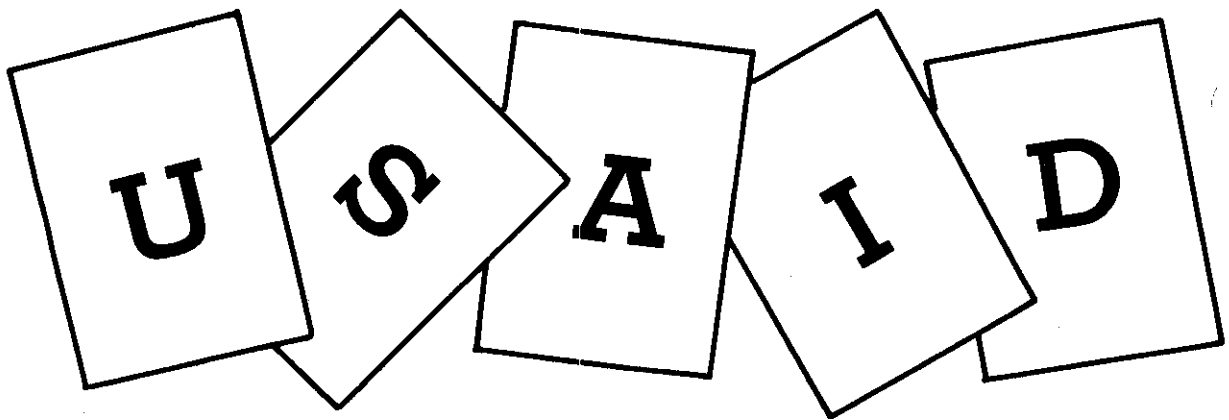


# Public Administration Bulletin Vietnam

Date: Oct. 1, 1966

No. 32



# PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION BULLETIN

PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION DIVISION USAID - SAIGON

NO.

32

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The Public Administration Division (PAD) of USAID, Saigon:

PAD's address is the 1st and 2nd floors, 85 Le van Duyet,  
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know what our readers find useful in it. Your opinions  
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CENTRAL GOVERNMENT: the staff of the Civil-Military Council:

PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE

Arrete No. 1462-ND/HP/VP dated Aug. 13, 1966, governing the organization of an Administrative Management body for the Civil-Military Council.

The Chairman, Central Executive Committee

ENACTS:

Art. 1 - The Administrative Management body of the Civil-Military Council (76 people) is placed under the direction of a Manager General.

The Manager General is assisted by a Deputy Manager General.

Art. 2 - The Administrative Secretariat Management body of the Civil Military Council consists of the following:

- Main Cabinet
- Office of Personnel and Accounting
- Office of Administrative Support

Art. 3 - The Main Cabinet is under the supervision of a Chief of Cabinet assisted by one or two Cabinet Attaches depending on service requirements.

The Main Cabinet is composed of:

- Protocol Bureau: in charge of scheduling mission and observation trips for the Council members; maintaining liaison between the Council and various governmental agencies; receiving requests from the people; establishing programs to greet foreign guests and Vietnamese guests; disseminating news relative to the activities of the Council; organizing press conferences and contacting information agencies.

- Mail Bureau: in charge of receiving correspondence, typing, popularizing and filing all administrative documents of a general nature.

Art. 4 - The Office of Personnel and Accounting includes:

- Personnel Bureau: in charge of administering personnel working for the Council.
- Materiel and Accounting Bureau: in charge of keeping accounts on materiel, public buildings, vehicles, providing services; planning budget; obligating expenditures; and paying allowances to members; salaries to administrative personnel.

Art. 5 - The Office of Operations includes:

- Programming and Reporting Bureau: in charge of assisting the Council Secretariat in the establishment of the agenda of meetings of the Council or various Committees; convening meetings; following up and reporting all discussions of the Council and summarizing minutes of all meetings.
- Research and Documentation Bureau: in charge of assisting the Council in the study, analysis and gathering of data and technical materials necessary for various Committees: Political, Cultural, Economic and Social Welfare.

Art. 6 - The Manager General receives a functional salary index and allowances in kind and in cash comparable to those of a Secretary General of a Commission (Ministry).

The Deputy Manager General and Chief of Cabinet receives functional salary indexes and allowances in kind and in cash comparable to those of a Chief of Cabinet.

The Cabinet Attache receives a salary index and allowances in kind and in cash comparable to those of a Cabinet Attache in a Commission.

The Chiefs of Services and the Chiefs of Bureau receive allowances in kind and in cash like those of a Chief of Services and a Chief of Bureau in a Commission.

Art. 7 - The Chairman of the Civil-Military Council, the Assistant at the Office of the Chairman of the Central Executive Committee, and the Director General of Budget and Foreign Aid are charged, each as to that which concerns him, with the execution of this Arrete.

Saigon, Aug. 13, 1966

Deputy Chairman/Central Executive Committee

s/Nguyen luu Vien

CENTRAL GOVERNMENT: the Bureau of Coordination and Review  
of the Office of the Prime Minister

Arrete No. 1683-ND/HP/NV dated Sept. 15, 1966, governing the establishment of a "Bureau of Coordination & Review" at the Office of the Prime Minister.

ENACTS:

Art. 1 - There is hereby created in the Office of the Prime Minister an organ named "Bureau of Coordination & Review". This Bureau is placed directly under the Deputy Director of Cabinet in charge of ministries and agencies.

Art. 2 - The Bureau of Coordination & Review is headed by a Bureau Chief. It includes 3 Sections:

- PROGRAM SECTION is responsible for
  - following up and collecting data connected with the development of activities in the various ministries and agencies;
  - making studies of difficulties or obstacles that impede the accomplishment of projects and recommending measures to overcome these difficulties or obstacles;
  - assessing the value and impact of each significant project;
  - studying and making proposals for improvement of governmental programs;
  - coordinating and facilitating inter-ministry programs;
  - presenting papers or special data sheets on developmental activities; and
  - summarizing and popularizing short-range, medium-range, and the long-range programs of the government.

- TECHNICAL SECTION is responsible for
  - establishing and updating, for presentation purposes, all charts relative to overall program activities;
  - assuring proper use, preservation, and availability of associated visual aid materials; and
  - maintaining the chart-room in proper condition for any special presentations by the Prime Minister and his Assistants or for others to which permission has been extended.
- CLERICAL SECTION is responsible for
  - typing official texts, reports, plans of work, etc.; and
  - maintaining all files and documents of the Bureau.

