13/64 Art. 4.
2. To threaten, to ill-treat the elector so that he will give an opinion favorable to oneself or unfavorable to others, in the selection of electors groups: equivalent to the offense "to threaten or to ill-treat electors" stipulated in Decree-law 13/64 Art. 5.
3. To cheat in the sounding, collecting and writing down of opinions of citizens in the selection of electors groups: equivalent to the offense "to add, to reduce, to change, to alter ballots" stipulated in Decree law 13/64 Art. 9.

Art. 20 - The National Constituent Assembly has full power to issue a decision on the validation of the election of highlander, Cham or North VN highlander refugee deputies in every constituency.

Art. 21 - Provisions of Decree-law 022/66 of June 19, 1966 not contrary to the present Decree-law and particularly provisions on single ballot voting will be applied in the election of highlander, Cham or North VN highlander refugee deputies.

Art. 22 - The Chairman of the Central Executive Committee is charged with the execution of the present Decree-law.

The present Decree-law will be promulgated according to the urgent procedure.

Saigon, July 22, 1966

s/Lt. Gen. Nguyen van Thieu

CENTRAL GOVERNMENT: The Special Commission for Administration  
(formerly the Ministry of Interior):

Decree No. 135-SL/AN.

The Chairman of the Central Executive Committee

DECREES:

Art. 1 - The following agencies previously part of the former Ministry of Interior, are now incorporated into the Commissioner General for National Security:

1. Directorate of Political Affairs, except the Bureau in charge of tribal peoples' affairs;
2. General Administration of Rehabilitation Centers;
3. Offices under the Service of Personnel, Budget and Accounting of the former ministry for Interior, responsible for administration of personnel, budgeting and accounting relative to the Directorate of Political Affairs, the General Administration of Rehabilitation Centers.

Art. 2 - The above-mentioned agencies will be transferred to the Commissioner General for National Security, with their entire staff, materials, appropriations, public vehicles, premises and pertinent files.

Art. 3 - The General Administration of Rehabilitation Centers is transformed into the Directorate of Rehabilitation and is placed under the direction of a Director assisted by a Deputy Director.

Art. 4 - The Commissioner General for National Security, Commissioner General for Revolutionary Development, Special Commissioner for Administration and Assistant Commissioners at the Prime Minister's Office, are charged, each as to that which concerns him, with the execution of this decree.

Saigon, July 25, 1966

s/Nguyen cao Ky

Office Central Executive Committee

Decree No. 136/SL/DUHC dated July 26, 1966, governing the organization and functions of the Special Commissariat for Administration.

The Chairman of the Central Executive Committee

DECREES:

Art. 1 - There is hereby created a Special Commissariat for Administration under the jurisdiction of the Ministry for Revolutionary Development.

CHAPTER I

Special Commissariat for Administration

Art. 2 - The Special Commissariat for Administration is placed under the direction of a Special Commissioner.

Art. 3 - The Special Commissioner for Administration has the following responsibilities:

1. to make studies of, implement, supervise and control programs of organization of regional administration;
2. to enforce and control the implementation of administrative laws and regulations;
3. to provide support to local administrative structures in the field of communication, people's organization, resource control and civil defense;

- 4- to coordinate with ministries and other government agencies in implementation of the Government's instructions with respect to administration, pacification and rural construction;
- 5- to implement the electoral laws and maintain liaison with elected bodies (the National Assembly, the local Administrative Councils, etc.)
- 6- to administer all facilities (personnel, budget, and materials) of the Special Commissariat for Administration.

Article 4. The Special Commissariat for Administration is empowered to exercise the right to regulate and to establish internal organization, and also the right of surveillance over administrative bodies within the scope of responsibilities defined in Article 3.

Furthermore the Special Commissioner for Administration may also carry out all the functions of a member in the Central Executive Committee, in particular the maintaining of liaison with the National Assembly and organizations representative of the people.

The Special Commissioner for Administration is empowered to enter into contracts and to represent the Special Commissariat in instituting legal proceedings.

The Special Commissioner for Administration is payment-authorizing officer by delegation in the National Budget in regard to expenditures chargeable to the budget of the Special Commissariat.

## CHAPTER II

### Organization of agencies

Article 5. The Special Commissariat for Administration is composed of the following agencies:

1) Central agencies:

- Cabinet of the Special Commissioner
- Technical Branch
- Administrative Branch

2) Subordinate agencies:

- Directorate of Telecommunication
- Directorate of Civil Defense

Sub-chapter 1 - Central Agencies

Section A - Cabinet of the Special Commissioner

Article 6. The Cabinet of the Special Commissioner is placed under the direction of a Chief of Cabinet who is assisted by three heads of Mission, three Cabinet Attaches and one private secretary.

The Chief of Cabinet, heads of Mission, Cabinet assistants, and the private secretary enjoy the same rank as the officials who hold corresponding positions in a ministry.

Article 7. The Cabinet of the Special Commissioner includes four bureaus, with the following functions:

1) The Secretariat:

- to prepare and disseminate instructions relative to general operations;
- to prepare Government Councils', Inter-ministerial and other high level conference's files; to explore, maintain and follow up the implementation of all decisions made by the above conferences;
- to give consideration to people's requests and complaints;
- to confer decoration, medals, rewards;
- to make arrangements for official missions' trips and inspection tours;

- to organize ceremonies and celebrations;
- to keep top secret official correspondence, to do coding;
- to handle internal welfare problems;
- to keep records on change-over of services in central agencies of the ministry;

2) The Mail Bureau:

- to receive, submit and dispatch classified and unclassified correspondence;
- to gather and make true copies of official documents issued by the Special Commissariat for Administration;
- to provide guidance to people who come to the Special Commissariat on official business;
- to handle general affairs (guard duty and on-duty lists, type and mimeograph official documents)

3) The Communication Bureau:

- to receive and dispatch messages;
- to operate the radio communication system between the Ministry and provinces;
- to operate the teletype system;

4) The Press Bureau:

- to scan daily newspapers and evaluate news from home and foreign newspapers and magazines concerning the Special Commissariat;
- to prepare for press conferences;
- to maintain liaison with press agencies, broadcasting stations, television stations, and motion picture centers on problems concerning the Special Commissariat;

From the technical and personnel management point of view, the Bureau of Communication is subordinate to the Directorate of Telecommunication. The Secretariat, the



Bureau of Mail, and Bureau of Communication are each directed by a Chief of Bureau. With regard to the Bureau of Press, it is under the charge of a Cabinet Attache as provided under Article 6.

Section B - TECHNICAL BRANCH

Article 8. The Technical Branch is headed by a Technical Assistant and is composed of two Directorates:

- Directorate of Planning
- Directorate of Administrative Affairs

1. Directorate of Planning

Article 9. The Directorate of Planning is headed by a Director and is composed of two Services:

- Service of Planning
- Service of training and in-service training.

Article 10. The Service of Planning is placed under the supervision of a Chief of Service and is composed of three (3) Bureaus:

Bureau 1. Planning

- Makes studies of programs and lines of action for the Special Commissariat.
- Prepares plans for implementation of the Special Commissariat's programs of action and follows-up such implementation so as to make necessary proposals for improvement.
- Provides general coordination of all activities of component Services of the Special Commissariat.
- Prepares periodic reports on the activities of the Special Commissariat.

