

2. RD cadres from 20 years old to 29 years old (born from 1937 - 1946) and have been recruited prior to April 30th. 1966, despite illegality in compulsory service will be permitted to adjust their drafting statute and continue to serve the RD Branch.
3. Provisional exemption of RD cadres who possess Baccalaureate I or higher degrees will be considered by the Exemption Committee, individually.
4. In case that a RD cadre who resigns or is being discharged or being terminated, the province must recover all papers concerning his provisional exemption, inform the Sector. Carbon copies of reports submitted to the Sector must be sent to the Mobilization Directorate of the Defense Ministry and the Rural Operations Directorate. Cadres who leave the Revolutionary Development Branch are subject to compulsory service like any other citizen. Although the Defense Ministry did not agree to grant provisional exemption to youths of 20 years old (except RD cadres who have been recruited prior to April 30th 1966) and of 30 years old, but has given

special favors to RD cadres. Thus, from now on the recruiting of cadres at the provinces will no longer be disturbed (please apply paragraph B of this memorandum concerning recruiting of new cadres, strictly).

However, the Provincial Commanding Boards are suggested to continue to make exemption lists for all the RD of the province (for each semester, at the end of June and December) conforming with following procedures and send them to the Rural Operations Directorate for intervention. We would not intervene to have provisional exemption for cadres of 20 years old and 30 years old.

(Counting up to the date that the exemption request is made.)

1. Period from July 1st. 1966 to December 31st. 1966:

Make 2 separate lists for:

- A. Cadres who operate permanently at villages/
Hamlets.
- B. Cadres of district level or higher levels
who do not operate permanently at villages/
hamlets.

Each list will be listed with the following elements:

- A. 20 year old cadres who have been recruited

prior to April 30th, 1966 (counting up to the year that list is set up).

B. Cadres from 21 years to 29 years old

(cadres of 30 years old will not be listed in this list because they are supposed to report to military authorities for military service).

C. Cadres graduated with Baccalaureate I or higher degrees (for all classes of draft age).

D. Cadres sent to RD National Training Center (Vung Tau) for training purposes.

2. Period from January 1st, 1967 to June 30th 1967:

Make 2 separate lists to ask for provisional exemption (like part I) except cadres who are reaching 20 years old (counting up to the year that the list is set up). Especially, the RD National Training Center (Vung Tau) must set up a list (list E) to ask for provisional exemption of its cadres. Attached herewith:
Forms of lists of RD cadres who ask for provisional exemption.

LIST OF RD CADRES WHO OPERATE PERMANENTLY AT _____

ASKING FOR PROVISIONAL EXEMPTION:

Names	Date and place of birth	Highest diploma	#, date and issuing place of ID Card	Present address	Situation of provisional exemption	Type of Cadre	Operational location (village hamlet, etc.)
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a/ 20 year old cadres:

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.....
.....

b/ Cadres of other classes of age (except 30 year old cadres)

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.....
.....

c/ Cadres graduated with Baccalaureate I:

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.....
.....

d/ Cadres sent to Vung Tau Center for training purposes:

.....
.....
.....

LIST OF RD CADRES OF DISTRICT LEVEL OR HIGHER LEVELS WHO
DO NOT OPERATE PERMANENTLY AT VILLAGE/HAMLETS ASKING FOR
PROVISIONAL EXEMPTION

From July 1st, 1966 to
December 31st, 1966

Names	Date and Place of Birth	Highest Diploma	#, Date and is- suing place of ID Card	Present Address	Situation of pro- visional exemption	Type of Cadres	Operation of Location (Villages, Hamlet, etc.)
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A/ 20 Year Old Cadres:

.....
.....
.....

B/ Cadres of Other Classes of Age: (except 30 year
old cadres)

.....
.....
.....

C/ Cadres Graduated with Baccalaureate I:

.....
.....
.....

D/ Cadres Sent to Vung Tau Center for Training
Purposes:

.....
.....
.....

M. Files, Archives and Documents:

1. Individual Records:

All individual records of the RD cadres and of the Provincial Commanding Board will be conserved at the Provincial Commanding Office.

2. R.D. Cadres Register:

The Ministry will send to each Provincial Commanding Board a cadre register. This register has 3 copies:

- 1 copy to be kept at the Provincial Commanding Office.
- 1 copy to be kept at the Ministry (Rural Operations Directorate)
- 1 copy that will shuttle between the province and the Ministry.

This register will be up dated as the Individual qualification card is, and each trimester (at the end of March, June, September and December), the Provincial Commanding Board must make an account in order to know the real number of cadres who are actually operating, then have a cadre bring the "shuttle copy" of the register to the Ministry for comparison.

3. Qualification Card:

Each cadre must fill 3 copies of qualification card furnished by the Ministry.

- 1 copy to be kept at the Provincial Commanding Office (blue)
- 1 copy to be kept at the Ministry (Rural Operations Directorate) (yellow)
- 1 copy (red) that will shuttle between the Rural Operations Directorate and the province. This copy will be updated by the Provincial Commanding Board with every change concerning the cadre's situation. This copy will be attached with decisions, mission orders which concern the cadre (Discharge, desertion, Termination, training, change of function, etc...), and sent to the Rural Operations Directorate in order to control and up date the copy of the Directorate. This copy will be returned to the Provincial Commanding Board.

4. R.D. Identification Card:

Each R.D. cadre will be issued a R.D. Identification card. This card has a double use:

- To certify the mission of the cadre.
- To certify the provincial exemption of the cadre.

This card will be made by basing on the cadre's qualification card. This card must be signed and sealed by the Chief of R.D. Provincial Commanding Board and the Province Chief and must be sent to the Rural Operations Directorate to have order number, seal and plastic covering. After accomplishment, cards will be sent to the province to be issued to the cadres.

Cadres who have no qualification cards will not be issued with RD Identification Cards. Cadres who fail to show their RD Identification Cards will not be paid.

To save time and to have good results for card making, the Provincial Commanding Boards are requested to have their representatives contact the Rural Operations Directorate directly (we should not use the PTT network, because we have to work against time).

In order to prevent undesirable people from profiting by this card as well as to assure the efficiency of the card, especially for provisional exemption matter, the Provincial Commanding Boards

are suggested to apply the following procedures concerning issuance of RD Identification Cards:

- Keep the card clean and do not lose it.
- Handing over the card to another person is strictly forbidden.
- Inform the authorities immediately in case of loss. (Loss of card without reasonable explanation will be subject to punishment. Blame will be carried in the cadre's record.)
- Duplicate will not be issued unless investigation of local security agencies have been made to testify that the loss is an irresistible one.
- RD Cadres who are discharged or resign must return their RD cards to the Provincial Commanding Board before being paid the allowances that they are supposed to have.
- RD Cadres who have resigned or deserted and still profit by the RD Identification Card will be subject to prosecution.

This memorandum will be effective from today.

Major General NGUYEN DUC THANG
High Commissioner of Revolutionary Development
Secretary General of the National Council of
Revolutionary Development.

COPIES TO:

- R.D. Councils of all Provinces/Towns
- R.D. National Training Center "for Execution"
- C/C to: all Tactical Areas R.D. Councils
- All Tactical Zones and Capital Special Area, "for info"

PERSONNEL: the executive staff of the Civil-Military Council
as of Sept, 27, 1966:

Lawyer Nguyen van Loc, new Chairman

Mr. Nguyen luong Hung, 1st Secretary

Mr. Nguyen thien Nhon, 2nd Secretary

Col. Nguyen van Duc, Chairman/Political Committee

Col. Vu ngoc Hoan (physician): 1st Deputy Chairman/C.M. Council

Mr. Huynh duc Buu, 2nd Deputy Chairman/C.M. Council

Lt. Col. Pham ngoc Loi, Secretary General

Maj. Tran minh Tung, Chairman/Cultural Committee

Mr. Nguyen anh Tuan, Chairman/Economy Committee

Mrs. Nguyen thi Vui (lawyer), Chairman/Social Welfare Committee

Source: Daily Vietnamese newspapers,
Sept. 27, 1966

PERSONNEL APPOINTMENTS AND CHANGES: recent changes in key officials in Provinces, Districts, and Cities:
(As of October 1, 1966)

PROVINCE & DISTRICTS	PROVINCE CHIEF DEP.CHIEF/SECURITY (Mil.) DEP.CHIEF/ADMIN. (Civ.) DISTRICT CHIEFS	PROVINCE & DISTRICTS	PROVINCE CHIEF DEP.CHIEF/SECURITY (Mil.) DEP.CHIEF/ADMIN. (Civ.) DISTRICT CHIEFS
AN GIANG	<u>Lt. Col. Ly Ba Pham</u> Maj Nguyen Van Thun Tran Dac Thanh	BA XUYEN	<u>Lt. Col. Huynh Thao Luoc</u> Maj Hoang Thong Truong Van Nam Capt Thach Xach (Cambodian Affairs)
Chau Thanh Cho Moi Hue Duc Thot Not	Capt Truong Van Ta Capt Lam Hong Thoi Capt Tran Quang Hau Maj Nguyen Minh Tam	Ke Sach Long Phu My Xuyen Thanh Tri Thuan Hoa Lich-Hoi- Thuong	Capt Nguyen Hoang Khanh Capt Lac Thai Thuan Lt Nguyen Van Don Capt Ly El Capt Diep Van Sau Maj Ha Van Sau
AN XUYEN	<u>Lt Col Le Huu Duc</u> Maj Dang Van En Tran Huynh Thanh	BAC LIEU	<u>Maj Lam Chanh Ngon</u> Maj Nguyen Van Quyet Maj Son Ngoc Quang (Cambodian Affairs) Huynh Dang Giai
Cai Nuoc Dam Doi 3/4 Nam Can Quan Long Song Ong Doc Thoi Binh	Capt Le Ngoc Hy Lt Pham Huu Loi Capt Lam Van Nhuong Capt Dao Minh Sang Capt Nguyen Van Phung Lt Le Van Trong	Gia Rai Phuoc Long Vinh Chau Vinh Loi	Capt Vo Thanh Truoc Capt Nguyen Van Thiep Capt Thach Pich Capt To Van Hien