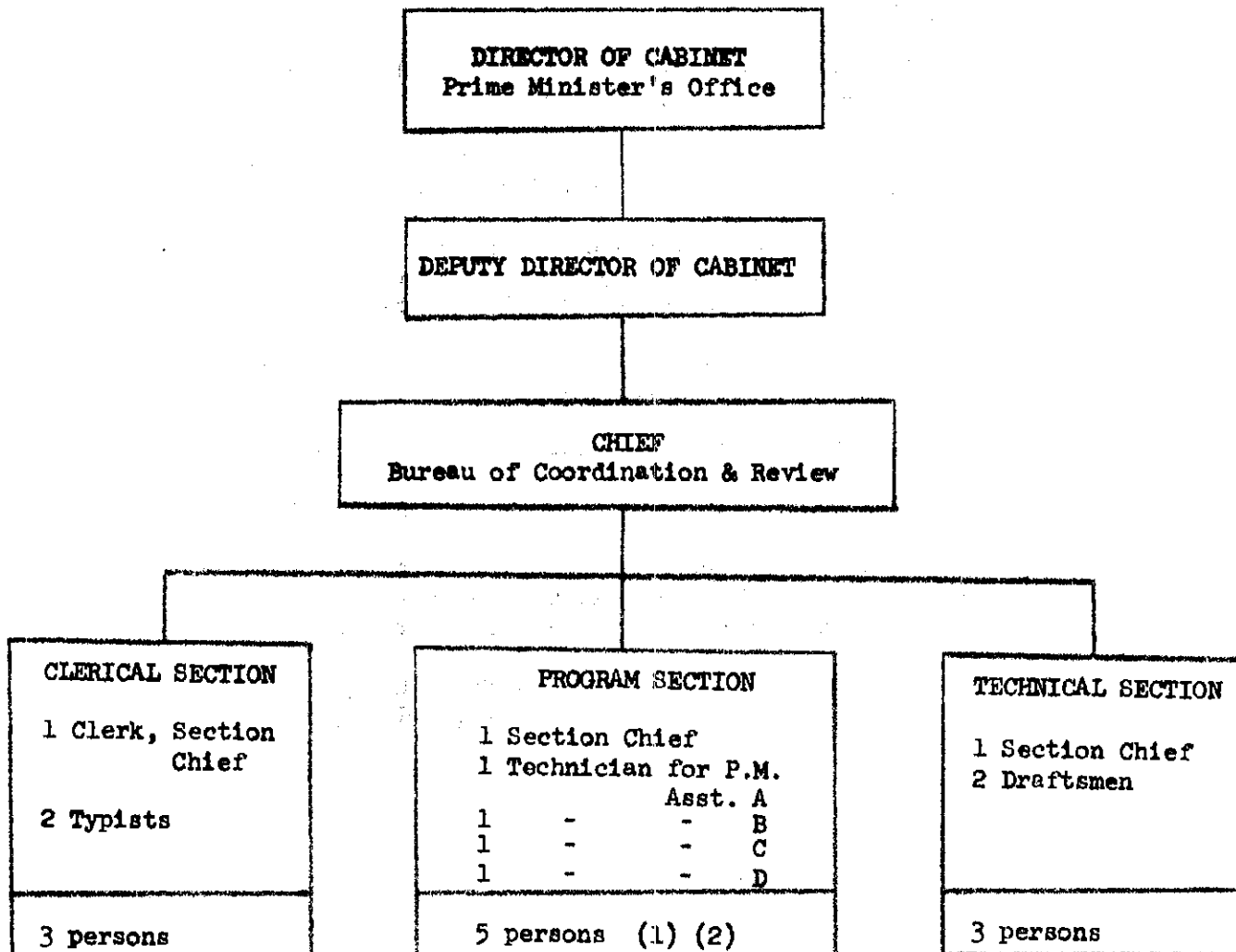
Art. 3 - All Assistants and the Director of Cabinet at the Prime Minister's Office are charged, each as to that which concerns him with the execution of this Arrete.

s/ Duong Hong Tuan  
Sept. 15, 1966



**BUREAU OF COORDINATION & REVIEW**

**Organization Chart**



To be attached to Arrête No. 1683-ND/DP/NV of September 15, 1966.  
Saigon, September 15, 1966.

THE ASSISTANT AT THE OFFICE OF THE CHAIRMAN OF THE  
CENTRAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE,  
Signed: Col. DUONG HONG TUAN.

CENTRAL GOVERNMENT: new Customs regulation: 30 days to move goods or lose it:

DECREE-LAW #010 SLU DATED JULY 28, 1966  
AMENDING ARTICLE 160 OF CUSTOMS-LAW.

THE CHAIRMAN OF THE CENTRAL EXECUTIVE.

Considering the Provisional Charter of June 19, 1965.

Considering Decision #3 QLVNCH/QD dated June 14, 1965 of the General Council of the Armed Forces of the Republic of VN prescribing the establishment and the composition of the National Leadership Directory.

Considering Decree #001 a/CT/LDQG/SL dated June 19, 1965 prescribing the composition of the Central Executive Committee.

Considering Decree-Law # 19/66 dated June 6, 1966 commissioning the Chairman of the Central Executive Committee to issue decree-laws relating to taxes, Economy, Exchange, Finance.

Considering articles 51, 160 amended by Decree dated October 30, 1956 and subsequent articles of Customs-Law.

Upon proposal of the General Commissioner of Economy and Finance.

ISSUES THE HEREAFTER DECREE-LAW:

ARTICLE 1. Hereby is rescinded the Article 160 of Customs-Law which is replaced by the new article as follows:

"The goods carried to the Port must be unloaded within 30 days from the day they are docked at the Docks (warehouses or open storage grounds). At the end of this delay, the goods are confiscated for the use of the Government, there need be no auction or procedures connected prescribed in Customs-Law, except in case of absolute necessity, the reasons of which will be determined by a committee set up by the Ministry of Finance.

ARTICLE 2. All previous regulations contrary to this decree-law, above all, the articles 51 and 162 and the subsequent articles of Customs-law, are provisionally suspended from execution.

ARTICLE 3. The Minister of Economy and the Minister of Finance will issue ministerial orders prescribing the procedures for executing this decree-law.

ARTICLE 4. The General Commissioner of Economy and Finance, the Commissioner of Economy, the Commissioner of Finance, each according to his respective responsibility, execute this decree-law.

This Decree-Law will be promulgated through emergency procedures and published in the Official Gazette of the Republic of VN.

s/ Nguyen cao Ky

LOCAL GOVERNMENT AND RURAL CONSTRUCTION: planning for rural development in 1967:

The following draft instructions by the Prime Minister sum up accomplishments and defects in the program of revolutionary development so far during 1966. The instructions state intentions and priorities for revolutionary development during 1967.

Guide lines on individual programs such as hamlet construction, school building, work on roads and bridges, agriculture, animal husbandry, etc., all parts of the entire RD program included in the Prime Minister's draft of instructions, have not been reproduced here because they are more detailed and more likely to be modified between draft and final form than are the general priorities and intentions.

--the editor

REPUBLIC OF VIETNAM  
Central Rural  
Construction Council  
---

D R A F T

FROM: Air Marshal Nguyen Cao Ky  
Chairman of the Central Executive Committee  
concurrently Chairman of C.R.C.C.

TO: Chairman of Corps R.C.C.,  
TZ - R.C.C.  
Province and Municipality R.C.C.

SUBJ: Preparation of 1967 Rural Construction Plans

The C.R.C.C. wishes to send to your Council the present Circular concerning the preparation of the 1967 Rural Construction Plan. This document consists of two parts:

BASIC DOCUMENTS:

- I. General comments on the 1966 R.C. program.
  - II. R.C. policies for 1967.
  - III. Program of Hamlet Construction for 1967.
  - IV. 6 criteria for the development of New Life.
  - V. Priority areas.
  - VI. Military support of T.A., T.Z., to Rural Construction program.
  - VII. Basic elements for the establishment of the plan.
  - VIII. Procedures and time schedules for the preparation and examination of the plan.
- .....

## BASIC DOCUMENTS

### I. General comments on the 1966 Rural Construction Program.

- Due to a lack of coordination between the concerned Ministries, the technical services in the field did not focus enough effort to the activities financially sponsored by R.C.C.
- No tied up connection between various rural development programs and those presented to the people by the cadres.

However, compared with other programs, the Revolutionary Development had achieved in the first 8 months, although in depth, substance and quality, these achievements are not quite satisfactory.