Bureau 2. Research and Coordination

- Conducts research and analysis of data and information pertaining to administration, i.e., on ethnic minorities, trade unions, youth and students, information, psychological warfare, rural construction and promotion of new life, etc.
- Keeps track of the general political and security situation so as to initiate appropriate measures to cope with it.
- Makes studies of administrative measures to be taken in special circumstances: state of emergency, declaration of martial law, state of war, etc.
- Implements general instructions of the government in coordination with other Departments and Commissariats.

Bureau 3. Foreign Aid

- Studies, implements and controls foreign aid programs with a view to support local administrative structure.
- Maintains liaison with foreign agencies.

Article 11. The Service of Training and In-service training is supervised by a Chief of Service and is composed of two Bureaus and a Training Center.

Bureau 4. Training

- Studies, directs and controls implementation of the training and in-service training programs for the benefit of administrative personnel at central and local levels (provinces, districts, villages and hamlets)
  - Organizes administrative seminars.
  - Organizes and provides general operations for local training and local in-service training centers.

- Handles problems concerning overseas training, observation tours, and international conferences.
- Conducts indoctrination courses for officials and cadres.

Bureau 5. Documentation

- Conduct research on, and prepares and disseminates training and in-service training materials.
- Prepares charts and diagrams
- Translates documents
- Administers the library
- Establish the record system for the Commissariat and for component Directorates and Services.

Training Center

A training center for training and in-service training for officials, cadres and high-ranking local officials will be established in accordance with means and facilities available.

The organization of this center will be fixed later on by an arrete of the Special Commissariat.

2. Directorate of Administrative Affairs

Article 12. The Directorate of Administrative Affairs is headed by a Director and is composed of two Services:

- Service of Research and Legislation
- Administrative Service

Article 13. The Service of Research and Legislation is supervised by a Chief of Service and is composed of three bureaus:

Bureau 6. Local Administration

- Makes studies of and implements programs of organization of local administration.

- Establishes, cancels or modifies boundaries of local administrative units; deals with moves of administrative headquarters.

- Updates maps and bibliographies of administrative units.

- Analyses and prepares statistical data and information on local administration and population.

#### Bureau 7. Elected bodies

- Carries out electoral laws and organizes elections and referendums.

- Maintains liaison with and follows-up activities of elected bodies: National Assembly, local councils, etc.

- Exercises the rights of surveillance over administrative bodies.

#### Bureau 8. General Research

- Makes studies of legislative documents and administrative regulations.

- Makes studies of general problems relative to regional administration.

- Improves organization and operating methods of the administrative structure.

- Exercises the rights of surveillance over the administration of "Nung" villages' public property.

Article 14. The Administrative Service is supervised by a Chief of Service and is composed of three bureaus:

#### Bureau 9. General administration

- Handles issuance of plastic covered ID cards.

- Performs census of population, of family record forms, of changes of residence, etc.

- Enforces laws and regulations governing military service.

- Handles problems concerning civil status and nationality.

- Supervises transportation of military use items.

- Issues authorizations for the organization of lotteries, fairs, fund raising, and horse races.

- Administer public pawnshops.

- Administers property of Asian residents' sectors.

#### Bureau 10. Confiscation and requisition

- Effects confiscation for public interest.

- Effects requisition of personal and real property.

- Administers problems concerning land and housing.

- Administers problems concerning social welfare (refugees from Communism, anti-social plagues programs, relief of natural disaster victims);

- Place mentally defective persons in safe-keeping and administers their property.

- Implements slum clearance programs and assists public officials in the execution sentences of courts of justices of the peace.

- Handles problems concerning the inter-departmental Land and Housing Committee and payment of compensation to injured people.

#### Bureau 10. Resources control

- Organize and controls man-power and materials and national resources placed at the disposal of the Special Commissariat.

- Works out plans for mobilization
- Coordinates with other Directorates and Services in organization of the people into groups.

Section C. The Administrative Branch

Article 15. The Administrative Branch is headed by an Administrative Assistant and is composed of two Directorates:

- Directorate of Management
- Directorate of Inspection

1. Directorate of Management

Article 16. The Directorate of Management is placed under the direction of a Director and is composed of two Services:

- Personnel Service
- Budget and Accounting Service

Article 17. The Personnel Service is headed by a Chief of Service and is composed of three Bureaus:

Bureau 12. Principles and Strength

- Makes studies of problems concerning principles of organization of central agencies and management of personnel.
- Makes studies of personnel needs in all classes and works out plan for implementation.
- Handles other general problems such as organization of competitive examinations, mobilization and draft deferment.
- Updates strength statistical data and keeps personnel files.

Bureau 13. Career personnel

- Administers managerial officials at central and local level.
- Administers career officials and servicemen on loan.
- Handles retirement pensions.

Bureau 14. Non-career personnel

- Administers non-career personnel at central and local levels.

Article 13. The Budget and Accounting Service is headed by a Chief of Service and is composed of three Bureaus:

Bureau 15. Budget and Authorizing Expenditures

- Prepares and implements the budget of the Special Commissariat.
- Follows-up implementation of the budget by dependent Directorates.
- Designates deputy payment-authorizing officers and liquidators to take care of chapters of the Special Commissariat budget.
- Approves documents authorizing expenditures provided by the National Budget, subsidiary budgets and foreign aid budgets.
- Prepares and controls an advance fund and provides final use thereof.
- Certifies property inventory book and property disposal reports.

Bureau 16. Central Accounting

- Effects payment of salaries and allowances to personnel at central level.
- Issues travel orders, transportation authorizations and hospitalization authorizations to personnel of the Special Commissariat.

- Procures and administers materials and equipment at central level.
- Handles internal affairs and administers the motor-pool at central level.

Bureau 17. Local accounting

- Allocates funds to local authorities
- Provides financial support to Con Son administrative organization.
- Implements foreign-aid programs for the benefit of local governments in the accounting field.
- Regulates transport between central and local governments.
- Visas travel order and issues transportation and hospitalization authorization to local officials.

2. Directorate of Inspection.

Article 19. The Directorate of Inspection is placed under the direction of a Director assisted by a Deputy and includes six Inspectors and fifteen Controllers who will be assigned as follows:

1. Office: 1 inspector and 2 controllers
2. Central Inspection Section: 1 inspector and 2 controllers
3. Inspection Section, I Corps Area: 1 inspector and 2 controllers
4. Inspection Section, II Corps Area: 1 inspector and 3 controllers
5. Inspection Section, III Corps Area: 1 inspector and 3 controllers
6. Inspection Section, IV Corps Area: 1 inspector and 3 controllers.

Article 20. The Director of Inspection is responsible for:

1. following up, supervising and controlling general activities of central and local administrative agencies.



2. directing and coordinating Inspectors and Controllers' activities.

3. carrying out a regular program of inspection and conducting special investigations according to instructions from the Special Commissioner for Administration.