PROVINCE & DISTRICTS	PROVINCE CHIEF DEP.CHIEF/SECURITY (Mil.) DEP.CHIEF/ADMIN. (Civ.) DISTRICT CHIEFS	PROVINCE & DISTRICTS	PROVINCE CHIEF DEP.CHIEF/SECURITY (Mil.) DEP.CHIEF/ADMIN. (Civ.) DISTRICT CHIEFS
BIEN HOA	<u>Lt Col Tran Van Hai</u> Maj Pham Van Nhan Nguyen Dinh Lang	BINH LONG	<u>Lt Col Lo Cong Danh</u> Capt Nguyen Phu Duc Vo Thanh Hang
Cong Thanh Di An Duc Tu Long Thanh Nhon Trach Tan Uyen	Maj Dao Van Luong Capt Nguyen Kim Tay Maj Huynh Van Tho Maj Le Van Tinh Capt Le Quang Trong Maj Nguyen Duc Giam	An Loc Chon Thanh Loc Ninh	Capt Duong Van No Capt Cao Van Giao Capt Tran Van Long
BINH DINH	<u>Maj Tran Dinh Vong</u> Maj Vu Van My Le Quang Quy	BINH THUAN	<u>Lt Col Dinh Van De</u> Maj Tran Van Cha Nguyen Van Tien
An Nhon An Tuc Binh Khe Hoai An Hoai Nhon Phu Cat Phu My Tuy Phuoc	Lt Truong Van Tuyen Mr Tran Duoc Vu Mr Nguyen Ngoc Vy Lt Le Nam Hai Capt Vi Van Nguyen Capt Pham Van Khoi Capt Cao Van Chon Capt Pham Gia Tung	Hai Long Hai Ninh Ham Thuan Hoa Da Phan Ly Cham Thien Giao Tuy Phong	Capt Nguyen Van Trung Capt Ha Van Lau Capt Le Van Xe Capt Do Quang Man Capt Luong Vang Capt Huynh Ngoc Vinh Capt Tran Trong Nghia
BINH DUONG	<u>Lt Col Ly Tong Ba</u> Maj Tran Ngoc Thoi Nguyen Huu Dau	BINH TUY	<u>Maj Tran Quang Canh</u> Capt Doan Xuan Ngoc Huynh Chi Cong
Ben Cat Chau Thanh Lai Thieu Phu Hoa Tri Tam Phu Giao	Capt Nguyen Hue Capt Truong Van Phuc Capt Vo Thanh Nhan Capt Cao Minh Diep Tran Quoc Linh Maj Luu Yem	Ham Tan Tanh Linh Hoai Duc	Capt Cao Thien Capt Nguyen Van Tieng Capt Lam Thanh Liem

PROVINCE & DISTRICTS	PROVINCE CHIEF DEP.CHIEF/SECURITY (Mil.) DEP.CHIEF/ADMIN. (Civ.) DISTRICT CHIEFS	PROVINCE & DISTRICTS	PROVINCE CHIEF DEP.CHIEF/SECURITY (Mil.) DEP.CHIEF/ADMIN. (Civ.) DISTRICT CHIEFS
CHAU DOC	<u>Maj Nguyen Thoi Re</u> Capt Nguyen Dang Phuong Le Van Huan Maj Chau Nghet (Cambodian Affairs)	DINH TUONG	<u>Lt Col Tran Van Phuc</u> Maj Dang Ngoc Lan Le Van Hoi
An Phu	Capt Bach Van	Ben Tranh	Lt Vo Van Hai
Chau Phu	Capt Dang Huu Binh	Chau Thanh	Capt Ho Van Trinh
Tan Chau	Capt Nguyen Van Tuoi	Cho Gao	Capt Luu Van De
Tinh Bien	Capt Tran Trong Canh	Giao Duc	Capt Nguyen Van Tha
Tri Ton	Capt Chau Sokan	Cai Lay	Capt Phan Van Cao
		Long Dinh	Lt Ngo Van Pho
		Cai Be	Capt Truong Tan Trinh
CHUONG THIEN	<u>Maj Nguyen Van Quan</u> Capt Nguyen Van Ba Giap Ngoc Phuc Capt Kim Em (Cambodian Affairs)	GIA DINH	<u>Maj Bui The Cau</u> Maj Truong Tien Thanh Nguyen Thon Do
Duc Long	Capt Vo Hong Ty	Binh Chanh	Capt Nguyen Nghiem Ton
Kien Hung	Lt Le Minh Khem	Go Vap	Capt Nguyen Van Binh
Kien Long	Lt Nguyen Kim Su	Hoc Mon	Maj Le Tri Vi
Kien Thien	Capt Nguyen Hung Phep	Nha Be	Maj Lam Huu Phuong
Long My	Capt Le Van Dat	Thu Duc	Maj Nguyen Huu Bau
		Tan Binh	Maj Lam Quang Thoi
		Quang Xuyen	Capt Le Cong Chinh
		Can Gio	Lt Huynh Van Tam
DARLAC	<u>Lt Col Le Van Thanh</u> Capt Nguyen Son Ha Vu Thien Chi Y Dhuat Nie Kdam (Highlanders Affairs)	GO CONG	<u>Lt Col Tran Thanh Xuan</u> Capt Bui Sanh Chau Chau Van Bay
Banmethuot	Capt Le The Ky	Hoa Lac	Capt Tu Bo Mang
Buon Ho	Capt Y-Yen	Hoa Dong	Capt Nguyen Van Tien
Lac Thien	Capt Nguyen Khac Thanh	Hoa Binh	Capt Pham Van Nang
Phuoc An	Capt Hoang Van Loc (Y Klok)	Hoa Tan	Capt Huynh Chi Can

PROVINCE & DISTRICTS	PROVINCE CHIEF DEP.CHIEF/SECURITY (Mil.) DEP.CHIEF/ADMIN. (Civ.) DISTRICT CHIEFS	PROVINCE & DISTRICTS	PROVINCE CHIEF DEP.CHIEF/SECURITY (Mil.) DEP.CHIEF/ADMIN. (Civ.) DISTRICT CHIEFS
HAU NGHIA	<u>Maj Nguyen Van Nha</u> Capt Huynh Van Dien Nguyen Thai Nguyen	KIEN HOA	<u>Lt Col Nguyen Phat Dat</u> Maj Hua Yen Len Nguyen Duy Phuoc
Cu Chi Duc Hoa Duc Hue Trang Bang	Capt Ho Van Hiep Lt Ta Trung Quan Capt Le Dang Si Capt Tran Cong Nghiep	Ba Tri Binh Dai Don Nhon Giong Trom Ham Long Huong My Mo Cay Thanh Phu Truc Giang	Capt Huynh Thai Xuan Capt Bui Tan Buu Capt Duong Van Gioi Capt Le Van Thanh Capt Le Van Hoa Capt Le Van Son Lt Nguyen Van Dieu Capt Tran Van Hien Capt Nguyen Tan Luc
KHANH HOA	<u>Maj Le Khanh</u> Capt Nguyen Linh Kinh	KIEN PHONG	<u>Lt Col Doan Van Cuong</u> Maj Nguyen Cao Thang Pham Van Kha
Cam Lam Dien Khanh Khanh Duong Ninh Hoa Van Ninh Vinh Xuong	Capt Nguyen Xuan Phung Capt Do Huu Nhon Lt Trinh Thanh Binh Capt Nguyen Dang Tong Capt Nguyen Hop Capt Phan Tan Hy	Cao Lanh Hong Ngu Kien Van My An Thanh Binh	Capt Pham Doan Thanh Capt Nguyen Tan Phuoc Capt Bach Hong Ung Capt Nguyen Van Nam Capt Huynh Dai Khai
KIEN GIANG	<u>Lt Col Sam Tan Phuoc</u> Capt Pham Van Ben Pham Van Minh Capt Danh Ben (Cambodian Affairs)	KIEN TUONG	<u>Maj Loi Nguyen Tan</u> Maj Tran Tien Khang Nguyen Van Khanh
Ha Tien Kien An Kien Binh Kien Luong Kien Tan Kien Thanh Phu Quoc	Capt Buu Chi Capt Truong Cuoi Capt Danh Do Maj Dao Vinh Thi Lt Nguyen Van Hau Capt Nguyen Van Huynh Capt Nguyen Nhu Vy	Chau Thanh Kien Binh Tuyen Binh Tuyen Nhon	Capt Nguyen Van Man Capt Khuu Chanh Capt Tran Hung Ngu Capt Tran Minh Chat