#### a. Hamlet Construction:

In 1966, all provinces tried to implement their hamlet construction program as planned but only a few were able to fulfil their promises. Within the framework of revolutionary development and especially in the aspect of hamlet construction, some provinces had often committed the following gaps:

#### 1. In planning aspect:

a. The planning by the provinces at the beginning of the year was unrealistic and therefore was subject to many changes.

b. Changing of sites from difficult areas to easy areas merely to make better performance scores.

c. Uncertainty of hamlet figures because same operations were carried out over again many times at a same number of hamlets that had been once declared as achieved.

#### 2. In implementation aspect:

Too much emphasis was laid upon the form but not the substance by the provinces in their performance.

#### a. Form:

- People's organizations only existed on paper - no people's participation and no permanent support from the Government.

- Most village and hamlet officials were appointed but not elected and many of them did not stay in villages or hamlets to work.

#### b. Substance:

In substance, the NLH that had been declared as achieved were not up to the mark:

- Security was still not good as expected; VC underground agents still collected taxes and carried out propaganda activities;

- Arbitrary and corruption practices were quite common and therefore brought about frustration among the people who in return were doubtful vis a vis the good will of the Government and had a negative attitude toward our cadres;

- A real New Life was not yet introduced: poor farmers still did not have land, fertilizer, seeds etc... and their feeling was that there is not much difference between NLH and the traditional ones.

In sum, substantially speaking as far as the NLH are concerned, there is not much achievement because too much attention was paid to physical construction for demonstration purposes.

b. New Life Development Program

In 1966, relatively have made significant progresses in New Life Development in spite of the fact that they had encountered many difficulties and committed some common gaps as below:

1. In planning:

a. Recent raise in the prices rendered the funds already allocated insufficient for covering the required expenses for the implementation of projects.

b. Shortage of materials due to speculations;

c. Poor security;

d. Many projects were planned beyond the province capability. As a result, several projects were abandoned half-way by the provinces although the latter had resorted to many means, such as call for bids, government management requesting support of ARVN Engineering Corps or US Seabee teams.

e. Projects were not studied carefully prior to implementation; many of them could not be implemented right at the start and many others were in need of reparation or collapsed only a short time after their achievement.

f. No participation and backing of the people because their aspirations were not properly considered at the time of planning.

2. Implementation methods:

a. Implementing New Life Development activities at wrong time and place: while the cadres were working at Hamlet A,

classroom construction took place in Hamlet B, bridge construction in Hamlet C and Maternity Dispensary in Hamlet D.

b. New Life Development activities did not respond to the realistic needs of the people. In 1966, too much emphasis was laid upon large scale projects but not the smaller ones that have more concern with people's needs. As a result, very large funds were only spent for the construction or reconstruction of a few hamlets, or poured in a few hamlets having good security.

c. Revolutionary Development Cadres:

1- Recruitment, utilization and support

- Recruitment has been carried out to meet requirements in quantity only but not in quality.

- Dispersion of cadre's force.

- Cadres were utilized as military men and not according to their qualifications.

- Strength of cadres was still confusing.

- No efficient support of cadres.

2- Work technique and coordination

- Time scheduled for the cadres to work in a hamlet was too short and did not allow them to fulfil their planned activities.

- Cadres were not very enthusiastic toward their work and also toward people's aspiration.

d. Inspection aspect:

Inspection effort stressed too much emphasis on New Life Development activities and not enough on hamlet construction.

## II. REVOLUTIONARY DEVELOPMENT POLICIES FOR 1967

a. Major missions

will

By the end of 1966, we have throughout the country 2 types of hamlets: New Life Hamlets (hamlets already achieved) and unachieved New Life Hamlets (hamlets under construction and consolidation). Both types of hamlets require substantial improvements; our mission in 1967 is to transform those hamlets into real New Life Hamlets (Ap Doi Moi) by means of reinforcing and improving them in their form as well as their substance.

b. Ten Criteria for 1967 New Life Hamlets (Ap Doi Moi)

1. Criteria One: Annihilation of VC underground:

There are three types of VC undergrounds, namely:

a- Viet Cong undergrounds hidden among the population serving as liaison agents to reestablish contacts with VC returnees or turn-coat elements now operating in hamlets.

b- Viet Cong infiltrators within GVN agencies

c- Viet Cong turn-coat elements secretly operating VC underground apparatus.

2. Criteria Two: To forget hatred and to eradicate tyranny.

a- Forgetting hatred is to reconcile people with people, people with the Administration and to wipe out internal conflicts that may be exploited by the Viet Cong for their own purposes. To unite the people into one single bloc, in accordance with the motto "Army - People - Administration be united."

b- Tyrants are influential people or officials of high rank who oppress the people. Prestige of our Cadres and Government toward the people and people's participation in our works can only be achieved on condition that these corrupted elements are eradicated.

3. Criteria Three: Establishment of People's Democratic Structures and Administrative Apparatus. Village and hamlet administration should identify itself with the people. New Life Hamlets are not the tools for corrupted officials to govern.

4. Criteria Four: Organizing the people for fighting against the Communists.

All individuals living in village should be organized so that they can participate in the fighting against the Communists. There are three forms of participation in village defense in case of Viet Cong attacks:

Positive defense and Negative defense.

a- All villagers having fighting potential should be incorporated in one of the three fighting groups, namely: positive defense group - warning group - Liaison group (equipped with about 20 weapons for the type of guerilla warfare).

b- Old men, children and other persons having no fighting potential will be incorporated in negative defense groups. Each house will be a group of negative



defense and if under VC attacks, will perform the following functions:

- 1- Giving alarm by means of beating drums or ringing bells;
- 2- Setting up obstacles;
- 3- Closing doors;
- 4- Getting under cover;
- 5- Adopting "Three No's" policy: No hear, no see, no know.

5. Criteria Five: Eradication of illiteracy.

Eradication of illiteracy by means of utilizing the classrooms in day-time for the teaching of children and at night-time as popular education centers (Revolutionary Development Cadres will serve as teachers).

(In case there is additional construction of classrooms: There should be enough room for all children and illiterate old men. There will be no call for bids with this construction work and Public Works Cadres are held responsible for technical aspect of the construction).

6. Criteria Six: Eradication of diseases.

Every New Life Hamlet should have adequate health facilities, to include drugs, health workers, village mid-wives. The campaign of sanitation in private dwellings should be promoted: solving the problem of slums; each dwelling should have a latrine; wells should be capped/keep water clean (Each Revolutionary Development team has 3 health cadres - improvement should be made in the field of training of nurses and mid-wives).

7. Criteria Seven: Agrarian reforms;

Implementation of the policy "He who farms must have land." Priorities in agrarian reforms should be given to poor farmers.

8. Criteria Eight: Development of Agriculture and Handicraft.

a- Projects such as irrigation, pigs, chickens, seeds, fertilizer, etc. should reach the hands of farmers with a view of helping improve their standard of living.

b- In particular, organizations such as Agriculture Credits, Cooperatives and especially Farmers' Associations should be developed (because Farmers'

Associations are tools for solving all problems pertaining to family income, farming technique and agriculture extension methods of the individual farmer, etc.)

9. Criteria Nine: Development of communication and electrification networks:

a- Construction of roads in good shape, with many bridges spanning rivers, markets in well selected sites either within the hamlets (1st priority) or along hamlet boundaries (2nd priority).

b- The development of rural electrification (for exploitation at village and hamlet levels) should not be limited to the purpose of providing electricity to the people and to important centers (for example, health centers) but should aim also at developing handicraft.

10. Criteria Ten: Special consideration should be granted to individuals who have done meritorious services to the construction and defense of hamlets.