Article 21. Under the direction of the Director of Inspection, the Inspectors are responsible for:

1. Regular duties:

Controlling, supervising and reporting to the Special Commissioner for Administration the execution of the Government's policy, programs and instructions relating to the Special Commissariat For Administration,

- controlling, supervising and reporting to the Special Commissariat For Administration the operation of its central and local administrative agencies, the method of working and efficiency of supervisors concerned in every field of activities under the jurisdiction of this Commissariat,

- following up the general situation in the area under their jurisdiction, trying to understand the requirements and aspirations of the people in order to recommend appropriate measures for improvement of public administration,

- controlling implementation of national, regional budgets and foreign aid concerning the Special Commissariat For Administration,

- evaluating organization and method of working applied in the above-mentioned agencies and initiating recommendations for necessary improvement.

2. Special duties:

- verifying, investigating and making an on-the-spot study of specific problems assigned by the Special Commissioner For Administration.

Controllers perform their duties under the direction of and in accordance with the instructions of Inspectors.

Also Inspectors and Controllers will be designated as may be required to accomplish special missions outside their assigned area.

Sub-chapter 2 - Subordinate agencies

Article 22. The organization and operation of subordinate agencies shall be defined by an arrete of the Special Commissioner For Administration.

Organization of the Directorate of Telecommunications and the Directorate of Civil Defense, specified in separate documents, remain temporarily unchanged.

General provisions.

Article 23. Technical and Administrative Assistants shall be appointed by decree of the Chairman of the Central Executive Committee.

In addition, all other managerial positions defined in this decree shall be appointed by arrete of the Special Commissioner For Administration.

Article 24. Technical and Administrative Assistants enjoy the same privileges as a Director General.

Directors are entitled to functional allowances and allowances in kind and in cash equal to those granted to a Director of a large Directorate in a Ministry.

Deputy Directors of the Directorate of Inspection and Inspectors enjoy privileges equal to those of a Director of a small Directorate, and Controllers equal Chiefs of Service in a Ministry.

Officials in other managerial positions in the Special Commissariat For Administration are entitled to salaries and allowances equal to those of administrative positions in a Ministry specified in decree No. 175/NV of May 23, 1955 and subsequent documents.

Article 25. Current regulations fixing the titles of Commissioner and Deputy Commissioner for Interior are still applicable to the Special Commissioner For Administration, except articles conflicting with the provisions of the reorganization set forth in decree No. 249-a/CT/LDQG/SL of July 13, 1966.

Article 26. Vice-Chairmen of the Central Executive Committee, General Commissioner for Revolutionary Development, Assistant to the Chairman of the Central Executive Committee and Special Commissioner for Administration are charged each as to that which concerns him with the execution of this decree.

This decree shall be published in the Official Journal of the Republic of Viet-Nam.

Saigon July 26, 1966

Air Vice Marshal Nguyen Cao Ky

LOCAL GOVERNMENT AND RURAL CONSTRUCTION: maternity dispensaries  
for Hamlets and Villages:

Republic of Vietnam

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Central  
Rural Construction  
Council

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Secretary General

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No. 4826-XD/331/SVYT

KBC 3527, July 26, 1966

MEMORANDUM

Subject: Construction, equipment and Operation of Hamlet  
Maternity Dispensaries in FY 1966

Ref.: Agreements # 3837-XD/331 and 9791-BYT/PT of 6/10/66  
between the Commissioner for Health and the  
Commissioner General for Revolutionary Development

I. The purpose of this memo is to determine the procedure  
for implementing the Rural Health Development Program in  
various priority tactical areas and provinces. The con-  
struction of a maternity dispensary will be planned at  
each site. The total number of sites for the first phase  
will be 30 for 14 provinces.

II. Procedure to execute the Projects

The necessary expenditures for the building of a maternity  
dispensary are estimated at about VN\$350,000.00, and  
financed by the Central Rural Construction Council. On  
receipt of this memo, the provinces will be in charge of  
the implementation so that the project can be completed

before the end of 1966. Aside from the above fund, USAID has agreed to provide to each site the following quantities of materials:

- 310 bags of cement
- 160 fibrocement roofing sheets
- 600kg of iron rods

The architectural design is to conform to the blue-prints sent by the Commissioner for Health to various provinces through the above-referenced Routing Slip. Please note especially that, if there is electricity, lighting should be installed in maternity dispensaries.

### III. Equipment and operation

- a. Wooden furniture. Each maternity dispensary will receive from the Commissioner for Public Health a fund of VN\$25,000.00, for the acquisition of wooden furniture similar to that indicated in the blue-prints. (When the construction work begins, this money will be sent).
- b. Technical equipment and medicines. The necessary technical equipment and medicines should be lent beforehand by the local health services in order to provide in time such supplies to maternity dispensaries when they start to function. The same quantity and kind of equipment and medicines will be returned to the local health services by the Commissioner for Health as soon as USAID supplies are received.
- c. Operating expenses. Each quarter, each maternity dispensary will receive a sum of VN\$1,500 from the Commissioner for Health. The first fund release will be made for the last quarter of 1966 (October, November and December of 1966.)

### IV. Staff

- a. Recruitment. Each maternity dispensary is authorized to recruit:

- 1 rural midwife with a monthly salary of VN\$3,250
- 1 health cadre with a monthly salary of VN\$3,250
- 1 laborer

(The increase of 30 per cent according to the regulations in force is included in the above salaries).

- The staff must be locally recruited, but this should be carried out conforming to the conditions stated under Item IV, Article B of the above-referenced agreements.
- The General Commissioner for Revolutionary Development will be responsible for paying personnel for the first year (October, November and December, 1966). From January 1967 it will be financed by the Commissioner for Health.

In addition to monthly salaries paid to the personnel, each maternity dispensary will receive from the General Commissioner for Revolutionary Development a fund of VN\$2,000.00 in order to provide 2 white aprons to the midwife and to the health cadre at each site.

- b. Training. When an adequate staff can be recruited for each maternity dispensary, the province in question will assemble all of them at its provincial health service for complementary training in technical matters and concerning methods of managing maternity dispensaries.

V. Monthly Reports.

To enable the Central Authority to follow up easily the development of this plan, monthly reports should be prepared by the provinces according to the enclosed models, and sent on the 15th of each month to:

- Central Rural Construction Council (Directorate of R.C.)  
3 copies

- Commissioner for Health (Office of the Deputy Director General of Public Health) 3 copies.