PROVINCE & DISTRICTS	PROVINCE CHIEF DEP.CHIEF/SECURITY (Mil.) DEP.CHIEF/ADMIN. (Civ.) DISTRICT CHIEFS	PROVINCE & DISTRICTS	PROVINCE CHIEF DEP.CHIEF/SECURITY (Mil.) DEP.CHIEF/ADMIN. (Civ.) DISTRICT CHIEFS
KONTUM	<u>Maj Nguyen Hop Doan</u> Maj Hoang Khac Minh Bui Xuan Thich Pierre Yuk (Highlanders Affairs)	LONG KHANH	<u>Lt Col Bui Kim Kha</u> Maj Bui Duc Diem Huynh Thanh Danh
Chuong Nghia Daksut Dakto Kontum TouMorong	Capt Tran Gia Hai Capt Ma Viet Bang Capt Hoang Ba Tat Capt Doan Ky Long Asp Phan Van Duong	Dinh Quan Xuan Loc	Capt Nguyen Van Ut Capt Vo Van Sang
LAM DONG	<u>Lt Col Ngo Nhu Bich</u> Capt Le Trung Hung Ho Di Sat	NINH THUAN	<u>Maj Kha Vang Huy</u> Maj Hoang Cong Duan Nguyen Huu Ke
Bao Loc Di Linh	Capt Dan Ba Loc Capt Nguyen Van Hoi	An Phuoc Buu Son Du Long Thanh Hai	Capt Duong Tan So Capt Nguyen Ty Capt Nguyen Van Tien Capt Le Viet Tan
LONG AN	<u>Lt Col Nguyen Van Nguu</u> Maj Nguyen Van Xanh Nguyen Ba Can	PHONG DINH	<u>Maj Le Cong Thuong</u> Capt Nguyen Thanh Nhan Buu Vien
Ben Luc Binh Phuoc Can Duoc Tan Tru Can Giuoc Thu Thua	Capt Do Thien Mo Capt Truong Van Nhut Capt Pham Van Be Capt Truong Ngoc Thanh Capt Bui Van Ba Capt Tran Chi Thien	Chau Thanh Phong Phu Phung Hiep Thuan Nhon Thuan Trung Phong Dien	Maj Vo Vang Tu Capt Nguyen Van Huy Capt Le Van Que Capt Nguyen Ngoc Luu Capt Pham Tu Nhon Capt Vo Van Dam

PROVINCE & DISTRICTS	PROVINCE CHIEF DEP.CHIEF/SECURITY (Mil.) DEP.CHIEF/ADMIN. (Civ.) DISTRICT CHIEFS	PROVINCE & DISTRICTS	PROVINCE CHIEF DEP.CHIEF/SECURITY (Mil.) DEP.CHIEF/ADMIN. (Civ.) DISTRICT CHIEFS
<p>PHU BON</p> <p>Phu Thien Phu Tuc Thuan Man</p>	<p><u>Lt Col Ngo Han Dong</u></p> <p>Maj Truong Van Tang Ho Van Diep Nay Moul (Highlanders Affairs)</p> <p>Capt Tong Phuoc Hiep Capt Tran Binh Minh Capt Nguyen Cao Dinh</p>	<p>PHUOC TUY</p> <p>Long Le (Chau Thanh) Dat Do Duc Thanh Long Dien Xuyen Moc</p>	<p><u>Lt Col Le Duc Dat</u></p> <p>Capt Le Cong Dung Ly Huong Huy</p> <p>Lt Tran Tan Phat</p> <p>Capt Luong Dinh Chi Capt Nguyen Van Be Capt Tran Thanh Long Capt Le Van Duc</p>
<p>PHU YEN</p> <p>Dong Xuan Hieu Xuong Son Hoa Song Cau Tuy An Tuy Hoa</p>	<p><u>Lt Col Nguyen Van Ba</u></p> <p>Maj Phan Dinh Hung Tran Van Bang</p> <p>Lt Dinh Van Bo Capt Truong Quang Nghiem Capt Tang Duat Capt Vo Van Thuong Capt Nguyen Van Be Capt Nguyen Thai Lam</p>	<p>PLEIKU</p> <p>Le Trung Phu Nhon Thanh An</p>	<p><u>Maj Ho Vinh</u></p> <p>Maj Doan Viet Lieu Tran Cong Ham Rcom Damju (Highlanders Affairs)</p> <p>Lt Nguyen Van Duong Asp Do Khac Hoan Lt Huynh Van Tam</p>
<p>PHUOC LONG</p> <p>Bo Duc Don Luan Duc Phong Phuoc Binh</p>	<p><u>Lt Col Nguyen Duong Huy</u></p> <p>Capt Nguyen Van Minh Deo Van Ngay</p> <p>Lt Huynh Van Hong Maj Huynh Kim Con Capt Tran Ngoc Hue Lt Tran Quang Minh</p>	<p>QUANG DUC</p> <p>Duc Lap Khiem Duc Kien Duc</p>	<p><u>Lt Col Nguyen Huu Man</u></p> <p>Maj Deo Van Dung Nguyen Cong Hieu</p> <p>Lt Pham Huu Thanh Capt Nguyen Quang Ba Lt Hoang So</p>

PROVINCE & DISTRICTS	PROVINCE CHIEF DEP.CHIEF/SECURITY (Mil.) DEP.CHIEF/ADMINIST.(Civ.) DISTRICT CHIEFS	PROVINCE & DISTRICTS	PROVINCE CHIEF DEP.CHIEF/SECURITY (Mil.) DEP.CHIEF/ADMIN. (Civ.) DISTRICT CHIEFS
QUANG NAM	<u>Mr Nguyen Huu Chi</u> Maj Dang Van An Nguyen Cong Hoang (Lawyer)	QUANG TIN	<u>Lt Col Nguyen Thanh Toai</u> Maj Le Tich Thieu Le Tan Nhieu
Dai Loc	Capt Nguyen The Phuong	Hau Duc	Lt Bui Van Gioang
Dien Ban	Capt Hoang Trung	Hiep Duc	Capt Chu Nguyen
Duc Duc	Capt Dang Tran Bao	Ly Tin	Capt Do Xuan Gioi
Duy Xuyen	Capt Tran Thuc	Tam Ky	Capt Pham Dang Loc
Hieu Duc	Capt Nguyen Van Thuan	Thanh Binh	Capt Nguyen Van Cu
Hieu Nhon	Mr Than Trong Sinh	Tien Phuoc	Capt Luu Buu Lam
Hoa Vang	Maj Mai Xuan Hau		
Que Son	Capt Tran Phuoc Xang		
Thuong Duc	Lt Dang Van Man		
QUANG NGAI	<u>Dr. Bui Hoanh</u> Maj Le Ba Khieu Tran Huynh Chau	QUANG TRI	<u>Mr Nguyen An</u> Maj Truong Nhu Tho Nguyen Xuan De
Ba To	Capt Hoang Van Phi	Cam Lo	Capt Nguyen Duc Nhiem
Binh Son	Capt Bui Van Hiec	Gio Linh	Capt Nguyen The Canh
Duc Pho	Lt Pham Ngoc Hong	Hai Lang	Capt Nguyen Van Diem
Minh Long	Maj Dinh Ngo	Huong Hoa	Lt Tinh A Nhi
Mo Duc	Mr Nguyen Lieu	Mai Linh	Capt Ton That Phong
Nghia Hanh	Capt Nguyen Ngoc Giau	Trieu Phong	Lt Nguyen Chi Lang
Son Ha	Capt Duong Van Giang	Trung Luong	Mr Phan Ngoc Dung
Son Tinh	Lt Nguyen Kien		
Tra Bong	Lt Nguyen Van Hoanh		
Tu Nghia	Capt Vu Duc Lam	TAY NINH	<u>Lt Col Ho Duc Trung</u> Capt Le Van Thien Le Phu Nhan
		Hieu Thien	Capt Ngo Thien Phuoc
		Khiem Hanh	Capt Nguyen Van Mach
		Phu Khuong	Lt Nguyen Van Moi
		Phuoc Ninh	Capt Vu Van Tuyen

PROVINCE & DISTRICTS	PROVINCE CHIEF DEP.CHIEF/SECURITY (Mil.) DEP.CHIEF/ADMIN. (Civ.) DISTRICT CHIEFS	PROVINCE & DISTRICTS	PROVINCE CHIEF DEP.CHIEF/SECURITY (Mil.) DEP.CHIEF/ADMIN. (Civ.) DISTRICT CHIEFS
THUA THIEN	<u>Lt Col Phan Van Khoa</u> Maj Bui Khac Cao Bao Loc	VINH LONG	<u>Maj Huynh Ngoc Diep</u> Maj Le Tho Trung Nguyen Van Dang
Huong Dien Huong Thuy Huong Tra Nam Hoa Phong Dien Phu Loc Phu Vang Quang Dien Vinh Loc Phu Thu	Capt Dang Uynh Capt Nguyen Van Tang Capt Nguyen Van Tu Lt Tran Cong Nhuong Capt Bui Van Thap Capt Trinh Cong Hau Mr Dong Si Chuong Capt Nguyen Quang Anh Capt Nguyen Van Giang Capt Phan Dinh Cao	Binh Minh Chau Thanh Cho Lach Duc Thanh Duc Ton Lap Vo Minh Duc Sadec Tam Binh	Capt Le Van My Capt Luong Dinh Bay Capt Nghe Minh Man Capt Duong Thanh Nghe Capt Nguyen Van Than Capt Nguyen Hoang Minh Lt Tran Quoc Thuan Capt Le Minh Duc Capt Nguyen Huu Nghi
TUYEN DUC	<u>Lt Col Nguyen Ngoc Bich</u> Capt Nguyen Duc Dung Pham Van Chu Yayu Sahao	ADMINIS- TRATIVE DELEGATION CON SON	<u>Maj Nguyen Van Ve</u> Capt Nguyen Phuc Tran
Don Duong Duc Trong Lac Duong	Capt Nguyen Huy Quy Capt Truong Van Hoa Capt Tran Van Anh		
VINH BINH	<u>Lt Col Nguyen Van Thanh</u> Maj Kien Chang Le Van Them Capt Thach Pich (Cambodian Affairs)		
Cang Long Cau Ke Cau Ngang Chau Thanh Long Toan Tieu Can Tra Cu Tra On Vung Liem	Capt Le Van Sau Capt Pham Van Khe Capt Vo Thanh Ha Capt Le Van Ngai Lt Kien Mouny Capt Lam Van Bien Capt Thach Huyen Capt Tran Van Nghia Capt Nghi Thanh Chanh		