In sum, the 10 criteria for 1967 NLH not only reflect realistically and completely the 6 former criteria for 1966 NLH but also consist of additional essential factors for the construction and development of a real New Life in rural areas.

c. New Life Development mottoes:

1. In depth:

In 1967, instead of constructing more New Life Hamlets, in order to have by the end of the year a total of achieved hamlets bigger than in 1966, what we should do is:

a- To develop a number of New Life Hamlets already achieved in 1966 so to transform them into 1967 New Life Hamlets in accord with the 10 criteria mentioned above.

b- To transform some of the newly constructed hamlets into 1967 New Life Hamlets.

In one word, our pattern is that "Quality is more important than quantity and substance is better than form." We will stress emphasis on the development and improvement of hamlets rather than on their construction.

2. Slowly but surely:

Each rural construction cadre team does not construct a hamlet within a period of 2 or 3 months like before, but it will in an average build

2 or 3 hamlets in maximum (according to the population and the local situation), and gradually will complete the operation in a year (for a hamlet which is particularly difficult to achieve, each cadre team may spend one year for its construction).

3. Concept on hamlet construction, consolidation and support responsibilities.

In 1966, according to the policy of the Central Authority, "revolutionary development cadres are uniquely the pioneers for construction of hamlets."

In 1967, the Central Authority will confirm once again this policy.

So, the revolutionary development cadres are builders of hamlets, being responsible for the keeping up and consolidation of NLH.

The cadre team will gradually carry out the construction of one hamlet, and pass on to the second, but it is required to leave behind a number of cadres to keep up, strengthen and prove the constant presence of the team in the achieved hamlet. With this rhythm, in 1968 one team will assume the responsibilities to support, consolidate 2 hamlets and complete the construction of 1 or 2 new hamlets, and so on until the team becomes unable to do anything more. At that time the team will have for duty the consolidation and the permanent support of the achieved hamlets.

This is the principle consisting in sticking to work sites, to avoid unnecessary transfers and discontinuation even after the achieved hamlets have been passed over to local authorities.

4. Not all hamlets will become 1967 New Life Hamlets (Ap Doi Moi).

a- The hamlets having the following characteristics cannot be considered qualified to become immediately 1967 New Life Hamlets:

The New Life Hamlets or the Hamlets under-construction, being under the threat of VC military attacks and according to the government it is not yet possible to liberate them, their economic conditions are poor; their population is scarce and the majority of them are pro-Communist.

b- All the hamlets fulfilling the following requirements can be developed into a NLH:

1- Well-populated hamlets.

2- Hamlets susceptible to economic and agricultural development

3- Hamlets enjoying a strategic position, and a constant support to maintain their security conditions.

5. The presence of cadres means a new-life development

The new life development operations should be part of those performed for the construction of hamlets by the cadres. If they operate in Hamlet "A", every effort in the new life development should be centered on it so that when it is achieved, its construction is performed in every respect. The population who may take advantage of the real facilities, will enthusiastically participate in the operations led by the cadres; from that time cadres and population will unite their efforts to build up a better and brighter society.

III. HAMLETS CONSTRUCTION PROGRAM OF 1967

To build hamlets and win the population constitute the most important program in the rural construction activities, and at the same time, consist in creating the necessary conditions for the new life development with the main objective to increase the family income. The hamlets construction program consists of the following:

a. Main efforts: NLH development.

1. Three permanent kinds of rural construction operations according to the true situation of each kind of hamlets, are distributed as follows:
  - a- Permanent operations to keep up the achieved hamlets (See the following items b.).
  - b- Operations for consolidation of the hamlets which are achieved, but part of their criteria have been underrated.
  - c- Operations for construction of new hamlets (See the following items d.).
2. The hamlets construction program of 1967 concentrates its efforts on the development of a number of hamlets selected from the 3 above kinds of hamlets to become NLH, if they fulfill the 3 requirements stated in paragraph (c), article (4), Item b, Chapter II, above. Of course, the NLH operations should be within the range of the existing abilities, especially the cadre teams.
3. It is recommended to select an area consisting of the hamlets to be transformed into NLH, and located in a same village, or having same borders in order to facilitate the coordination of projects, distribution of commodities, technical development and management of all real facilities.

4. The Rural Construction cadre Teams (59 persons) must actually operate in NLH, and can be reinforced by technical and professional cadres because the implementation of projects is focussed in maximum on these places.
  5. The cadres should carry on an all-out new life development, whatever the program is, and much attention is concentrated on efficiency than on figures.
  6. A NLH cannot be conceived as a pilot-center, but rather a community where a total change has been brought in every respect : self-defense, democracy, self-help, agricultural association, education, health, electricity, cooperatives, etc.
  7. The period and the way of implementation has been determined in Article (2), and (3), Item c. Chapter II, above.
- b. Keeping up of the achieved hamlets (except a number of hamlets selected to be turned into NLH).
1. On principle, the keeping up of hamlets needs no rural construction cadres because once they are achieved, the main responsibility to keep them up is assumed by 3 organizations : management (all village, hamlet administrative levels), technical aspect (services, offices), and protection (popular associations).
  2. The keeping up of hamlets needs rural construction **by** cadres only when the use of reserve cadres is fully in compliance with the necessary operations to keep up these hamlets, but only for a technical guidance in a short delay. Regular weekly and monthly visits are more frequent to control and encourage the cadre undergrounds and to create more local cadres.
- c. Consolidation of achieved hamlets, but part of their criteria have become underrated (except the hamlets selected to become NLH).
1. Continuing to consolidate the hamlets operated by rural construction cadres (sent on the spot since long) until they are completely achieved again.
  2. Consolidating more, other hamlets, if there are reserve cadres on the spot, and cadres will be properly sent to these hamlets according to each underrated criterion.
- d. Construction of new hamlets (except those which were previously selected and turned into NLH).

For unexpected cases, such as the launching of attacks to reoccupy a zone, or a sudden determination to support the Chieu Hoi achievements, the refugees fleeing Communism, etc., the regional level may undertake the construction of new hamlets (which cannot be considered as NLH).

#### IV. SIX MAIN POINTS OF THE NEW LIFE DEVELOPMENT

##### a. Cadres:

1. Cadres should be loyal, thoroughly trained (in revolutionary development, agriculture, public works, administration), assigned to many missions, and should stay long in hamlets with the population.

2. Contribute for more effectiveness to the activities of village and hamlet authorities: sound elections reflecting the true aspirations of the population (by the R.C. cadre teams: Civic Action inter-teams coordinating civilian affairs cadres and the regional levels) under the support of district chiefs.

3. Improve the village and hamlet statutes (administrative advantages and salaries corresponding to merits after election).

4. Organize villagers and hamleteers into popular self-defense forces; the hard-core part stems from the armed youth, male and female; contribute to the construction of hamlets, to the defense of villages and, at the same time, to the efforts for the new life development and the protection of village and hamlet authorities: the R.C. cadres assume the organization, training and equipment during their sojourn in hamlets. After the departure of the cadres, some of them should be left behind, for instance one armed propaganda cadre, one civilian affairs cadre and one new life development cadre, to provide assistance to the administrative authorities which succeed the rural construction program: consolidation and keeping up of villages and hamlets.

##### b. Self-Help Projects:

1. Increasing and developing to the maximum all operations usually carried out at the hamlet level: minor and practical projects are recommended (a rapid implementation will shortly help the population enjoy the public conveniences).

2. Developing a number of projects for a group of hamlets, and perhaps, for villages (in 1966, the self-help projects are considered as the most successful).

##### c. Agricultural economy development:

1. Production: agricultural affairs (seeds, ricefields providing 2 crops yearly; secondary crops, small agriculture irrigation, agrarian reform, etc.), animal husbandry, fisheries (modernization), etc.