Commissioner General for  
Revolutionary Development,  
concurrently Secretary General  
of the C.R.C.C.,

s/Maj. Gen. Nguyen duc Thang

SITES FOR CONSTRUCTION OF VILLAGE  
MATERNITY - DISPENSARIES

<u>PROVINCE</u>	<u>DISTRICT</u>	<u>VILLAGE</u>	<u>HAMLET</u>
QUANG NGAI	Tu Nghia	Tu Hien	Co-Phu
QUANG NGAI	Tu Nghia	Tu Luong	Tu Binh
QUANG NGAI	Son Tinh	Son Long	Son An
QUANG NGAI	Binh Son	Binh Van	Binh Sa
BINH DINH	Tuy Phuoc		Phu Thanh
BINH DINH	Tuy Phuoc	Phuoc Hai	Hai Minh
BINH DINH	Binh Ke		Binh Nghi
BINH DINH	An Nhon		Van Son
KHANH HOA	Khanh Duong		Khanh Chi
KHANH HOA	Ninh Hoa	Ninh Phung	Xuan Hoa
NINH THUAN	Thanh Hai	Dong Hai	Dong Giang
NINH THUAN	Thanh Hai	Khanh Hai	Van Son
TUYEN DUC	Lac Duong		Xa Lat
TUYEN DUC	Duc Trong	Lac Lam	
GIA DINH	Binh Chanh	An Nhon	Quy Duc
GIA DINH	Binh Chanh	An Lac	Tan Sinh 3
GIA DINH	Hoc Mon		Trung Chanh
BINH DUONG	Chau Thanh	Phu Huu	
BINH DUONG	Lai Thieu	Tan Thanh Dong	Ap Chanh
BIEN HOA	Tan Uyen		Tan Ba
BIEN HOA	Nhon Trach		Dai Phuoc
LONG AN	Thu Thua		Xuan Hoa
DINH TUONG	Giao Duc	An Huu	Ap Cho
GO CONG	Hoa Tan	Kieng Phuoc	Ap Cho Ong Tong
VINH LONG	Binh Minh	My Thuan	Duc Thanh
AN GIANG	Thot Not	Thanh An	Thanh An
AN GIANG	Cho Moi	My Luong	Ap Thi I
AN GIANG	Cho Moi		My Hoi Dong
AN GIANG	Hue Duc		Nui Sap
CHUONG THIEN		Vi Thanh	



REFUGEES: what they want, policy, and progress

I. INTRODUCTION

In the quarter April 1-June 30, 1966, two significant elements emerged in the complex of the refugee problem in Vietnam. The first was that the population of refugees in temporary shelters was rising. At the end of June 1965, this figure had been reported at 320,000, and a year later this had mounted to 500,732. In most of the year the GVN efforts to re-establish refugees had kept pace with the continuing influx of new refugees. Beginning in March 1966, however, and continuing over the quarter April/June 1966, the number of refugees returning to their villages, or resettling elsewhere, fell below the rate of new refugee arrivals - thus causing a net increase of the refugees living in temporary shelters. The main feature of this trend was a sharp decline during the quarter of refugees returning to their original villages.

The second and related element lay in the evolution of the refugee's desires and intentions. Almost without exception, the refugees on reaching GVN territory voice the desire to go back to their villages as soon as possible. As time passes without their being able to realize this objective, their plans for the future develop in different ways. Many refugees are living only a few kilometers away from - sometimes even in sight of - their villages. This proximity has fixed their resolve to return. But whereas before they wanted to return at the earliest opportunity permitted by security, now many do not want to return until the war has finally ended.

This change of attitude is partly attributable to the intensification of military operations, partly to a fear of VC reprisal action, and partly to a wariness of being at the extreme edge of a secure area near a strike zone. But this obdurate desire to stay where they are until the end of the war, poses a problem for the GVN. The temporary camps, where such refugees are now living, are frequently in areas where there is a shortage of farmland and few job opportunities. It is possible to avert starvation through the supply of commodities, but much more difficult to avert a deterioration of morale as the refugees remain idle.

Other groups of refugees initially fled to areas distant from their original villages and crowded near district or provincial capitals. Here there are employment opportunities, particularly for work with military units. Although their housing conditions may be poor, some are setting aside a small amount of earnings for the eventual return to the village - again only at the end of the war. Some of these are in an urban environment, and the attraction of an easier way of life may well mean that many will abandon the idea of return once the war is over.

Still other refugees - but fewer in number - once uprooted from their normal life aspire to begin in new circumstances. These people hope for better land than they could farm before; they want their children to have an education and to learn skills which can equip them for a better life. These refugees can be finally re-established if this new way of life can be found for them.

Weighing the factors mentioned above, the GVN is faced with the prospect of a mounting number of refugees living in temporary shelters and increasing difficulties in meeting their aspirations for re-establishment. In the northern regions, where refugee concentrations are greatest, there is an acute shortage of usable land which can be made available to refugees for permanent resettlement. Frequently this is because an area is not secure; sometimes because the title of the land is unclear, or because it would have to be expropriated from private owners under Land reform legislation.

The GVN is experimenting with inter-provincial resettlement when there are tracts of land which are government-owned and which are suitable for agriculture or located near employment opportunities. This gives the basis for projects which, with careful planning, can provide not only new homes and a new life for refugees, but will also be of substantial benefit to the economy of Vietnam. But, for reasons previously mentioned, these opportunities will not be accepted by all refugees. As Dr. Nguyen Phuc Que, the GVN Special Commissioner for Refugees, recognized in a statement shortly after assuming office: "There cannot be a wholly integrated plan for a unique situation, but a composite of specific plans for different areas."

Although this need for multiple solutions and programs was more clearly delineated during the quarter, progress was made towards their development. Because of the circumstances of the war, and the internal unrest during the period, one could not claim a record of solid achievement but many forward steps.

Again, the events of the quarter brought out the question of the meaning of this migration of refugees into GVN-controlled areas. There is little doubt that many are evacuating battle areas, but there are others who find their first opportunity during military operations to flee from VC control. If this exodus of over a million refugees has confronted the GVN with grave problems for their care and re-establishment, it must have serious consequences for the VC. The refugees must represent a severe loss to the VC - a loss of manpower for labor or military service (conscription in VC areas has now reached age 14); a loss in a source of taxation and income as deserted land lies fallow.

There is no absolute proof of a definite policy on the part of the VC with regard to refugees. However, during the quarter there continued to be reports of reprisal actions taken by the VC against refugee groups:

- a. The night of April 29 the VC occupied the Chan Thanh District refugee center in Vinh Binh Province, temporarily forcing all of its occupants to evacuate. During approximately two hours the

VC remained at the center, killing one Quy Chanh who was there on a visit to his family, burning nearly half of the palm leaf sidings of the center, and destroying some of the refugees' belongings. (A Quy Chanh is a defector from the VC cause under the Chieu Hoi program).

- b. The night of May 13, there was a brutal attack against the An Than refugee camp in Quang Tin Province. Eleven refugees were killed, 13 were wounded, and 11 others abducted. The dwellings of 249 families were burned or destroyed.
- c. The new Cua Viet refugee camp on the coast of Quang Tri was mortared during May and three refugees were wounded. These fishing families were evacuated from a coastal area in late March despite VC threats. The May attack is the third which these refugees have endured as retaliation from the VC for their cooperation with the GVN.
- d. Two hand grenades were thrown on May 2 near the house of the Montagnard Hamlet Chief of Tra Ba II resettlement center in Pleiku, causing some damage to the house and slight injury to two refugees. On May 7, rifle fire from outside the camp area resulted in three bullet holes in the roof of one refugee house and two rice wine jars being broken, but no personal injuries.
- e. As a result of a VC harassing attack on the refugee center in Phong Phu District of Phong Dinh Province, one child was killed and several houses were damaged.