<u>Autonomous City</u>	<u>Incumbent</u>	<u>Title</u>
Saigon	Col Van Van Cau Doan Van Bich Le Cong Truyen Lt Col Nguyen Nhu Ngoc	Prefect Secretary General Deputy Deputy Prefect for Security
Dalat	Lawyer Nguyen Thi Hau Maj Le Van Hoi Tham Huy Khoi	Mayor
Hue	Lt Col Phan Van Khoa Nguyen Ngoc Tran Capt Nguyen Van To	Mayor (cumulating the function of Province Chief of Thua Thien) Deputy for Administration Deputy for Security
Da Nang	Lt Col Le Chi Cuong Nguyen Xuan Hieu Capt Le Dinh Luu	Mayor Deputy Deputy for Security
Vung Tau	Lt Col Ho Nhut Quan Phan Van Hung Maj Nguyen Van Thieu	Mayor Deputy for Administration Deputy for Security
Cam Ranh	Lt Col Nguyen Dinh Bang Nguyen Long Vinh Maj Pham Van Hai	Mayor Deputy for Administration Deputy for Security

PERSONNEL: representatives of the Special Commission for Refugees, in provinces and cities, as of August 1, 1966:

No.	Province/City	Type (1)	Representative	Status (2)	Personnel
	<u>REGION I</u>				
1	Da Nang	B	Vinh Buong	+	2
2	Quang Nam	A	Nguyen Tuong Vu	+	12
3	Quang Ngai	A	Ton That Quang	-	12
4	Quang Tin	A	Chau Ngoc Ba	-	2
5	Quang Tri	A	Bui Huy Doai	-	4
6	Thua Thien	A	Le Quang Bai	+	8
	<u>REGION II</u>				
1	Binh Dinh	A	Nguyen Dien	+	2
2	Binh Thuan	B	Nguyen Thuong Ai	+	12
3	Darlac	B	Y Blu	+	12
4	Khanh Hoa	A	Nguyen Tham	+	13
5	Kontum	A	Vinh Hai	+	8
6	Lam Dong	B	Nguyen van Bac	-	5
7	Ninh Thuan	B	Nguyen van Phan	+	1
8	Phu Bon	B	Dang van Tai	-	0
9	Phu Yen	A	Doan Cu	+	2
10	Pleiku	A	Nguyen van Vinh	+	8
11	Quang Duc	B	Vo van Be	-	0
12	Tuyen Duc	B	Chu Ba Cuu	+	4
13	Cam Ranh	B	Ngo Manh Cuong	+	4
	<u>REGION III</u>				
1	Bien Hoa	A	Cao Tan Luong	-	10
2	Binh Duong	B	Huynh Cong Hieu	+	6
3	Binh Long	B	Ho Minh Hoang	+	6
4	Binh Tuy	B	Pham Cong Chanh	-	1
5	Gia Dinh	B	Truong van Hai	+	0
6	Hau Nghia	B	Nguyen Minh Cong	+	2

7	Long An	A	Trinh van Phuong	-	9
8	Long Khanh	A	Do Khac Cam	+	7
9	Phuoc Long	B	Pham Thanh Xuan	-	3
10	Phuoc Tuy	B	Bui Quang Kiet	-	3
11	Tay Ninh	A	Tran An Ninh	+	4
12	Vung Tau	B	Bui Tri Hieu	+	6
<u>REGION IV</u>					
1	An Giang	B	Nguyen Thanh Kinh	-	6
2	An Xuyen	B	Cung van Hieu	+	4
3	Ba Xuyen	B	Khuong van Tam	+	10
4	Bac Lieu	B	Nguyen van Ut	+	1
5	Chau Doc	B	Nguyen Dang Vinh	-	3
6	Chuong Thien	B	Nguyen Tan Tiep	-	0
7	Dinh Tuong	A	Dang Thanh Can	-	9
8	Go Cong	B	Nguyen Quang Hy	+	7
9	Kien Giang	B	Truong van Bay	+	3
10	Kien Hoa	B	Tran van Kien	+	11
11	Kien Phong	B	Huynh Quang Minh	-	3
12	Kien Tuong	B		+	2
13	Phong Dinh	A	Nguyen Duc Hoang	+	9
14	Vinh Binh	B	Tran Ngoc Ty	-	4
15	Vinh Long	B	Pham Xuan Thiet	+	8