2. Organization of farmers: associations of farmers, cooperatives, agricultural credit (loans should be remitted right into the hands of the population; the recipients of loans must be really the poor people, and instalments should be paid according to the determined schedule). For the areas submitted to a special development, such as the Bien Hoa farming island, agricultural cadres and R.C. cadres should be united into one organization.

d. Health and electricity:

Development simultaneously carried out for groups of hamlets and villages : the health development provides latrines, light, etc... while electricity brings productive sources to all other development branches (such as the cottage industry stated above).

e. Communications:

Improvement at inter-hamlet level: small roads, sewers establishing a communication between residential areas and public installations; between hamlets and villages.

f. Education:

Increasing the number of classrooms (primary education for children and elder people).

Beside the above six main points of the New Life development, the other current development projects are simultaneously carried on (for Montagnard agriculture and animal husbandry, transportation, etc... explanations and instructions will be given in Annex for the preparation of work sheets).

V. PRIORITY AREAS

a. National priority:

1. Tactical Area 1: Danang city and its surrounding areas (part of Quang Nam Province).

2. T.A. 2: Binh Dinh Province which is composed of: Qui Nhon, 2 districts (An Nhon and Phu Cat), and part of Binh Khe and Tuy Phuoc districts.

3. T.A. 3: Area of Saigon-Cholon, Giadinh and part of Bienhoa, Longan, Hau Nghia, Binh Duong, Phuoc Tuy provinces and Vung Tau City.

4. T.A. 4: Zone comprising two provinces (An Giang and Vinh Long), and part of a region located near the borders of Phong Dinh and Vinh Binh provinces.

In these national priority areas, the New Life development program is especially carried out in Giadinh, Bienhoa and Angiang provinces.

b. Corps and Zone priority:

To create a security atmosphere for the 1967 R.C. program in various national priority areas, all tactical areas and zones will establish a planning for continuous operations launched against the zones establishing a direct contact between the national priority areas and those where it would be possible for next year to develop in priority the rural construction program.

c. Provincial priority:

According to the instruction given by Corps and Zone levels, the provinces select their priority rural construction areas among the well-populated and prosperous regions located along important arteries of communication, and according to the following order:

1. For Chief-towns and district-towns located within the national priority area:

a- Priority 1: hamlets located near their chief-town, district town.

b- Priority 2: hamlets located along main highways between their chief-town and district-town.

2. For Chief-towns and district-towns not located within the national priority area:

c- Priority 3: hamlets located near their chief-town, district-town.

d- Priority 4: hamlets which can be safely reached in daytime from chief-town or district-town (without military escort).

e- Priority 5: hamlets located along or near main highways between chief-town or district-town.

VI. MILITARY SUPPORT

According to the instructions of the ARVN General Staff Headquarters (Ref. Postal Message # 25392 TTM/P3/HQ3 of 8-18-66 concerning a concentration TTM/ P3/KH of efforts for the defense of security and territories, and for military support to pacification operations...) following are the needs in direct military support for the 1967 R.C. Program:

a. In the framework of military operations launched simultaneously by a T.A. and its corresponding T.Z., the provinces establish a planning to provide military support to each R.C. area, with the purpose of coordinating and pro-



tecting the area in progress of revolutionary development from the enemy's attacks at the level of companies.

b. In case of lack or insufficiency of Regional Force and Popular Force support in some R.C. areas, the provinces concerned should clearly state the main force units, their strength, duties and the period during which they have participated in operations in an assigned and determined area.

c. Beside its purpose of providing a direct military support to R.C. areas, the planning of operations aims also at insuring the security conditions far into the vital zones located near a national priority area. (Ref. Item 6 - Chapter V above)

d. Should military bases be established on the spot by the Allied Forces, the Rural Construction Plan may include the development and coordination of coordinated operations in support of the provincial rural construction program in the areas located near the above bases, or in other areas determined according to a new agreement based on the provincial abilities in materials, manpower and funds.

#### VII. PLANNING BASIS

a. The R.C. Plan should be realistic, in compliance with the support abilities (security, materials, etc.) and especially should be based on manpower (number of R.C. cadres and other technical cadres) available at the end of 1966 and in 1967, phase after phase.

b. R.C. Cadres are considered as a link between the people and the government, and try to attain the popular aspirations. The cadres from other ministries are charged with the problem of support, technics and commodities.

c. Most of the R.C. cadre teams can be employed in whole and continuously (as defined in the NLH development program, chapters II and III, above) but one or two reserve teams should be always available in the province (on principle there are 6 teams in the whole province) for unexpected revolutionary development operations, or for reinforcement brought to the permanent program designed to insure the keeping up and consolidation of hamlets.

d. Assigned to a hamlet, a R.C. cadre team must push its development forward so that it may become a NLH.

e. The implementation of many minor projects in compliance with the people's aspirations, and practically helpful for the majority, is more worthwhile than large-scale operations which are not very useful at all. (The purposes of the self-help projects are numerous because the population may directly take part in discussions and in operations.)

f. In any new life development program, a complete planning and implementation should be studied (Example: classrooms should be equipped with an adequate number of teachers, a sufficient furnitures, school tools, books,

flag masts, etc. medical stations should be adequately provided with midwives, nurses, drugs, etc.).

g. Beside the estimated needs in materials and funds according to the determined criteria, it is necessary to plan for filling the gaps existing in executive organisms, and concerning the funds spent for the organization of in-service training classes, seminar activities, training and re-training (R.C. cadres, technical cadres and all military, civilian and political levels) according to the program for the coordination of the revolutionary development, agriculture, public works, administration, so that all the branches and levels may perfectly understand the rural construction program and the operational responsibilities in each category of hamlets, New Life Development, keeping up, consolidation and construction of hamlets.

To sum up, the plan of 1967 is a year during which:

- the operations will be assigned to the cadres;
- the direct objective is the hamlets;
- the efforts will be centered on the new life development (inspection teams and rural construction control teams will pay visits to each hamlet, share the activities of the cadres, provide guidance, control and encouragement for the conduct of operations so as to get an accurate evaluation and confirmation for each category of hamlets, and especially the NLH).

#### VIII. PROCEDURE AND PERIOD FOR PLANNING AND REVIEWING

##### a. Planning:

1. Based on the rural construction policy for 1967, the hamlets construction program and the above chapters and items, and in compliance with the instructions issued by the R.C.C. established in T.A., T.Z., provinces and cities (completed in mid-October 1966), according to the attached form made out in 20 copies (kept in the provinces to wait for the review made on the spot by the Central R.C. Team, accompanied by various corps and zone representatives).

2. The planning should be based on the provincial abilities, experience and achievements of 1966 (the requirements must not be exaggerated to avoid cancellation or modification later on).

3. The R.C. Plan of 1967 does not concern the problem of providing maintenance and support to the operations achieved in previous years, except some special regulations which were determined (such as supply of materials for the consolidation of hamlets).

4. Aside from the new life development program planned according to the attached sheets, each province will receive an appropriation of VN\$ 1.00 million (Item "Unforeseen Expenditures").

b. Review of the plan:

1. Application of the determined procedures concerning review of plans (Ref. Procedure # 003041 HDXDNT/TU/XD of 11-11-66: Support for security protection by T.A., T.Z., and Special Zones; Technical support by representatives of various ministries).

2. The Central R.C. Team (the composition of which will be announced later ) will arrive in the provinces with the representatives of the R.C.C. in T.A. and T.Z. and of the related ministries (about from mid-October to mid-December 1966) to coordinate the review and the approval of the provincial R.C. plans (about 1 day for each province).