## II. GVN REFUGEE POLICY

Originally the GVN set as its basic objective the early return of refugees to their villages after a short period of temporary care. For this reason, it established initially only minimum standards for relief assistance. As it became evident that large numbers of refugees were remaining in temporary centers for long periods of time, policy has changed. Now the Government has focused its attention on making adequate provisions for health, sanitation, and education facilities in temporary camps, as well as to develop training or community programs to avoid refugees remaining idle. In addition a greater emphasis is to be given in finding permanent resettlement opportunities for refugees.

### III. IMPLEMENTATION OF GVN REFUGEE PROGRAMS

The above change in policy coincided with the establishment of a Special Commissariat for Refugees in February 1966, an action which centralized within the Prime Minister's office the responsibility for refugee programs which had previously been divided between the Ministries of Social Welfare and Revolutionary Development (formerly Rural Construction). Following a formal transfer of responsibilities from the latter Ministries during April, the Special Commissioner effectively took over the execution of GVN refugee programs. A period of transition was arranged through July 14 to enable the Commissariat to recruit field staff, and in the quarter social welfare chiefs in the provinces continued to carry out refugee relief work.

With the handicaps of a shortage of trained civil servants in Vietnam, and against a background of political unrest, the Commissariat was slowly organized and hiatus in programs was avoided and, in fact, substantial progress was made. This was to a very considerable degree due to the dynamic approach taken by the new Commissioner to his work. He visited most of the provinces with large refugee concentrations in the central lowlands and the Delta. As soon as troubled conditions had quieted, he traveled to several provinces in Region I. As a result of these inspections, he has shown a genuine concern for the plight of the refugees and a resolve to improve the conditions of refugee camps.

### IV. TECHNICAL GUIDELINES TO THE GVN

USAID provides technical assistance to the Commissariat in developing and implementing programs to meet the needs of the refugees. As a consequence of this cooperative effort, progress during the quarter can be reported in the following areas:

#### a. Emergency Relief

Both the GVN and USAID are better equipped to provide immediate assistance in food and shelter to persons on their arrival in GVN controlled areas. Close coordination between military and civilian authorities is required to maintain the effectiveness of such assistance. During the quarter some 111,000 refugees arrived and remained in GVN territory within 27 different provinces. In the majority of cases satisfactory emergency assistance was provided to these refugees.

#### b. The Intermediate Stage of Temporary Care

The Prime Minister accepted the Commissioner's recommendation to increase the daily rate of refugee relief payments from 7 piasters per person to 10 piasters with effect from August 1, 1966. During the quarter the GVN reported the opening of 45 new refugee centers. For new construction and for existing centers

the Commissariat set the following standards: One dispensary; two wells, and twenty latrines for every one-hundred families; one classroom for every one-hundred children.

A number of temporary camps are sub-standard and overcrowded. An example is the so-called "Cathedral Camp" at Qui Nhon, where conditions present a constant danger of disaster in the event of fire, epidemic or flood. SCR provided special funds for clearance of graves from an alternative site in the city of Qui Nhon, where there is an acute land shortage. A five-room school and the first sixteen-family housing units of cement block construction have been completed at this site. As families are moved into their new houses, their former dwellings at the "Cathedral Camp" are being torn down.

c. Education

Against an originally authorized program for 269 temporary refugee classrooms in 1966, a total of 104 had been completed by June 30, 1966, and 60 others were under construction. Teachers had been assigned or were in training for classrooms which were completed or were under construction. Many refugee children are attending normal hamlet schools and temporary classrooms are built only when a refugee center is remote from normal schools.

d. Health

There is no evidence that the health of the refugees is below the average of the general population. Many camps now receive regular visits by GVN or ARVN, U. S. Army/Marines, or third country medical teams. Sanitary conditions can only be improved in refugee camps by extensive education and control - identical to the problem with the general population. Lack of trained personnel is the major impediment to early improvement of health and sanitary conditions.

Overall figures are not yet available concerning improvements in camp facilities as a result of the standards set by SCR. An example, however, is Quang Ngai Province, where 16 dispensaries have been built and 9 others have been programmed; also, 14 wells have been completed and 13 others are under construction.

e. Cottage Industries

Cottage industries can provide not only a meaning of livelihood to refugees while they are living in temporary shelters, but also can give the opportunity to bring out native skills and community spirit. USAID has signed a contract with MacLean Associates to furnish technical guidance for developing cottage industries. Present plans call for fast color dyeing of Montagnard woven cloth in Darlac Province; for hammock making in Khanh Hoa, for ceramics in Bien Hoa; for string-mop making in Binh Duong; for the making of conical

hats, bamboo fans, baskets, screens and trays in Quang Nam; for bamboo work and sandalwood carvings in Quang Tin; and sea-grass weaving in Quang Ngai. Most of the products are for local sale, but some handicraft items are to be distributed through U. S. Army Post Exchange. Cooperatives will be formed among the refugees. The first - a sea-grass weaving cooperative - got under way in June 1966, when refugees at Ninh Phat and Thu Duc in Gia Dinh Province elected a management committee and two supervisors.

f. Vocational Training

Small training courses for refugees have been locally initiated during the period in several provinces. For example, in Hue some 100 students attended courses in carpentry, metal work and sewing, which were for approximately four months and were supported by USAID, CARE and CRS. Another example, in June, Cai Cay refugee center in Khanh Hoa Province, there were 56 Montagnard refugees who received instruction in improved farming methods, the use of fertilizers and insecticides.

With help from the U. S. Navy, 187 students began courses in June at the Danang Trade School in automobile mechanics, heavy equipment operation and driving, wood work, basic electricity, sewing and tailoring, typing and filing, and welding and sheetmetal work. These classes are the forerunners of an overall program of short-term vocational courses now scheduled to begin during August 1966, at 6 technical schools operated by the Ministry of Education in Danang, Qui Nhon, Ban Me Thuot, Phu Tho, Saigon, Vinh Long and Quang Ngai. Four cycles of courses are planned under this program which should benefit some 3,000 students.

g. Registration

The Special Commissariat has given considerable impetus to the initiation of a census of the refugee population. Previously, there has been no basic data concerning the refugees which could be used for program planning. However, registration interviews of 9,000 families (approximately 45,000 persons) have been carried out in 6 provinces. Registration is continuing in 4 of these provinces and beginning in 3 other provinces. Data acquired from the interviews is being IBM processed by the GVN National Institute of Statistics. In Annex A - information is given from a preliminary sampling of this data.

h. Resettlement

The overall rate of resettlement showed somewhat during the quarter. In some provinces this was due to delay in processing of resettlement grant payments, but in many provinces it was due to a lack of available land. In the latter instances, the Special Commissioner was prepared to authorize province chiefs to investigate the possibility of renting plots of land nearby camps

which could be cultivated by refugees. Such arrangements would not be a basis for permanent resettlement. However, there would be a better utilization of resettlement funds, than when payments in cash are made directly to the refugees only to become a form of extended relief because no land can be given.

