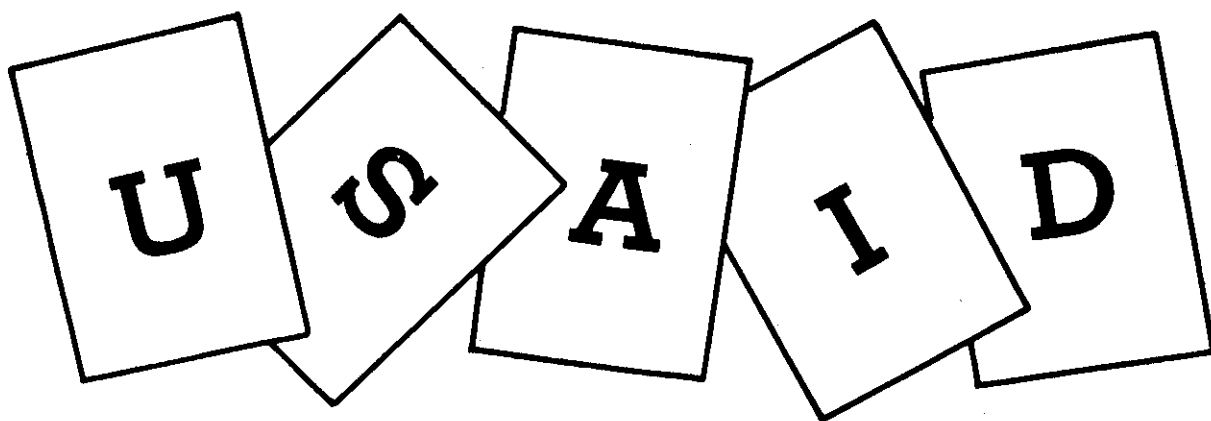


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The Chairman, National Leadership Committee

Promulgates the Law fixing the mode of election of the President and Vice-President of the Republic, the full text of which is as follows:

CHAPTER ONE:

ELECTION DAY

Article 1: Based on the Constitution promulgated on April 1, 1967, this law sets forth the procedures governing the first elections for President and Vice-President.

Article 2: The election for the President and Vice-President of the Republic of Vietnam, first term, will take place on Sunday, September 3, 1967.

Article 3: If in any locality elections cannot be held for reasons beyond their control, mayors and province chiefs of that locality, with the concurrence of the local election campaign committee, are authorized to postpone the elections until the next most favorable day after informing the Special Commissariat for Administration.

CHAPTER TWO:

ELECTORS

Article 4: Electors for the President and Vice-President are those persons of Vietnamese nationality who, irrespective of sex, were 18 years of age as of December 31, 1966, and who are inscribed on the electors' list and holders of regular electors' cards, except those deprived of the rights of citizenship.

Each citizen will be inscribed on only one electors' list.

Article 5: In Saigon capital, the list of electors of every Quarter will be established and posted by the District Chief for the first time on July 10, 1967, at the District Office, the Chief of Quarter's office, and at any place considered necessary by the Mayor of Saigon.

In provinces the list of electors of each village will be set by the Village Administrative Committee and will be posted on the above-mentioned day at the village and hamlet office.

In municipalities the list of electors of every quarter or village will be set by the chief of the municipality and posted on the above-mentioned day at the quarter, sector, village or hamlet office.

For military men and their families residing in military camps, the list of electors will be set by commanders at battalion level and transmitted to Mayors and District Chiefs for countersignature before posting.

Moreover, a copy of the electors' list in the village, sector and quarter will be posted at the administrative office of the capital, provinces, municipalities and districts.

Electors who have changed their residence and wish to vote in their new area of residence should make declaration to local authorities (village, sector, quarter and district) according to the procedures applied in the declaration of family lists, not later than June 30, 1967.

Article 6: Civil servants and military men on missions, transfers, or unable to return to places of residence where their names are registered on the electors' list, may cast their votes at their actual location on election day without having to previously register their names on the electoral list.