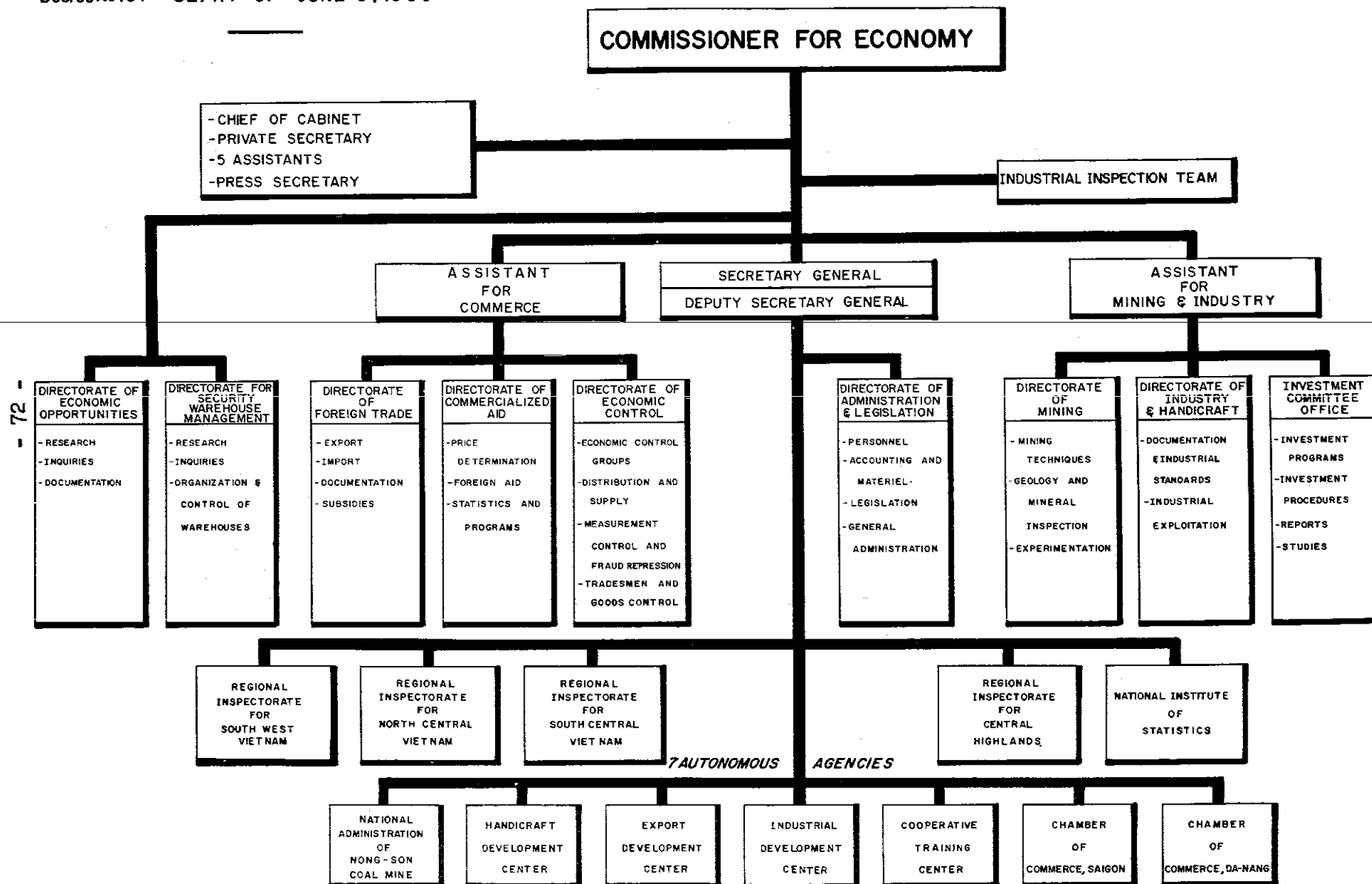
Note

(1) Type: A = Service
B = Bureau

(2) Status: - = Nominated by the Local Authority
+ = Appointed by the SCR

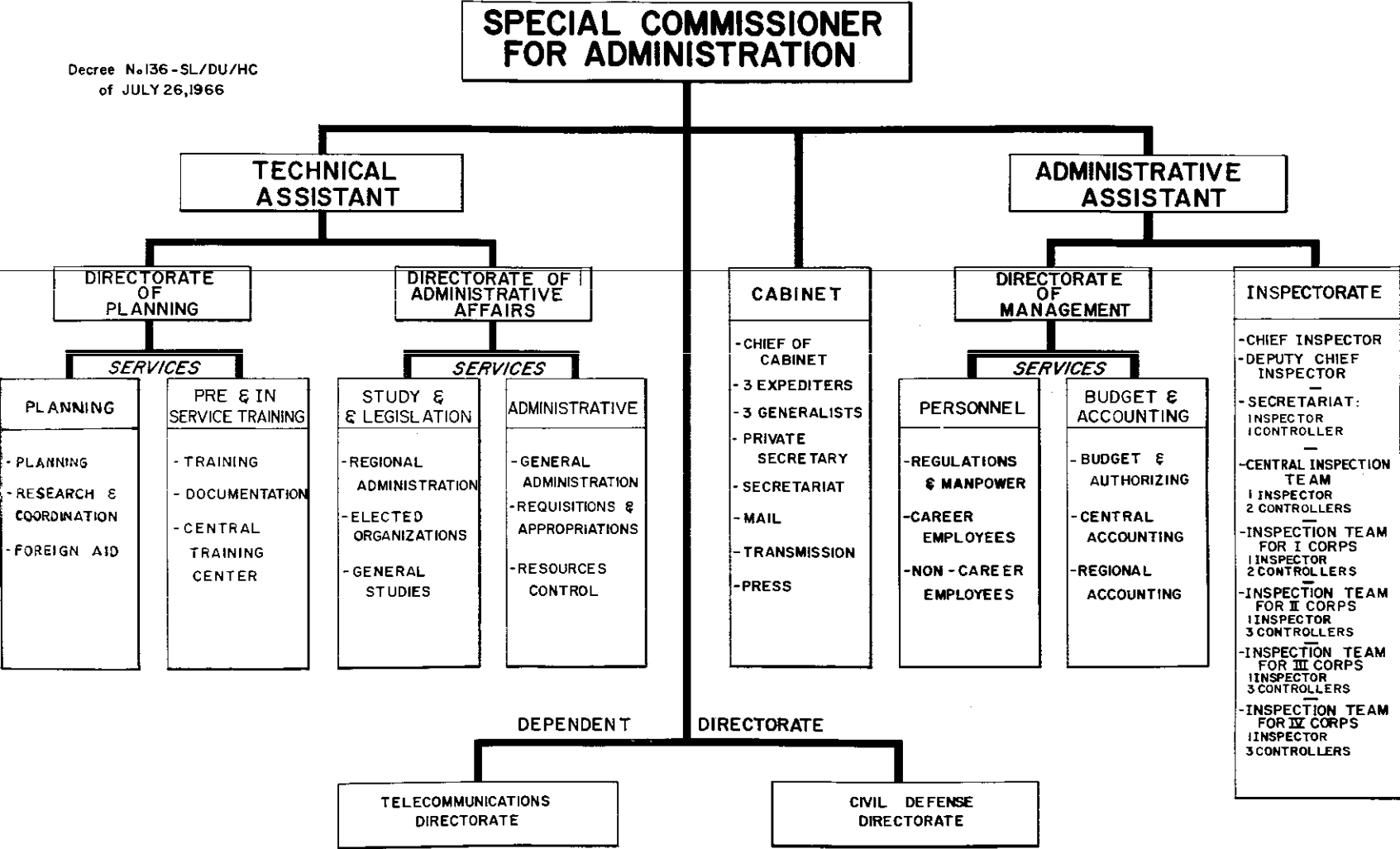
MINISTRY OF ECONOMY

Decree No. 107 - SL/KT OF JUNE 6, 1966



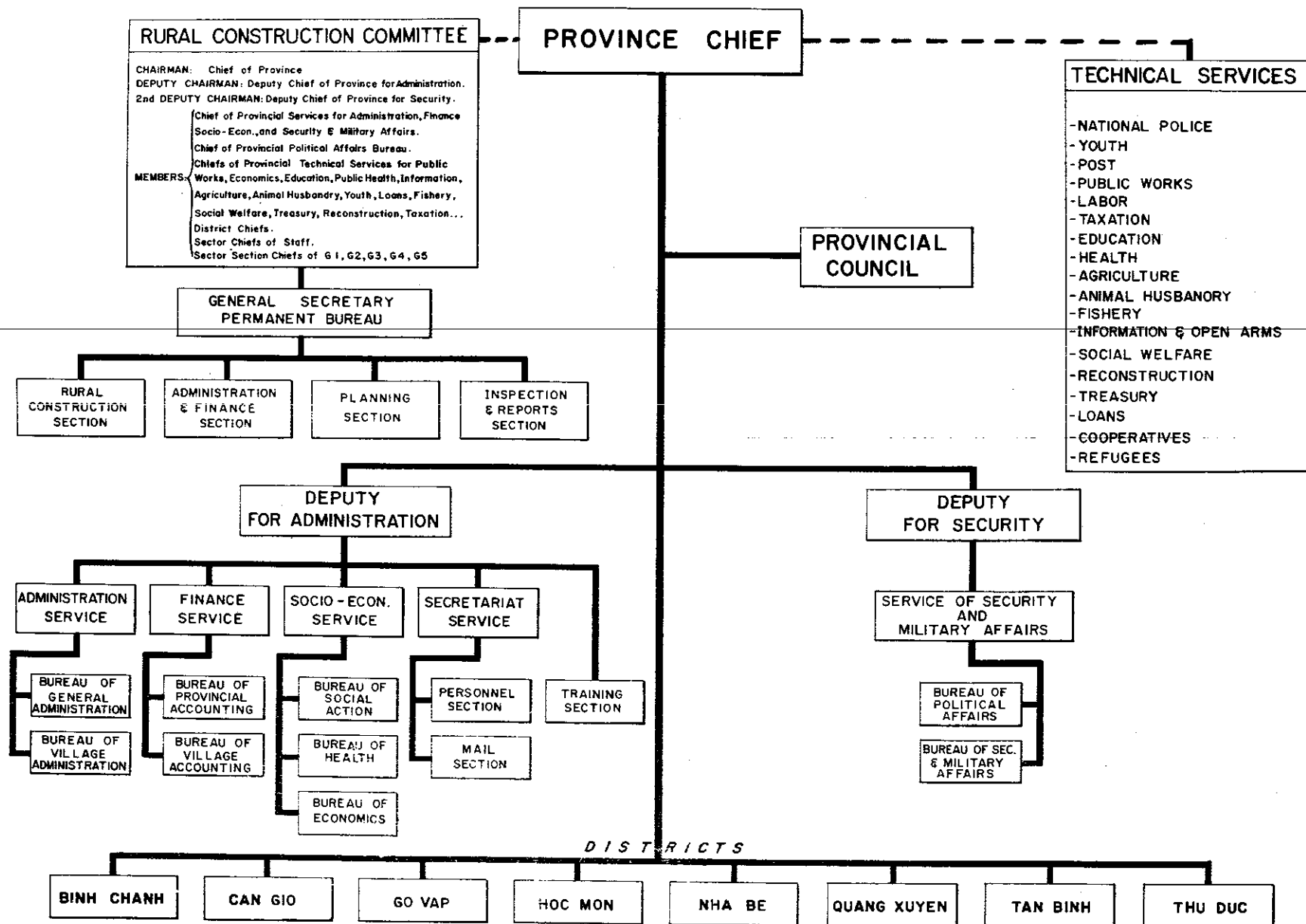
SPECIAL COMMISSION FOR ADMINISTRATION

Decree No136-SL/DU/HC
of JULY 26, 1966



GIA DINH PROVINCE ADMINISTRATION ORGANIZATION

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SOUTH VIETNAM
THE REFUGEE
PROBLEM

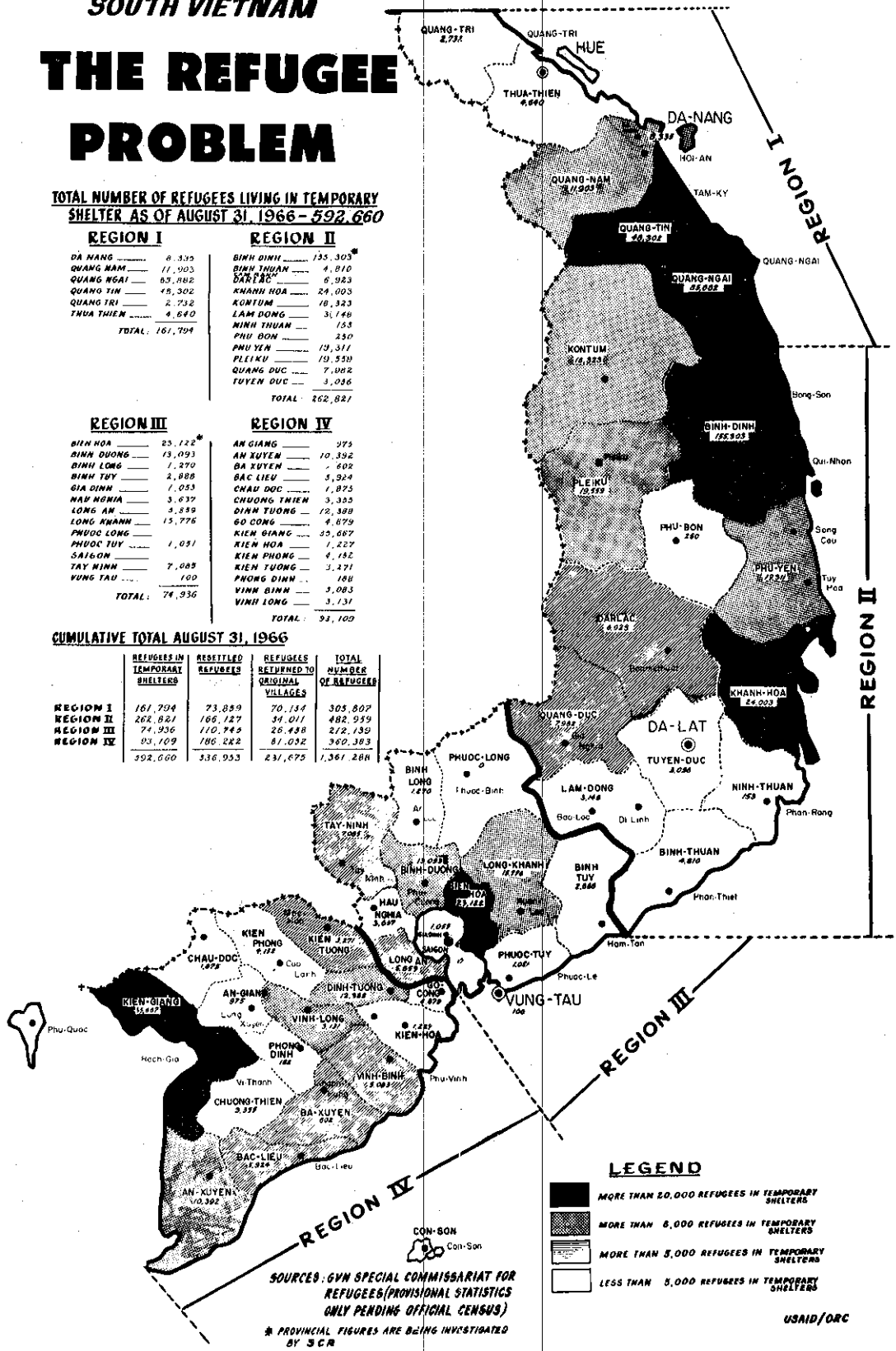
TOTAL NUMBER OF REFUGEES LIVING IN TEMPORARY SHELTER AS OF AUGUST 31, 1966 - 592,660