An example of the exploitation of rented land is at Cao Dai refugee camp in Quang Ngai Province where 19 hectares have been leased from private owners. With irrigation from self-dug wells, crops of rice, watercress, beans, peanuts, and various vegetables are raised. A project for the raising of 200 pigs has just been started, while six fish ponds have been constructed and filled with water drained from the rice land. In fact, so much progress has been made as a result of the initiative of the refugees in this camp, that a seminar of leaders from other camps was arranged recently by USAID and the provincial agricultural services.

Where land availability is not a problem, rapid results can be achieved for permanent resettlement. An example is the De Xa Mai center located approximately 10 kilometers south of the Kontum provincial capital. Construction at this resettlement area began in March 1966 and by the end of June, each of the 87 Montagnard refugee families had their own garden and livestock. A new two-classroom school, a dispensary and recreational hall have been built. Long houses have been constructed of aluminum roofing with bamboo sidings. Apart from gardening, the refugees are engaged in making charcoal, cutting wood, or making cross-bows and baskets for sale in Kontum.

The first inter-provincial resettlement movement under the auspices of the Special Commissioner was completed May 17, 1966, when 852 refugees disembarked from the BDL "JSS Page" at Cam Ranh Bay. The refugees came from Phu Yen Province and arrived with household effects, pigs and chickens, plus a new baby born on the vessel just prior to its departure. The 150 families were accommodated temporarily in communal housing, and 40 permanent houses are now under construction on plots of 600 square meters each with sufficient space for gardens. The refugees are finding work as truck drivers, masons, carpenters and laborers in the Cam Ranh Bay area.

As the quarter ended two other inter-provincial resettlement projects were nearing the stage of implementation. One at Van Sohn, Ninh Thuan Province, for 250 refugee families from the insecure Bong Son area of Binh Dinh Province; the other at Dong Lac in Khanh Hoa Province for 250 Nung refugee families. The latter project is co-sponsored by the Vietnamese Confederation of Labor (CVT) and the American trade unions, the International Union of Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers (IUE), whose representatives presented a check for \$15,000, to the president of the CVT at ceremonies in Saigon on May 19, 1966.

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VIII. CONCLUSION

As the second quarter of CY 1966 ended, it was evident that progress had been made in handling the refugee problem in Vietnam. The GVN and USAID were better equipped and had gained considerable experience in coping with the emergency aspects of the problem. In the provinces, considerable time and energy of GVN and USAID officials were devoted to wrestling with logistical obstacles to insure that adequate commodity distribution was made to meet the immediate needs of refugees.

However, there was a growing awareness that greater efforts would have to be made in the future to provide more than food and clothing to the refugees. This awareness was shown by the GVN in broadening its original policy for the early return of all refugees to their villages and in establishing the Special Commissariat for Refugees with a broadened mandate. In its technical advice to the GVN, USAID had attempted to show the many facets of the refugee problem and the various projects which could be developed to meet these varying aspects.

The task ahead is now to consolidate and concentrate on those programs which can give the maximum benefit to the greatest number of refugees, without neglecting any of the varied solutions needed for differing local situations. As the population in temporary refugee centers continues to mount, more attention and effort must be given to finding opportunities for the re-establishment of refugees. If these opportunities are not acceptable to the refugees because of a fixed desire to return to their original village, other means must be found to combat the evading lethargy of temporary camps which will equip the refugees for a new and better life once the war has ended.

(Vietnam Refugee Status Report,  
April 1-June 30, 1966,  
Office of Refugee Coordination,  
USAID)



REFUGEES: how much help for victims of fire, flood, or enemy sabotage:

SPECIAL COMMISSARIAT FOR REFUGEES

Date: July 14, 1966  
No. : 1571-TNCS-CT-TC-2

To: All Chiefs of Province and Mayors  
All Provincial Chiefs of Refugee Relief  
& Refugee Relief Officers  
All Provincial Chiefs of Social Welfare

From: Dr. Nguyen Phuc Que  
Special Commissioner for Refugees

Subject: Assistance to Temporary Camp or Resettlement Center Refugees,  
Victims of Fire Damage or of VC Sabotage

SCR has been requested by the Ministry of Social Welfare to take charge of assistance to those refugees living in temporary camps and resettlement centers who are victims of fire damage or of VC assassination to avoid a duplication of responsibility and effort. Therefore, to cope with these incidents SCR assistance will be granted as follows:

I. Fire damage caused by carelessness or by VCs:

1. Temporary camps:

- a. Housing repair or reconstruction to be financed by SCR
- b. Allowance per victimized family: 500 VN\$-worth commodities (cotton cloth, mosquito net, blanket) or 500 VN\$ in cash if commodities unavailable.

2. Resettlement centers: Assistance for housing renovation:

- a. Under 30% damage: 500\$-worth commodities
- b. 30% - 60% damage: 1,000 VN\$ + 500\$-worth commodities
- c. 60% - 100% damage: 2,000 VN\$ + 500\$-worth commodities

3. Killed:

	<u>Caused by</u>	
<u>Victims</u>	<u>Carelessness</u>	<u>VCs</u>
. 18-year-old and above	3,000 VN\$	4,000 VN\$
. Under 18	1,500	2,000

4. Injured:

	<u>Caused by</u>	
<u>Victims</u>	<u>Carelessness</u>	<u>VCs</u>
. 18-year-old & above	1,000	2,000
. Under 18	500	1,000

II. Housing razed by typhoon, rain, storm, flood:

1. Temporary camps: Reconstruction to be financed by SCR
2. Resettlement centers: 1,000\$-allowance per family for rebuilding.

III. Refugees victimized by unilateral VC sabotage: (mine, hand-grenade, plastic bomb, etc.)

a. Killed:

- |                       |            |
|-----------------------|------------|
| . 18-year-old & above | 4,000 VN\$ |
| . Under 18            | 2,000      |

b. Seriously injured: (over 15-day hospitalization)

- |                       |       |
|-----------------------|-------|
| . 18-year-old & above | 2,000 |
| . Under 18            | 1,000 |

In case refugees become victims of military operations (involving enemy and friendly forces, stray bullets, miss-bombing, crops destroyed by chemical clearing) compensation will be made out of the Civic Action Fund provided by the Ministry of Defense to Military Sectors.

Therefore, on occurrence of the above incidents

1. Details should be relayed to SCR by cable for evaluation
2. SCR approval will be confirmed by message
3. Allowances will be drawn from the Refugee Relief Temporary Advance Fund or from the Resettlement Fund
4. After each grant of assistance, a list of distribution and a local administration-issued accident affidavit should be submitted in triplicate to SCR for discharge. Allowances and/or commodities should also be recorded as usual on the victimized family's relief card.
5. If reconstruction or renovation of collapsed or fire-damaged housing is needed for temporary camps SCR should be informed by cable of expenses involved for procurement of funds.

\*  
\*   \*

The above assistance is only applicable to refugees who have been receiving temporary relief or been permanently resettled for a period of less than one year. In excess of this time limit, they are considered as having recovered a normal life. Thenceforth, assistance to them will be the responsibility of the Ministry of Social Welfare in the same way as any other ordinary citizen throughout the country.