3. After the signing of the work sheets, the provincial R.C. plan will be immediately put into execution. Postal messages for fund releases will be issued by the Central Authority as soon as possible so that the R.C. operations in 1967 may start right from the 1st of January 1967.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT AND RURAL CONSTRUCTION: cadre for Revolutionary Development

REPUBLIC OF VIETNAM

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NATIONAL COUNCIL OF  
REVOLUTIONARY DEVELOPMENT  
---

SECRETARY GENERAL

SAIGON, August 1, 1966

# 4946/XD/411

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M E M O R A N D U M

SUBJECT : Administration of R.D. Cadres.

REFERENCE: - Decree # 137-ND/XDNT, dated June 26th., 1966 concerning statute of the Revolutionary Development Branch.  
- Message # 567-XD/41, dated April 16th. 1966 concerning disseminating announcement of recruiting of R.D. cadres.  
- Memorandum # 4606-QP/QSI, dated May 4th. 1966 concerning recruiting of R.D. cadres.  
- Memorandum # 3663-XD/41, dated June 1st. 1966 concerning provisional exemption of Revolutionary Development cadres.  
- Message # 4066-XD/412, dated June 21st. 1966 concerning high-price special allowance.  
- Memorandum # 4234-XD/4, dated June 29th. 1966 concerning request of decorations.  
- Message # 4264-XD/4, dated June 30th. 1966 concerning issuance of Revolutionary Development cadres' identification cards.  
- Memorandum # 4543-XD/410, dated July 13th. 1966 concerning forbiddingness of re-recruiting cadres who have been discharged by the Revolutionary Development, National Training Center.  
- Message # 1041-XD/4, dated July 1st 1966 concerning recruitment of new cadres for replenishing purpose.  
- Message # 4715-XD/4, dated July 21st. 1966 concerning regulations and conditions applied for R.D. applicants.

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ADMINISTRATION OF R.D. CADRES

In order to control the strength and the administrative situations of cadres, after the transitive phase, and in the meantime reassign cadres of various

branches (Mobile Administration, Rural Political, New Life Hamlet and APA) to the Revolutionary Development Branch, the provinces are requested to apply the following regulations:

A. Reassignment of Branches:

According to Decree # 137-ND/XDNT dated January 26th. 1966 (Paragraph IV Art. 29-30 and 31) of the Chairman of the Central Executive Committee and successive memorandums of the Ministry, all cadres of Mobile Administration, Rural Political, New Life Hamlet and APA branches are supposed to be reassigned to the Revolutionary Development Branch.

Reassigned cadres from other branches to R.D. branches must go through with same regulations that applied to newly recruited cadres as fixed in Para II - Art. 6 of the above mentioned decree and must go through a training course at the R.D. National Training Center (Vung Tau) except the APA cadres who have been trained at the R.D. National Training Center already.

Cadres designated by the provinces to go to the National Training Center for training purposes who refuse to go will be discharged (Art. 32 of the above mentioned decree).

B. Newly Recruited Cadres:

- a. To be provisionally recruited, applicants must have the following conditions:
- 1/ Vietnamese nationality.
  - 2/ Having good behavior and full rights of a citizen.
  - 3/ At least 17 years old.
  - 4/ Having good health, not in physical disability or cureless illness.
  - 5/ Pledge themselves to serve the R.D. branch at least two (2) years and will reimburse training and other expenditures if leaving or deserting R.D. branch before ending of enlistment term.
  - 6/ If the applicant is female, she must guarantee that she is not in pregnancy when going to training course and will reimburse training and other expenditures if, due to pregnancy, she cannot attend training course at the National Training Center.

False declaration of this matter would lead her to termination (by the province) and no allowances should be paid for her.

- b. Recruiting of new cadres to replace resigning, deserting or discharged cadres without consent of the Ministry is strictly forbidden (Ref. Message # 1041/XD/4/CD, dated July 1st, 1966).
- c. Cultural certificates are not required from the applicant. However, we should recruit the applicants who can read and write fluently so that they may be capable to attend training courses at the R.D. National Training Center Vung Tau.

While operating at the rural areas, R.D. cadres should encourage the youths who have firm nationalist spirit to enlist to Revolutionary Development Branch.

Applicants introduced by R.D. Groups must be considered by the provinces with priority.

- d. Youths of 20 years old and 30 years old (on recruiting date) should not be recruited. This regulation will not be applied for veterans.
- e. Youths from 21 years old to 29 years, may be recruited despite their drafting situation <sup>being</sup> / illegal, except men who have deserted from Regular Forces, Regional Forces or Popular Forces.

- f. Recruiting of Youths who have Baccalaureate I degree or higher or degrees of equal value must be restricted because the Defense Ministry does not agree to give collective exemption. provisional exemption will be considered individually and by request only (Ref. Memorandum # 4606/QP/QSI dated May 4th. 1966 of the National Defense Ministry).
- g. The number of newly recruited cadres will be fixed in advance by the Ministry before opening of each training course.
- h. If the applicant meets conditions as required above, he will be provisionally recruited by a Mission Order of the province (carbon-copy of this Order must be sent to the Ministry Rural Operation Directorate). The province may discharge these provisional cadres.
- i. R.D. cadres must be men who voluntarily enlist and must be local people so that they might have the utmost operational efficiency. Therefore, we should only use local facilities in disseminating recruiting announcements (Ref. Message # 0567/XD/41/CD dated April 16th. 1966).



After having graduated from the R.D. National Training Center, newly recruited cadres will be assigned to the province where they have been recruited.

- J. Despite Decree # 137-ND/XDNT dated June 21st, 1966/<sup>which</sup> has clearly fixed necessary conditions concerning recruiting of R.D. cadres, the Council is advised that recruiting of cadres at some provinces is still in hugger-mugger. For example: recruiting of men who deserted from the Army or undesirable youths.

Therefore, recruiting of R.D. cadres must be applied with the following regulations:

- 1/ Before being recruited, applicants must have administrative and security clearances made by local security agencies.
- 2/ Before being sent to the R.D. National Training Center (Vung Tau), newly recruited cadres must be sent to some R.D. groups which are actually operating for observing purposes (Ref. Message # 4715-XD/4 dated July 21st. 1966).

C. Enlistment Records:

1. Enlistment Records:

Enlistment records of R.D. cadres are composed of:

- Reassignment form (if the applicant is former cadre of Mobile Administration, Rural Political, New Life Hamlet, APA branches).
- Application form (for new applicants).
- Copy of birth certificate.
- Copy of juridical certificate (Form #3) issued by the Court (not over three (3) months before)
- Administrative and security clearances (made by recruiting agency).
- Copies of diploma, cultural certificate (if existent).
- Administration certificate, office seniority certificate (for former civil servants).
- Discharge certificate (for veterans)
- Medical certificate (issued by Medical Agencies).
- Certificate stating that applicant is not in pregnancy issued by Medical Agencies (for female applicants).

- Enlistment bond stating that applicant will serve the Revolutionary Branch at least two years.

2. Enlistment records of Group Leaders and Assistant Group Leaders:

Especially, applicants for Group Leader level must furnish two copies of each above mentioned record.

- 1 copy will be kept at the Provincial Commanding Board.
- 1 copy will be sent to the Revolutionary Development Ministry (Rural Operations Directorate.)

D. Training:

Applicants who meet enough conditions and <sup>have</sup> records as requested above, will be provisionally recruited and will be sent to the R.D. National Training Center at Vung Tau for training purposes.