REGION I		REGION II	
DA NANG	8,335	BINH DINH	135,303
QUANG NAM	11,903	BINH THUAN	4,810
QUANG NGAI	65,882	DA NANG	6,923
QUANG TIN	45,302	KHANH HOA	24,003
QUANG TRI	2,732	KONTUM	10,123
THUA THIEN	4,640	LAM DONG	3,148
TOTAL: 161,794		NINH THUAN	153
		PHU BON	230
		PHU YEN	19,311
		PLEIKU	19,550
		QUANG DUC	7,062
		TUYEN DUC	3,036
		TOTAL: 162,827	

REGION III		REGION IV	
BINH HOA	25,122	AN GIANG	975
BINH DUONG	13,093	AN TUYEN	10,392
BINH LONG	1,870	BA TUYEN	6,002
BINH TUY	2,888	BAC LIEU	3,324
GIA DINH	1,053	CHAU DOC	1,875
HAI PHONG	3,637	CHUONG THIEN	3,353
LONG AN	3,539	DINH TUONG	12,388
LONG KHANH	15,776	GO CONG	4,879
PHUOC LONG	1,051	KIEN GIANG	35,007
SAIGON	7,083	KIEN HOA	1,227
TAY NINH	7,083	KIEN PHONG	4,182
VUNG TAU	100	KIEN TUONG	3,271
TOTAL: 74,936		PHONG DINH	188
		VINH BINH	3,083
		VINH LONG	1,131
		TOTAL: 93,109	

CUMULATIVE TOTAL AUGUST 31, 1966

	REFUGEES IN TEMPORARY SHELTERS	REBETTLERS	REFUGEES RETURNED TO ORIGINAL VILLAGES	TOTAL NUMBER OF REFUGEES
REGION I	161,794	73,859	70,134	305,807
REGION II	262,827	166,127	34,011	482,959
REGION III	74,936	110,744	26,438	212,135
REGION IV	93,109	186,282	81,032	360,383
	592,660	336,933	231,675	1,361,268



SOURCES: GVN SPECIAL COMMISSARIAT FOR REFUGEES (PROVISIONAL STATISTICS ONLY PENDING OFFICIAL CENSUS)
* PROVINCIAL FIGURES ARE BEING INVESTIGATED BY SCR

USAID/ORC

NOTES ON ADMINISTRATION IN VIETNAM: the values and preferences involved:

The Traditional Philosophy of Public Administration

The word "philosophy" is used here...to refer simply to the fundamental principles that govern human actions and that permit administrative institutions to survive ...a combination of ethics and action.....

...the traditional (Confucianist) philosophy of public administration in Vietnam...deep-rooted after ten centuries of Chinese domination...not entirely replaced by the veneer of nearly a century of French domination, must continue to govern Vietnamese society (in part).....

Conformity to the Natural Order

In this philosophy, primary attention should be given to the general idea of natural order...Social order requires...synchronization between the natural course of events and men's actions. If men conform to the natural order, events will follow their course normally....If they transgress this natural law, such catastrophes as floods, droughts, or epidemics will...indicate that certain attitudes or ways of living should be changed.....

Government by Moral Prestige

This natural order primarily concerns the man himself. He must constantly improve himself....by striving to perfect himself...a man can be a good father to his family...and if he is able to conduct properly the affairs of his own family, he will succeed as a statesman in administering his principality or kingdom... .

The Personal Nature of the Administrative Organization...

...the essentially personal nature of the political and administrative organization (was) observed at all levels throughout the administrative hierarchy. The state stood as a large family;

the Emperor represented the patriarch, the mandarins represented the other adult men, the people represented the rest of the family--women, minors, and incompetents. Just as children were expected to carry filial devotion to the point of sacrificing their own flesh to cure their fathers, so were subjects expected to be devoted to their sovereign...a great pyramid in which the individual family, composed of a father, mother, and children, was included in the greater family headed by the grandfather, and so on for five generations, all of whom were part of a great clan of descendants of a single ancestor; several clans made up a village, which, grouped with other villages of the same region, made up a district, which, with other districts became a province, which was a part of the empire. At each echelon, relations were more or less comparable to those between parents and children... (this) quasi-personal nature of the relationships between the administrator and the people still persists in popular tradition and also in legislative depositions....

It cannot be overemphasized that the basic unit of the administrative organization was the commune. Here relations of a personal nature were materialized in the daily life, with the village notables at times taking part in agriculture, crafts, and family activities of the inhabitants of the commune. These inhabitants were often grouped (together) inside a bamboo enclosure, or lived in hamlets united by rapid and easy means of communication. Religion and administration were often brought together in these contacts, which made the relationships more intimate...It is easy to understand how all community projects were administered by the assembly of notables, and how all instructions emanating from the central power through the district chief were executed with the active participation of the inhabitants of the commune....
.....

The Importance of Proper Conduct and Ritual

Administration by example demanded scrupulous care in the selection of mandarins....by means of examinations based on the teachings of the classics. These classics analyzed in detail the three basic elements of social ethics...corresponding to three of the five fundamental relationships and also analyzed the five basic virtues... of the individual. These three elements of social ethics concern the relationships between ruler and his subjects...those between father and son...and those between husband and wife...The five

basic virtues are...human-heartedness...righteousness...proper conduct according to ritual...wisdom, and...good faith.... The superior man is thus a generous man...he is constant... he must fulfill all explicit and implicit promises arising from his acts and attitudes. He must never allow himself to be led by resentment or grudge...these elements of social ethics and these virtues were represented in precise rituals....

.....
(Except for certain regulations against public order, requiring certain tribute or taxes, requiring public labor, or military service)...the people----and the administrators---were free to do as they wished as long as they conformed to the natural order. It is not rare (today) for administrators to intervene in the family or social life of the people, either to settle a problem in a friendly way or to recommend a course of action....the lower the rank of an administrator in the hierarchy...the more often he was called upon to intervene in the private life of the people.... This intervention of the administrator must...be regarded more as advising or teaching than as deciding matters....the administrator did not act directly but satisfied himself with teaching by example...From this, all the logic of the system becomes apparent: not being bound to positive action, the administrator was not disposed to do any planning, either long-range or short-range.... the fact of "acting" through counsel implies intermittent intervention, essentially empirical. The administrator was obliged to take positive action only in important political events (such as) struggles against foreign enemies---in particular China---... expansion toward the South...or widespread calamities (such as) flood, drought, or epidemics....in the course of administrative routine...duties were so minimal and so regular that there was no need for any strict or detailed planning.....

The Confusion of Policy Making with Policy Implementing:
(Muddling Through):

....the mandarins consulted quite informally the principal persons in the locality: retired former mandarins; scholars of a high reputation...; and important landowners...This gentry formed a kind of unofficial council for the mandarins in their search for conformity to the natural order of things in the framework of the locality...it would be difficult to draw a line between the domain of politics and the domain

of administration....the principle of minimizing the intervention of public officials tended to exclude also economic intervention... the same principle also excluded all social intervention...In short, the idea of public administration as a series of positive services rendered to the people according to a set program seems to have been almost unknown....

The French Concept of Administration.

.....

Administrative Centralization and Weberian Bureaucracy

...agencies indispensable to the setting up of the colonial policy were organized in the French manner....the general organization lines of the administrative offices, as well as those of personnel and finance administration, were borrowed directly from the Napoleonic tradition of centralization...regulations brought greater government intervention into the economic life of the country, especially when it was a question of preserving the interests of the colonialists....

A corps of French administrators was created to direct the general bureaus and various regional administrative offices....they came from a country governed by a market economy...On the other hand, because of the legalistic nature of their training, they tended to show the characteristics of bureaucracy as defined by Weber: their functions as public servants were clearly established both by their position and by the organic service orders; the general organization followed the principle of hierarchy; the operations were executed according to a previously defined procedure, impersonally, without hatred and without passion; the assignments of public servants were made with respect to the accepted qualifications...All these trends led to a sort of efficiency...

Expansion of Colonial Legality

...the rule of law is a great principle which governs all French administration. A Conseil de Contentieux (Administrative Claims Council) was responsible for seeing to the proper application of laws and regulations by the administrators, and decisions of this council could be appealed to the French Conseil d'Etat (Council of State.)

.....

This (French-induced) legalistic tendency had advantages, but also short-comings. It contributed greatly to the clarification of certain ideas concerning public administration that had been rather vague...(1) the concepts of centralization and decentralization, concentration and delegation of powers...(2) the ideas of the fonction publique (civil service system), in which the duties and prerogatives of the public servants were clearly specified by law, and even more finely determined by a jurisprudence set down by administrative courts; (3) the idea of personnalite morale, that a corporation or society or even a government body might have separate legal status as a person; and (4) the entire legal concept of public works---the eminent domain of the government, its position as a contractor and a builder, and its responsibility for these works.