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

<u>PROVINCES &amp; DISTRICTS</u>	<u>NAME</u>	<u>TITLE</u>
AN GIANG		
	Maj. Nguyen van Thun	Dep.Prov.Chief (Security)
AN XUYEN		
Thoi Binh	Lt. Le van Trong	District Chief
BINH THUAN		
	Maj. Tran van Cho	Dep.Prov.Chief (Security)
BINH TUY		
	Capt. Doan xuan Ngoc	Dep.Prov.Chief (Security)
DARLAC		
	Vu thien Chi	Dep.Prov.Chief (Adm.)
LONG KHANH		
	Maj. Bui duc Diem	Dep.Prov.Chief (Security)
PHU YEN		
	Maj. Phan dinh Hung	Dep.Prov.Chief (Security)
PLEIKU		
	Rcom Damju	Dep.Prov.Chief (Highlanders Affairs)
GIADINH		
	Maj. Bui The Cau	Prov.Chief

AUTONOMOUS CITY

NAME

TITLE

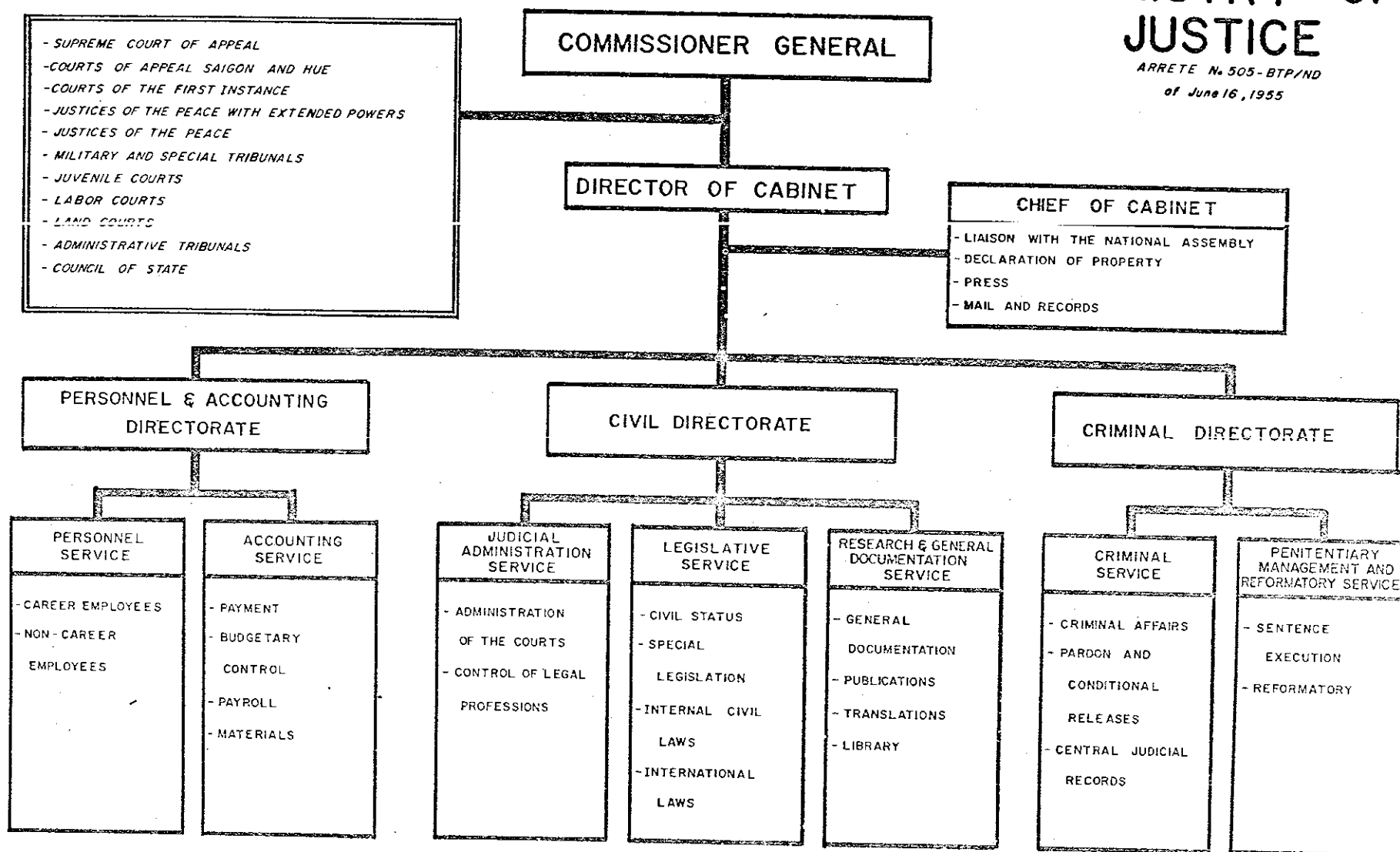
CAM RANH

Maj. Phan van Dam

Deputy for Security

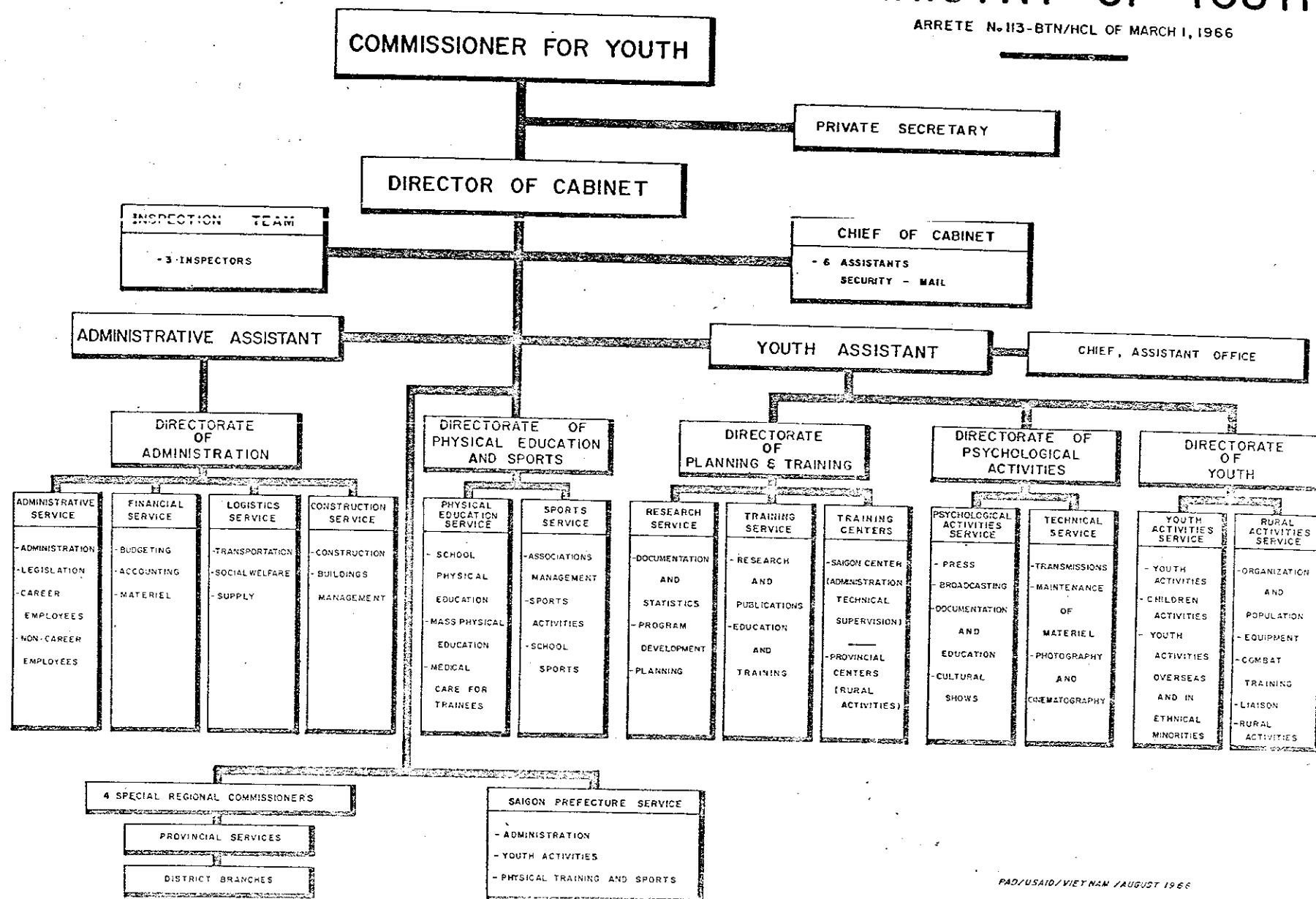
# MINISTRY OF JUSTICE

ARRETE N. 505-BTP/ND  
of June 16, 1955



# MINISTRY OF YOUTH

ARRETE N.113-BTN/HCL OF MARCH 1, 1966



PAO/USAID/VIETNAM /AUGUST 1966

TRENDS IN ADMINISTRATION: local government officials and the enemy:

64 local government officials were killed or kidnapped by the enemy during June. 55 were assassinated or abducted by the enemy during July. A comparison of such losses month by month, during 1965 and 1966 follows:

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July
1965	258	68	119	120	112	214	78
1966	76	91	59	52	78	64	55

and indicates that the trend is down. This may increase temporarily during August and September because of increased efforts by the enemy to disorganize the national election of Sept. 11. This one-time event aside, PAD's hunch, which it cannot prove, is that enemy assassination and abduction of local officials is decreasing permanently. Terrorism is complicated and requires careful rehearsal. It requires bases in which to rehearse. It requires organization. The Viet Cong is increasingly on the run, increasingly lacking secure base areas. Therefore it has less and less time to, so to speak, "govern" its areas (that is, enforce its will) by selective terrorism against the government officials of GVN.

.....

TRENDS IN ADMINISTRATION: dangerous areas and special rewards for service there:

Aug. 27, 1965, the government of Vietnam authorized an increase of 50 percent in seniority to government officials working in "dangerous and unwholesome" areas.

The District of Khiem Hanh of the Province of Tay Ninh, the entire Province of Hau Nghia, the entire Province of Quang Tin, have recently been added to the list of "dangerous and

unwholesome" areas, and all GVN officials working there will receive an increase of 50 percent in seniority, from July 28, 1966 in the case of Tay Ninh, retroactive to Oct. 15, 1963 in the case of Hau Nghia, and retroactive to Jan. 1, 1965 in the case of Quang Tin.

(Arretes Nos. 1313 and  
1314/ND/HP/QT dated  
July 28, 1966).

.....

TRENDS IN ADMINISTRATION: O&M and the Prime Minister's Office:  
government reorganization?

The Prime Minister issued a Circular Aug. 9 to all Deputy Prime Ministers, Commissioners-General, Commissioners, Assistant Commissioners, and Special Commissioners, subject "Improvement of Organization and Operation of Government Agencies."