Only cadres who have been graduated from the R.D. National Training Center would be considered definitely recruited. Provincial Commanding Boards will make official decisions for the assignment of these graduated cadres and copies of these decisions will be sent to the Revolutionary Development Ministry for approval.

During training course, applicants who show themselves incapable or have bad behavior will be sent by the

R.D. National Training Center Commander back to their local provinces where they will be discharged.

Applicants who quit without permission or desert have to reimburse the Government all training and other expenditures that have been spent for them during the training phase.

After the training course, R.D. cadres will be sent back to their local provinces for assignment and operation.

E. Transferring:

- Transferring of cadres from province to province must be avoided.
- In unavoidable cases, R.D. cadre may ask for transfers or inter-transfers with the consent of the concerned provinces.

F. Re-recruiting:

The following cadres are not subjects to be re-recruited:

1. Cadres who have been discharged by the R.D. National Training Center (Vung Tau) by disciplinary and security reasons (Ref. Memorandum # 4548-XD/410 dated July 13th, 1966).
2. Cadres who have been discharged for having refused to go to the R.D. National Training

Center for training purposes.

3. Cadres of the provinces who have been discharged by disciplinary and security reasons.

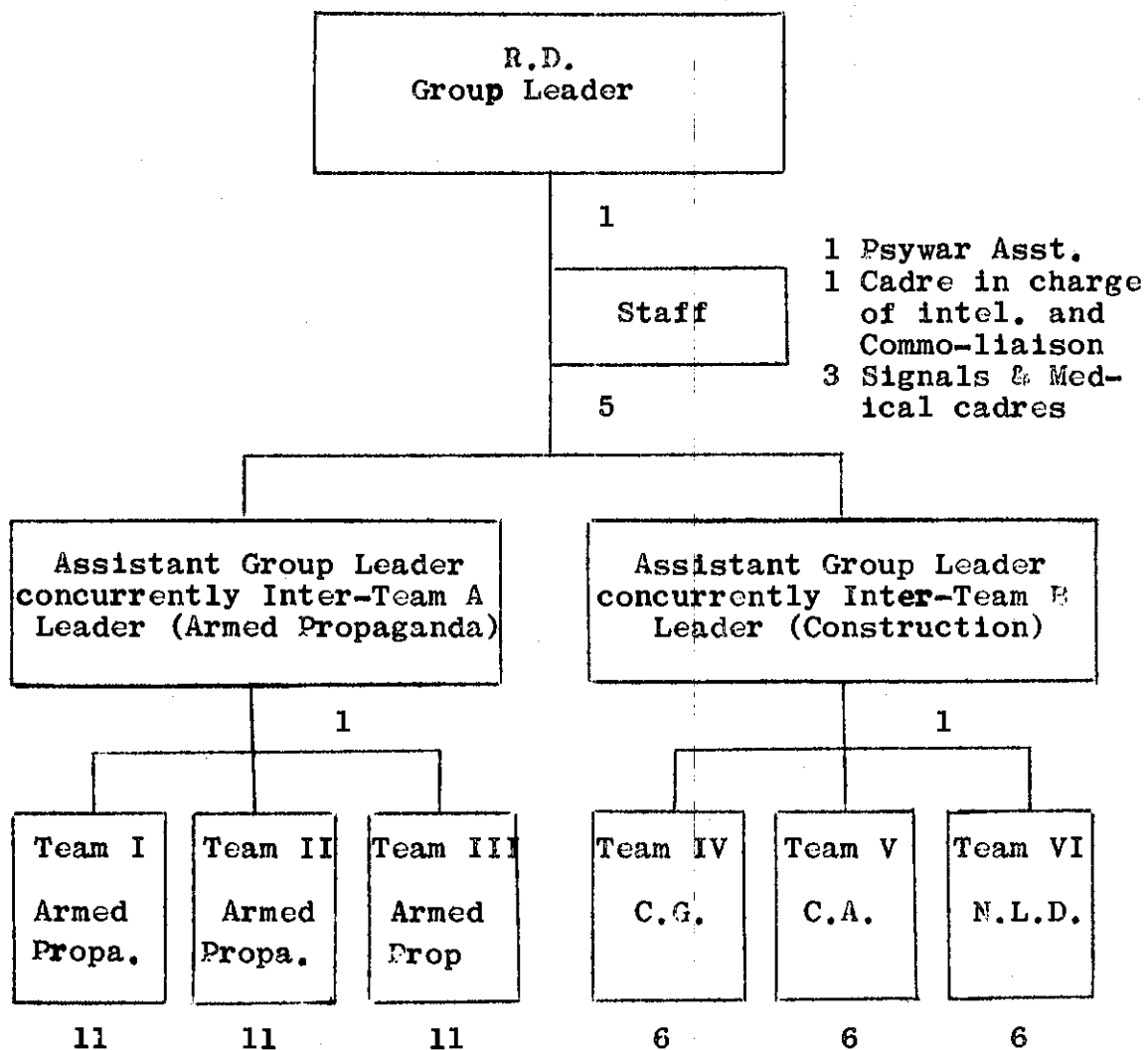
G. General Administration Rule :

1. The operation unit of the Revolutionary Development Branch is the R.D. Group which is composed of 59 men.

The R.D. Group is commanded by a Group Leader who is assisted by one or many Assistant Group Leaders. In principle, the Group is composed of the following elements:

- a. The Staff.....5 men
- b. The Armed Propaganda Inter-team...6 men
- c. The Construction Inter-Team which is composed of :
  1. The C.G, Team.....6 men
  2. The Civic Action Team ..... 6 men
  3. The New Life Development Team..6 men

ORGANIZATION CHART



TOTAL: 59 Men

**2. Tasks:**

Following are the tasks of the Group:

- Exploiting military victories of the ARVN and its allies in order to maintain and develop security at under-construction areas.
- Gaining people's sympathy by using good behavior and helps contribute to the people.
- Controlling, sorting out the people and extirpating the VC infrastructure.
- Improving and developing the people's economic, social and political conditions conforming to their aspirations.
- Forming democratic infrastructure at rural areas.

**3. Functions:**

RD cadres have only a single classification with various functions:

- Team member.
- Assistant Team Leader.
- Team Leader.
- Assistant Group Leader.
- Group Leader.

SENIORITY REQUIRED FOR STEP PROMOTION

There are 11 steps for R.D cadres promotion

Minimum seniority required for promotion of one step is 1 year and maximum is 3 years.

To be promoted, R.D cadre must be proposed by the Provincial R.D. Council and decision will be made by the Province Chief, in the sphere of strength fixed by the Revolutionary Development Ministry for each province.

4. Assignment:

All of the R.D cadres who have been graduated from training courses reserved for Team Leaders, Assistant Team Leaders Assistant Group Leaders and Group Leaders must be assigned to their proper functions.

Cadres who want to be assigned to higher functions must have the 2 following conditions:

- Have been graduated from training courses which equal to new function.
- Have been proposed by the Provincial Promotion Council.

However, all the assignment of R.D. cadres must be restricted in the sphere of



ed cadre .....Member.