Besides their voting cards, civil servants and military men must show in addition a certificate related to the special area described above and delivered by duly responsible higher authorities. In such cases, the chairman of the committee in charge of the polling booth must prepare an additional list for transmittal to the Central Election Council.

Article 7: Citizens who fulfill all the conditions for voting but whose names do not appear on the list of voters or appear incorrectly, have the right to complain.

The complaints must be lodged at the quarter, village or sector by July 25, 1967, at the latest. The agencies which receive the complaints will deliver a receipt to the interested persons and send the complaints, together with their opinion to the capital, province or town office.

Following the end of the period for lodging complaints, electors' lists and complaints, if any, will be dispatched by mayors and chiefs of province to the Council stipulated in Article 9 by July 30, 1967, at the latest, for final decision.

The lists of voters must be decided by the Council and sent back to the interested administrative authorities by August 4, 1967, at the latest.

The administrative authorities will post the list of voters for the second time at the places stipulated in Article 5 on August 14, 1967, at the latest.

Article 8: The procedures for making and issuance of voters' cards are decided by the Special Commissariat for Administration.

Article 9: In the Saigon capital, each province and each municipality a local Election Council will be established, with the following composition:

The Chairman is the presiding judge of the Court of First Instance, the presiding judge of the local Justice of the Peace with Extended Powers, or the presiding judge of the local Justice of the Peace, or if there is no Court in this locality, a Magistrate nominated by the Commission General of Justice.

Three representatives of the Municipal or Provincial Council who are not candidates or candidates' representatives will be chosen to serve as members by drawing lots.

Two voters representatives chosen by lot from a list of twenty notables who are not candidates or candidates' representatives will also serve as members. The list of notables will be nominated by municipal or provincial councils.

One representative of the city, town or province administrative office will serve as reporter and will have the right to vote.

CHAPTER THREE:

CANDIDATES

Article 10: Citizens meeting the following conditions will have the right to run for President or Vice-President:

1. Candidates must have Vietnamese citizenship since birth.

2. They must have lived on Vietnamese territory at least ten years immediately before election day. Time spent abroad on official mission or in political exile is considered time spent in Vietnam.

3. Candidates must be 35 years old on election day.

4. Candidates must enjoy all rights of citizenship.

5. Candidates must have complied with military draft regulations.

6. Candidates must not fall within the categories prescribed in Article 11.

Article 11: The following persons will be classified as incapable and will not be allowed to be candidates:

1. Those sentenced for criminal offenses.

2. Those sentenced for light misdemeanor offenses such as theft, swindling, breach of trust, forgery, violation of good morals, bribery, influence peddling and embezzlement.

3. Those sentenced to imprisonment for three months and above for other light offenses, except for those committed by carelessness and negligence. However, those guilty of fleeing the scene of a traffic accident will not be allowed to run.

4. Those who have been deprived of civic rights or the right to run by Court sentences according to laws and rules now in force.

5. Those under legal guardianship or struck by mental diseases.

6. Persons who have gone bankrupt and are not yet rehabilitated.

7. Persons who have not complied with orders to serve in the Armed Forces.

8. Civil servants, military men, government officials in all branches and of all levels, who have been suspended, dismissed, removed or resigned for disciplinary reasons.

9. Those who have directly or indirectly worked for communism or pro-communist neutralism or worked in the interests of communism.

The provisions of paragraphs 1, 2, 3, 4 and 8 cited above will not apply to those who have had their status restored according to provisions stipulated in Decree-Law No. 4/63 of December 24, 1963, or who have been granted amnesty by Decree-Law No. 083-SL/CT of January 29, 1964, and subsequent texts.

Those who have been sentenced for criminal or light offenses of political character or for political reasons before April 1, 1967, may appeal by June 22, 1967, for a Council's decision that the sentence passed upon them is one which would not prevent them from running. This Council will be presided by the President of the Supreme Court of Appeal, assisted by two Assistant Judges of the same Court serving as members and will have to issue a decision within one week following the date of appeal.