In it he authorized the Central Committee for Administrative Improvement--whose work was described in PAD Bulletin No. 26 dated April 1, 1966, p. 104--to "move to the second phase (of its work): improvement of organization and operation of government agencies." Each agency of government is ordered to create, within its organization, a subcommittee to gather all current documents dealing with its organization and its organizational problems, to illustrate all changes in its organization since Nov. 1, 1963, and to propose any further structural or operational changes which it deems necessary. Each agency's committee is to report to the Central Committee for Administrative Improvement. The Central Committee will endeavor to provide staff specialists (including O&M specialists from PAD). Final recommendations for changes (worked out by the government agency committees and examined and reviewed by the Central Committee) will then be recommended to the Office of the Prime Minister.

(Circular, Office of the Prime Minister,  
No. 122-TT/HP/VP, Aug. 9, 1966.)

.....



TREND? the enemy's morale:

".....Naturally, since the revolutionary tasks have become increasingly heavier...the self-defense militia force must exert greater effort in all fields as compared with the past..."

.....

".....The workers and cadres of all factories must strive to overcome all difficulties, shorten the time required for displacement and construction, and quickly resume production. The evacuated and dispersed factories, by relying on their own forces and utilizing the assistance of the ministries and related branches concerned, must fully employ their available resources including workers, cadres, materials, techniques, houses, and others in order to build new installations, and must strive to accomplish this part by part so that production can be resumed as soon as possible..."

.....

"The opinion of the Hong Bang ward leaders is that it is necessary for the ward to step up evacuation to meet requirements of the city authorities. The ward people still need to eliminate subjective thoughts...many persons loitered and did not want immediately to go down into shelters. In areas where many inhabitants have gone for evacuation, inadequate care has been given. Strictness has not repeat not been applied in organizing livelihood and in coordinating the city commercial and medical branches to promote the evacuation task. A number of party cells have not repeat not striven to overcome difficulties and to stabilize life in the evacuation sites. A number of ward cadres have failed to establish close contact with the masses, are still afraid of difficulties, and do not repeat not believe in the creativeness of the masses...these cadres lack versatility and quick-wittedness..."

.....

"A kiln worker named Huong repeat Huong solemnly...spoke his mind to us..."My miserable life in the past helps me realize clearly what the Socialist regime and the Party have brought to us.' "

(from domestic broadcasts in  
Vietnamese by Hanoi radio  
during late August.)

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the enemy's morale:

JUSPAO recently obtained a captured Viet Cong internal document which is a memorandum from a high headquarters.... to its inter-zone and provincial level agit-prop units throughout the country. The memorandum provides a description of our psywar efforts.....

"The efforts," the memorandum continues, "surely influence our troops. If we do not closely control cadre and soldier thoughts, we shall face many difficulties...."

(from "The Viet Cong Assess  
Vietnamese-U.S. Psywar," JUSPAO  
Field Memorandum No. 24,  
Aug. 27, 1966)

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TRENDS IN EDITING? sorry about that:

In the PAD Bulletin No. 29, dated July 1, on p. 10, we