## H. Allowances and Salaries:

### 1. Salary of Cadres:

Following are salary rates of the R.D. cadres  
(Paragraph III, Art. 9 of the above mentioned  
decree):

|                |                 |      |           |
|----------------|-----------------|------|-----------|
| - Step 1.....  | 2,500VN\$/month | +30% | 3,250VN\$ |
| - Step 2.....  | 2,700VN\$/month | --   | 3,510VN\$ |
| - Step 3.....  | 2,900VN\$/month | --   | 3,770VN\$ |
| - Step 4.....  | 3,100VN\$/month | --   | 4,030VN\$ |
| - Step 5.....  | 3,300VN\$/month | --   | 4,290VN\$ |
| - Step 6.....  | 3,500VN\$/month | --   | 4,550VN\$ |
| - Step 7.....  | 3,700VN\$/month | --   | 4,810VN\$ |
| - Step 8.....  | 3,900VN\$/month | --   | 5,070VN\$ |
| - Step 9.....  | 4,100VN\$/month | --   | 5,330VN\$ |
| - Step 10..... | 4,300VN\$/month | --   | 5,590VN\$ |
| - Step 11..... | 4,500VN\$/month | --   | 5,850VN\$ |

### 2. Function Allowance:

|                               |                 |
|-------------------------------|-----------------|
| - Assistant Team Leader.....  | 500VN\$/month   |
| - Team Leader.....            | 1,000VN\$/month |
| - Assistant Group Leader..... | 1,500VN\$/month |
| - Group Leader.....           | 2,000VN\$/month |

3. High-price Allowance:

A high-price allowance rate has been fixed by the Revolutionary Development Ministry effective June 1st. 1966 (Ref. Message # 4066-XD/412/Bd dated June 21st. 1966).

I. Awards, Posthumous Awards:

R.D. cadres who have good records and achievements may be decorated by the province with:

- Letter for Service
- Certificate of Honorable Service
- Certificate of Testimonial
- Certificate of Honor

and military or civilian decorations. Also they may be offered gifts or money by the Province Chiefs.

R.D. cadres who are wounded, disabled or killed in action will be decorated or posthumously awarded with military and/or military medals.

In the meantime, the Revolutionary Development Ministry may issue various kinds of crosses, such as:

- Revolutionary Development Cross.
- Wound Cross (VN decoration)

(Ref. Circular #1912-XD/213 dated March 22, 1966)

Referring to proposals of the provinces concerning awards and posthumous awards for wounded or killed cadres who risk their life for the Fatherland, the R.D. Provincial Councils are suggested to work it out in the following way:

(Ref. Memorandum # 4234/XD/4 dated June 29th.

1966)

1. For military decorations, please contact the concerned Tactical Zone through military channels.
2. For civilian decorations, please contact the Government Representative Regional Office.

Carbon copies of these proposals must be sent to the Revolutionary Development Ministry for intervention, if needed.

J. Disciplinary Measures:

R.D. cadres would be subjects to punishment, if:

- Violating discipline as fixed by present regulations. Such as: Committing mistakes while performing one's function, insubordination, having bad conduct which can damage cadres' prestige while operating or even during off time.

- Expressing a bad attitude which does not meet with the spirit required for men who serve the nation. Such as: escapism, evading of responsibility, counter-propaganda, contact with anti-government groups, disturbing public order, etc...
- a. Toward provisionally recruited cadres, the Province Chief has full rights to issue direct warning, animadversion and termination.
- b. Toward R.D. cadres who commit minor mistakes, the Province Chief has full rights to issue warning, animadversion which may be noted in the concerned cadres' individual record without convening the Disciplinary Council.
- c. Toward definitively recruited cadres who commit big mistakes, the Province Chief will convene a Disciplinary Council which is comprised of :
  - Chief of Province ..... Chairman
  - R.D. Provincial Council, Chief of Standing Board .....Member
  - R.D. Provincial Commanding Board Chief..... Member

- Chief of District where the Group is operating .....Member
- Group Leader of the concerning cadre.....Member

The following measures should be proposed by the Disciplinary Council to the R.D. Ministry, according to the importance of the mistake:

- Postponement of promotion for 1 or 2 years.
- Reduction of grade ( 1 or 2 steps).
- Forced leave without pay (from 1 to 3 months).
- Termination.
- Termination without termination pay.
- Termination with " ineligible for rehire" in Government's agencies.

In case of desertion, the province will make pursuing order which must be sent to all security agencies of the country for pursuing purposes.

In case the deserting cadre is still subject to military service, besides, reports sent to security agencies and the R.D. Ministry (Rural Operations Directorate), carbon copies of these reports must be sent to the Military Office of the Special Area, The Garrison and the Mobilization Directorate of the Defense Ministry (Ref. Message # 4284-XD/4/BD dated June 30th. 1966).

Especially, toward resigning cadres who still are subject to military service, the province must inform the local Garrison, the Mobilization Directorate of the Defense Ministry and the Rural Operations Directorate with the new address of the concerning cadre.

K. Hospitalization, KIA/MIA Allowance, Termination Pay:

1. Medical Care:

R.D. cadres and their dependents (legitimate wife/husband and children) are permitted to have medical care at public hospitals without medical fees.

2. Hospitalization:

If needed, the doctors will send the patients to the most suitable public hospital.

R.D. cadres and their dependents will be considered with same privileges reserved for civil servants of Group B on hospitalization matters.

R.D. female cadres and legitimate wives of R.D. cadres will be permitted to enter maternity hospitals for confinement as civil servants of Group B.

3/ Hospital Fees:

Hospital fees will be paid by the province and the R.D. Ministry will reimburse it to the province.

4. Convalescence:

After leaving the hospital, sick cadres will be proposed by Government's doctors to have a maximum convalescence as follows:

- a. Normal sickness....7 days (doctor's proposal required)
- b. Sickness caused by public service... 29 days (medical Survey Council's proposal required)
- c. Wounded in Action....3 months (Medical Survey Council's proposal required)

5. Death Gratuity:

Dependents (wife/husband or parents to be fed) of Cadres killed in action or died in action, will be paid with:

- Burying allowance.....VN\$3,000
- Death gratuity equals the cadre's last month salary x 12

6. Missing or Kidnapped:

Dependents of cadres who are missing or kidnapped will be permitted to continue to get the cadre's salary for 12 months.



7. Termination Pay:

- a. Provisionally recruited cadres (if terminated and resigning cadres will not be paid with termination pay.
- b. Cadres whose termination is not caused by disciplinary and security reasons will be paid with a 15 day termination pay for each year of service. Cadres whose seniority is more than 1 year and have an additional 6 month service will be considered as having served one more year effective their second year of service (Art. 12 of Decree # 137/ND/XDNT dated January 26th, 1966).

No cadres will be terminated for the single reason of not having been trained at the R.D. National Training Center, except in the case of the refusing to go to the training course when designed,

L. Provisional Exemption from military service:

According to Decree # 137-ND/XDNT dated January 26th, 1966 (Par. VI, Art. 22), RD cadres are provisionally exempted/while serving the R.D. Branch.

According to Memo # 4606 dated May 6th, 1966 and

Memo # 2456 dated March 3rd. 1966, of the Defense Ministry provisional exemption will not be granted to RD cadres of following cases:

- a. Cadres who are belonging to the last limit of draft age or reaching last limit of draft age.
- b. Cadres in their very 20 years old (i.e. main class of age to be drafted each year).
- c. Cadres whose military service situation is illegal.
- d. Cadres who are graduated with Baccalaureate I or higher degree or certificates of equal value.

The four above mentioned items have caused difficulties to the Revolutionary Development Branch, therefore the Revolutionary Development Ministry has tried its best in persuading the Defense Ministry to reconsider the matter. As a result, by Memorandum # 4606/QP/QSI, the Defense Ministry has ordered that the following measures should be taken for provisional exemption of RD cadres (Ref. Memorandum # 3663/XD/41 dated June 1st. 1966):

1. RD cadres who are 20 years old (born in 1946) and have been recruited prior to April 30th. 1966 will be provisionally exempted.