Article 12: Applications for candidacy must be filed as a twin-list including the name of the Presidential candidate and the name of the Vice-Presidential candidate. Applications must be filed in duplicate with each candidate's full name, aliases if any, date and birthplace, occupation, present residence, and a certified, clear signature of each candidate.

Each list must clearly indicate which person is a candidate for President and which is the candidate for Vice-President.

Candidates can have their names on only one list.

Candidates must establish a Saigon address as an official place of liaison with agencies responsible for organizing the election.

Article 13: Candidates' applications will be submitted to the Office of the National Assembly at the latest on midnight June 30, 1967, and must be accompanied by the following documents:

1. A birth certificate or an affidavit replacing it.
2. A #2 judicial record not older than three months.

3. An affidavit that the candidate has had continuous residence on Vietnamese territory for at least ten years immediately prior to election day.

4. A certificate that the candidate has complied with military draft regulations.

5. In the case of military personnel and civil servants, a document indicating permission to go on leave without pay provided by Article 17.

6. Receipt of deposit for electoral campaign expenses prescribed in Article 21.

7. A list of representatives to be assigned to the Central Electoral Campaign Committee prescribed in Article 18.

8. Symbols of the list and five 4 x 4 photographs of each candidate.

When it receives an application, the Office of the National Assembly must immediately issue a receipt to the persons filing it. Lists of candidates will be arranged according to the sequence in which the file/following hour, day and month.
is received

Article 14: The National Assembly has the following responsibilities:

1. To receive applications and documents of candidates.
2. To examine candidates' documents including those mentioned in Article 13.

Within 24 hours after the time limit for applications for candidacy, the Office of the National Assembly will post for the first time lists of candidates who have submitted the documents required by Article 13. At the same time, the Office of the Assembly will transmit the lists to the Special Commissariat for Administration for posting at Saigon City Hall. Lists must be posted at the headquarters of other municipalities, provinces, districts and villages on July 3, 1967, at the latest.

Article 15: Electors and candidates may file complaints to the Office of the National Assembly on candidates' qualifications no later than July 6, 1967.

The Office of the National Assembly must transmit the complaints together with supporting documents to the Central Election Council referred to in Article 16 on July 7, 1967.

The Central Election Council must examine the complaints and report to the Office of the National Assembly no later than July 15, 1967. Before the National Assembly meets in plenary session to take a final vote on the question of posting lists for the second time, candidates on lists against which complaints have been filed may be invited to present their cases before the Special Committee of the National Assembly.

List of candidates will be posted a second time according to procedures set in Article 14 on July 19, 1967, at the latest.

From the date of second posting, candidates may not withdraw their candidacy.

A record of this second posting must be kept.

Article 16: A Central Election Council, the composition of which is given below, has the mission of reporting to the National Assembly on complaints about candidates' qualifications and complaints about election returns.

The Presiding Judge of the Supreme Court of Appeal is Chairman of the Council. The Chairman of the State Council, or Administrative Judge, his representative, and the Dean of the Lawyers Corps, or his representative, will serve as Council members. A National Assembly Deputy will serve as a Council member representative of the voters. The Special Commissioner for Administration or his representative will serve as the Council's reporter and will have the right to vote.

Article 17: Civil servants and military personnel wishing to be candidates must request leave without pay from the day of time limit for application of candidacy through election day.

This article does not apply to persons holding popularly elected positions.

CHAPTER FOUR:

ELECTION CAMPAIGN

Article 18: A Central Election Campaign Committee will be established for the whole country, composed of one principal and one alternate representative for each list of candidates.

A local Election Campaign Committee of similar composition will be established in each municipality and province.

Representatives on local campaign committees will be nominated by Central Campaign Committee members.

The names and addresses of local campaign committee members must be transmitted to local authorities by the Central Campaign Committee by July 18, 1967, at the latest.