....This legalistic tendency has often been criticized for its excessive proliferation of forms, procedures, and endless legal mysteries, which often bind the honest administrator hand and foot and, at the same time, shield or even encourage the negligence or the breaches of trust of the corrupt official....

Reduction of the Scope of Native Administration

...although the jurisdiction of French administration was constantly increasing, still a very large sphere of action was left for what the French authorities called "native administration." In all fields that belonged to the traditional administration (police, justice, taxes, and corvees), the French attempted to maintain, insofar as possible, the former administrative framework. It has already been shown that this framework consisted essentially of an administration by men, resting on the principle of common sense and equity. This meant that...the laws and regulations concerning native matters were very indefinite and left a great freedom of action to the native administrator....

However, the behavior of the native administrators altered... upon contact with the French administrators. More and more frequently educated in law schools, the native administrators tended to respect the laws and regulations so scrupulously that administrative action was often forestalled by the faulty wording

of a document or by the expiration of a time limit. On the other hand, trained in the economic ideals of the capitalist doctrine, they also tended to follow the advice of the homo economicus, interested more in the lucrative aspect of public service than in the idealistic aspect....discretionary powers became an evil....

.....

The Increasing Size of the Colonial Budget

Every step of the development of the material means of administration was attended by a parallel development in public finance...Once a semblance of the principle of consent to (new) taxes was established, the French maintained their sovereignty over budgetary matters by requiring the formal approval of each budget by the immediately superior authority.

This required the instituting of detailed accounting rules covering the preparation and execution of the budgets....

In short, the French superimposed a legalist philosophy, which entailed a sometimes antiquated formalism and was conceived along the lines of a market economy in which competition automatically brings about a certain balance, upon an essentially Confucian background, which was based on the principle of striving to make human relationships conform as much as possible to the natural balance of the universe by following rather strict rituals.....

Outlining a Modern Philosophy of Administration

.....

(Where are we today, in Vietnam?) The first principle that should be emphasized is the principle of legality...a French contribution, but one ...in no way contradictory to the Sino-Vietnamese conception of public administration.....

Behind this legality, there still exists the human person, whose full development, both as an individual and as a member of society, must be respected. According to the preamble of the Constitution of the First Republic (of Vietnam), personalism constituted the official doctrine of the State: "Confident in the transcendent

values of the human person, whose free, harmonious and complete development on the individual as well as on the communal plane must be the object of all state activity..."

The preceding statement to a certain extent expresses in modern technical terms the old Vietnamese thought with its preponderance of Confucianism....on each anniversary of Confucius, an official message emphasized the similarity....

What constitutes the value of man, what places him at the summit of the hierarchy of living beings...implies freedom of action, freedom of thought, religious freedom, and freedom of association ...a functional liberty that should permit the human person to develop fully, with a view to realizing his social goals. Thus it was to be expected that the president of the First Republic would demand discipline, moral strictness, and the sacrifice of certain leisure and comforts so that society could develop, since only with the full development of society will the human person be able to realize his own supreme goals.

Still, as one author had justly said, "Personalism risks degenerating into a doctrinal justification for political coercion and oppression."...in its last years, the Ngo dinh Diem government did become a veritable dictatorship,.....

.....

.....Although Ngo dinh Diem...gave instructions that actions that might be interpreted as leaning toward a personality cult should be ruled out of administrative life, in reality a personality cult was developed, leading to a veritable autocracy.....

Human...Bureaucracy

.....

In short, a legal framework alone is not sufficient to regulate all administrative activity....because the government must wage a determined warfare against three major enemies: communism, disunity, and underdevelopment...public servants are asked to work actively and without delay in promoting...government policy.... ...the...nonseparation of politics and administration....there seems to be a general rule in newer countries that the administrative system develops rapidly while the political institutions

are not yet too well established...public servants (must therefore) be imbued with the broad political principles of the ...(times) and possess that national conscience which was lacking among the collaborators of the colonial administration.
.....

(The Necessary Consensus): Citizen Participation in Administrative Activities and Emphasis on Local Government. One form of popular participation in administration, by far the most general, is community development....The citizen of the small community is expected to realize fully and on his own initiative the obvious interests of his community: the construction of small dikes to protect the rice paddies from flooding, the digging of small drainage canals, the building of a primary school or kindergarten, and so on. Aware of the usefulness of these projects, he willingly contributes...

Participation of citizens is the most active on the lowest levels of the administrative hierarchy: the basic organizations called "new life hamlets"....---which are subdivided into "family groups" in the country or into "new life wards" and family groups in the urban centers...are not a mere unit of defense against subversive activities; it is a new form, adapted to the development of modern technology (and) to the traditional village in which the sense of public interest was advanced to a very high degree, in which the inhabitants knew that they must count particularly on themselves, and in which they formulated their own rules of conduct.....

Since the young people make up the group with the greatest energy and altruism, they are often called upon....young women also play an active role....

In the upper echelon, participation of the citizens is through the provincial councils....

The National Assembly also constituted participation of the people in the administration.....(The recently elected National Constituent Assembly also.) The many arbitration committees in economic and social domains....are another form of participation of citizens in administrative activities. Examples are committees for the settling of disputes resulting from...agrarian reform and committees for...difficulties created by the...labor laws.....

This formal participation in the making of decisions as well as in the execution of projects is complemented by a certain informal participation, by the fact that the citizens...are members of professional or social groups and thus contribute to the forming of recommendations for their councils. These recommendations the administrators take into consideration, not by formal obedience (to them) but in the more subtle form of decisions made after consultation with the interested parties.....

The Importance of Technique

....much importance is also attached to technical methods....

This passion for adopting modern techniques...has opened new horizons for administrative sciences...a great quantity of practical literature has been written....the West has joined the East in attaching importance to the personality of the administrator and to human relations....The problems of procedure, accounting, and material organization lend themselves much more easily and quickly to the application of modern technics, while the techniques of personnel administration and of decision-making encounter a certain resistance due to tradition. Moreover...the rationalization of tradition denudes it of all sacred characteristics, so that it is also ready (to allow)...eventual changes, if they seem desirable.

...the essential features of the philosophy of administration (in Vietnam today) are the priority of law, the development of human personality on the part of the public official, the integration of politics and administration, a more and more effective participation of the people in administrative activities, and the improvement of administrative techniques....

(excerpts from Chapter 2 of
VIETNAM: POLITICS AND ADMINISTRATION,
by Nghiem Dang, Vice Rector of the
National Institute of Administration.
Bits in parenthesis are insertions
by the editor of the Bulletin)

.....

NOTES ON ADMINISTRATION IN VIETNAM: terrorism and counter-
action:

The terrorists' aim is to destroy the government's authority and its capacity to govern. They...try to create a state of disorder and lawlessness and force the government to resign or yield to their demands.....

.....

In order to operate successfully in the capital or other urban areas, the terrorist must be able to rely on the help and discretion of the population there....Even without popular support, however, the terrorists can carry out occasional raids in the towns, but they cannot hope to operate there continuously on a wide front.

.....

The fight against terrorists is more complicated than against guerrillas. Terrorists work as a rule singly or in very small groups, and they are therefore difficult to detect. The tools of their trade do not give them away: they do not carry them themselves;....

How can the security forces fight against terrorists in the towns?....Encirclement operations...patrolling in platoon strength, would hardly net a single terrorist, and the resettlement of the population, the erection of strategic hamlets or of detention camps, and food control regulations would all be irrelevant and ineffective. Strong points cannot stop the terrorists, and counter-terror would be useless, if not harmful...And great numerical superiority of the security forces over their opponent, considered necessary in guerilla warfare, is of little avail in a terrorist campaign.

In fact, only police work---detection of culprits and their letter boxes, interrogation of suspects, detection of supporters, searches, curfews, and patrolling of the streets, etc.-----coupled

with psychological and political "warfare" can stamp out the terrorist movement. Troops can help in the police work and are needed to strengthen the police, but they will carry out strictly military duties only, by providing for their own security, in sweeps and on guard duties at government offices and other vital installations.

.....

(from "Thinking About Guerilla War,
by Dr. Otto Heilbrunn, in
TRANSITION, No. 7, June, 1966.)

.....

NOTES ON ADMINISTRATION IN VIETNAM: ADFO/INFO:

The Office of Field Operations (AD/FO) of USAID, Saigon, has begun publishing ADFA INFO, a monthly bulletin of information for USAID provincial and regional staff. The first issue was dated August, 1966. It may be had from the Reports office of AD/FO, USAID, Saigon.

.....

NOTES ON ADMINISTRATION IN VIETNAM: funds for unforeseen expenses:

Many questions have been received on termination of the Imprest Fund or Sub-sector Advisor's Fund. This fund was originally financed, on an experimental basis, by the US Government for a total of \$500,000. This sum has been exhausted and no additional dollars are available.

Efforts to have the Imprest Fund financed by the GVN failed. The Minister of Revolutionary Development is not in favor of having Americans in the field have funds, because GVN Provincial and District officials would try to use the American funds instead of going through GVN channels as they should. We have proposed to the Ministry of Revolutionary Development that an emergency fund should be set up in each budget, and that this fund should be operated along the same lines as the Sub-sector Imprest fund. It would differ from this fund in that the money would be in the hands of the GVN District Chief, who would use it with the concurrence of the Sub-sector advisor. The Ministry, however, turned down this proposal. We are now trying to expand the Unforeseen Expenses Fund.

As you know, each Province has an Unforeseen Expenses Fund of \$VN1,000,000. In many instances this fund hasn't been used; at the end of June only about \$VN9,000,000 of the \$VN46,000,000 available had been utilized. We will keep you informed of any expansion in possible use of this fund.

(from ADFO INFO, Aug. 1966)

Readers are also referred to item VIII,a,4, of the Prime Minister's draft planning instructions for revolutionary development in 1967---on-p, 24 of this Bulletin---which reads:

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.")

---the editor

.....
NOTES ON ADMINISTRATION IN VIETNAM: why Viet Cong quit and return to the GVN:

In late 1965 and January, 1966, GVN mounted a TET campaign to persuade Viet Cong to leave the enemy and to return to their homeland.

JUSPAO interrogated 510 of these returnees, and reports on:

how they heard the appeal:

- 91% had seen GVN leaflets
- 86% had heard appeals by air broadcasts
- 32% had heard appeals on the radio
- 45% had heard about it from other persons
- 54% said leaflets were the most effective appeal (they are credible, one can see them with one's own eyes, they affect VC morale the most)

the life they left:

almost 50% said they were sick
less than 25% said they were healthy
almost all said Viet Cong medical services are inadequate
almost all said the Viet Cong don't get enough to eat

why they quit: (on the average each gave two reasons):

61% because of the miserable life
37% because the Viet Cong are cruel, there is no freedom, etc.
26% because of fear of death by our guns or planes
25% because of family
18% because of the appeal of GVN-US propaganda
10% because Viet Cong taxes and squeeze are too high
5% because they believe the Viet Cong will be defeated

(from "Some Findings of the
Survey of the Chieu Hoi Tet Campaign--
1966," by JUSPAO)

.....
NOTES ON ADMINISTRATION IN VIETNAM: the national election of
Sept. 11: what people thought of it and what it showed:

About a month before the national election, Sept. 11, of
delegates to the National Constituent Assembly, the Directorate
of Programming and Documentation of the Commission for Informa-
tion and Open Arms (chieu hoi) interrogated 504 persons living
in Saigon about the election. They report the following:

Question: Are you aware of anything relating to the
election of a Constituent Assembly to be organized
soon?

Answers: Yes--- 99%

Question: Have you heard people discussing the coming
election?

Answers: Yes----33%
No----67%

Question: In general, are people paying much, little, or no attention to the election?

Answers: Much----37%
Some----21%
little or no----18%

Question: Do you know the date of the election?

Answers: Sept. 11----80%

Question: Why has the Government decided to organize the election at this time?

Answers: According to the people's aspirations----32%
To help a civil government take over----18%
Don't know-----48%

Question: Do you think that all classes of people in all walks of life welcome this election?

Answers: Welcome it----62%
Don't know----32%

Question: Do you have the right to vote?

Answers: Yes----92%
No-----7%

Question: How do you plan to choose or recommend a candidate?

Answers: The educated, virtuous, skilled-----31%
those who will work for the people's interests 27%
those who are real patriots-----13%
those who are not communists or neutralists-- 32%

Question: Are you satisfied with the organization for the election?

Answers: Satisfied----80%
Have no idea----13%

Question: Speaking frankly, do you think the coming election is important (very important? a little? not important?)

Answers: Very important-----60%
Don't know-----27%

(from Results of the Survey on Election of a Constituent Assembly in the Prefecture, Directorate of Programming and Documentation, Commission for Information and Open Arms)

what the election proved:

1. Over 80% of the registered voters cast their ballots.
2. The elections were symbolically and politically important in this nation's history in that for the first time the voters were free to choose their own candidates.
3. The 117 elected Constituent Assembly deputies include: 1 woman, 5 lawyers, 7 doctors, 17 members of elected councils, 20 military men, 22 professors, and 45 people from an assortment of jobs. The Assembly, as you can see, represents many walks of life.
4. The candidates had freedom in criticizing the GVN.
5. The elections represented a new high in inter-agency cooperation within the GVN.
6. The VC had claimed that a majority of the people would boycott the elections. They were proved wrong.
7. The VC threatened to keep people away from the polls through acts of terror. They were proved incapable of carrying out their threats.

- 90 -

8. The large turnout of voters demonstrates that the GVN has decidedly more influence over the people than the VC.

(from JUSPAO GUIDANCE, No. 21,
Sept. 20, 1966)

THE ELECTION STATISTICS: How many registered and how many voted in each province and city:

Province or City	No. registered	No. who voted	Percentage
Prefecture of Saigon	776.593	517.210	66,5%
Prov. Gia-Dinh	531.820	388.422	73 %
Total	1. 308.413	905.632	69 %
Tactical Zone I			
City Hue	47.954	41.201	85,9%
City Da-Nang	98.955	80.382	81,2%
Prov. Quang-Nam	126.342	112.945	89,3%
Prov. Quang-Ngai	167.018	141.237	84 %
Prov. Quang-Tin	90.507	83.390	92,1%
Prov. Quang-Tri	103.297	92.680	89,7%
Prov. Thua-Thien	187.786	165.457	88,1%
Total	821.859	717.292	87,2%
Taction Zone II			
City Cam-Ranh	15.093	13.823	91,5%
City Da-Lat	31.947	23.436	73,3%
Prov. Binh-Dinh	198.832	180.441	90,7%
Prov. Binh-Thuan	85.800	61.835	72 %
Prov. Darlac	72.966	58.375	80 %
Prov. Kontum	45.890	37.712	82,7%
Prov. Khanh-Hoa	163.439	137.972	84 %
Prov. Lam-Dong	22.010	17.757	80,6%
Prov. Ninh-Thuan	62.132	58.628	94,3%
Prov. Phu-Bon	18.837	18.370	97,5%
Prov. Phu-Yen	85.385	80.559	94,3%
Prov. Pleiku	56.460	49.951	88,5%
Prov. Quang-Duc	16.870	13.796	82,8%
Prov. Tuyen-Duc	39.485	33.204	84,1%
Total	915.146	785.859	86,9%

Tactical Zone III

City of Vung-Tau	:	37.162	:	30.902	:	83,1%
Organ. of Con-Son	:		:		:	
Prov. Bien-Hoa	:	162.056	:	135.817	:	83,8%
Prov. Binh-Duong	:	87.940	:	71.152	:	80%
Prov. Binh-Long	:	26.574	:	22.249	:	84%
Prov. Binh-Tuy	:	24.386	:	21.755	:	89,2%
Prov. Hau-Nghia	:	51.723	:	40.943	:	79,1%
Prov. Long-An	:	61.471	:	42.855	:	69,7%
Prov. Long-Khanh-	:	49.643	:	43.677	:	87%
Prov. Phuoc-Long	:	18.540	:	17.106	:	92,3%
Prov. Phuoc-Tuy	:	41.075	:	36.702	:	89,4%
Prov. Tay-Ninh	:	110.650	:	94.446	:	85,3%
	:	-----	:	-----	:	-----
Total	:	671.220	:	557.604	:	83%

Tactical Zone IV

Prov. An-Giang	:	226.111	:	188.710	:	83,4%
Prov. An-Xuyen	:	40.467	:	34.263	:	84,6%
Prov. Ba-Xuyen	:	108.330	:	92.761	:	85,6%
Prov. Bac-Lieu	:	72.439	:	54.378	:	75%
Prov. Chau-Doc	:	178.489	:	151.548	:	84,9%
Prov. Chuong-Thien	:	46.606	:	34.548	:	74,1%
Prov. Dinh-Tuong	:	107.531	:	75.775	:	70,5%
Prov. Go-Cong	:	33.251	:	29.619	:	89,1%
Prov. Kien-Giang	:	122.118	:	100.877	:	82,6%
Prov. Kien-Hoa	:	115.168	:	95.117	:	82,5%
Prov. Kien-Phong	:	96.577	:	90.174	:	93,3%
Prov. Kien-Tuong	:	15.643	:	13.599	:	86,9%
Prov. Phong-Dinh	:	119.325	:	92.312	:	77,4%
Prov. Vinh-Binh	:	109.328	:	92.942	:	85%
Prov. Vinh-Long	:	181.631.	:	161.802	:	89%
	:	-----	:	-----	:	-----
Total	:	1.573.014	:	1.308.425	:	83,1%

RECAPITULATION

Capital Military Zone	1.308.413	905.632	69 %
Tactical Zone I	821.859	717.292	87,2%
Tactical Zone II	915.146	785.859	86,9%
Tactical Zone III	671.220	557.604	83 %
Tactical Zone IV	1.573.014	1.308.425	83,1%
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Total.....	5.289.652	4.274.812	80,8%

Saigon, 12 September 1966
Chief, Information Processing Section
s/Nguyen-ngoc-Bich

Note: The above mentioned information came from preliminary reports from provinces by Official telegrams.

Accurate figures will be published later, after Local Election Councils complete their verification in compliance with Article 46 Decree Law No. 22/66 dated 19 July 1966.

ELECTION STATISTICS FOR ETHNIC MINORITIES: a system of indirect voting:

Montagnard Constituencies	Number of voters' representatives	Number who voted.	Percentage
- Darlac (Montagnard)	615	615	100%
- Pleiku (Montagnard)	359	337	94,1%
- Kontum (Montagnard)	726	726	100%
- Tuyen-Duc (Montagnard)	424	395	93,1%
- Phu-Bon (Montagnard)	342	335	97%
- Quang-Ngai (Montagnard)	107	107	100%
- Tuyen-Duc (Refugee-Montagnard)	71	70	98,5%
- Binh-Thuan (Refugee-Montagnard)	68	66	97%
- Ninh-Thuan (Cham)	79	79	100%
- Binh-Thuan (Cham)	110	110	100%
Total.....	2.901	2.840	97,8%

Saigon September 11, 1966
Chief Information Processing Section

THE NATIONAL ELECTION: a word from the losers:

The Vietnamese people and the Government of the DRV (Democratic Republic of Vietnam) declare that the so-called elections to the Constituent National Assembly held by the U.S. imperialists and the Saigon puppet administration are completely null and void because they were but a fraud staged in only a few small areas....

(from a broadcast by Hanoi,
Sept. 24, 1966)