Lists may change representatives throughout the campaign period.

Article 19: The Central Election Campaign Committee will be convened by the Special Commissariat for Administration no later than July 21, 1967.

The Chairman of the Central Election Campaign Committee will be elected by candidates' representatives.

Chairman of campaign committees directs debate of committees. In the event of a disagreement between candidates' representatives resulting in a tie vote, the Chairman has the right to cast the deciding vote.

Article 20: All candidates will receive equal facilities in the electoral campaign.

Election campaign committees will be charged with the following tasks:

1. To fix the number, the size and the color of posters and leaflets. Each list will have the maximum of two kinds of posters not larger than 65cm by 100cm and two kinds of leaflets not larger than 20cm by 25cm.
2. To print, transport and distribute the leaflets and posters cited above.
3. To fix the date and places for putting up posters and distributing leaflets. Leaflets may be distributed to homes of voters.
4. To organize talks between electors and candidates or their representatives.

5. To determine procedures governing press activities and press conferences on behalf of candidates or their representatives. No press articles related to the election can be censored, except within the limitations prescribed by Article 12 of the Constitution.

6. To fix modes of use of mobile broadcasting units, radio and television stations in those places where these means of propaganda exist. Equal time must be reserved for all lists of candidates for use of these facilities.

Schedules of campaign activities must be reported by electoral campaign committees to the local administrative authorities.

Nobody is allowed to make use of campaign means outside the number and modes fixed by this article.

The Vietnamese language will be used in all campaign activities.

Article 21: Expenses related to the organization of the elections, including the cost of candidates' observers, will be borne by the national budget.

Concerning campaign expenditures, the national budget will cover a maximum expense of two piasters per elector for each list. If there are more than six lists, the total amount of expenditures still may not exceed 12 piasters for each elector for the whole nation. If the Central Election Campaign Committee unanimously deems a larger amount necessary, the national budget will still only provide the above mentioned maximum sum, and the candidates must cover the extra expenditures by their own means.

Each list must deposit in the Treasury a sum of 200,000 piasters. In the event that the candidates withdraw their candidacy after the second posting of lists, or if they fail to receive ten percent of the total number of valid votes cast in the country, the candidates concerned in each list must jointly reimburse the national budget the sum of money expended on their behalf by the electoral campaign committee for printing leaflets and posters.

Article 22: By July 21, 1967, at the latest, candidates' symbols and photographs must be submitted to the Central Campaign Committee for approval and transmittal to the Special Commissariat for Administration.

Any list wishing to alter its symbol or photographs must submit changes to the Central Campaign Committee by the above-mentioned date.

Texts of posters and leaflets must be submitted to the Central Campaign Committee within the time limit set by the Committee.

Candidates are free to choose their own symbols, but queer, international and common religious symbols are forbidden. Symbols of political groups can be used except in cases where they are contested by the central executive committee of the group concerned.

Lists may not choose symbols which are similar to each other. Symbols must be approved by the Central Campaign Committee.

Article 23: The electoral campaign will begin August 3, 1967, at the earliest and will end at 12 noon on September 2, 1967.

Any candidate or representative noting a violation of the provisions of Article 20 or of this Article has the right to request the Campaign Committee to inform local authorities so as to immediately put an end to the violation.

CHAPTER FIVE

VOTING PROCEDURES (CAST AND CONTROL)

Article 24: The President and Vice-President will be elected together on the same list in a single election, by universal suffrage, direct and secret ballot.

The candidates on the list which receives the greatest number of votes will be declared elected.

If several lists receive an equal number of votes, the list with the oldest presidential candidate will be declared elected.

Article 25: The printing of ballots for all candidates will be undertaken by the Special Commissariat for Administration according to the attached model.

On each ballot there will be printed the full name, symbol and photograph of the presidential and vice-presidential candidate.

All ballots of all candidates will be printed in the same model on white paper and packed in equal numbers. Each package should have marked on it the number of ballots and contain 100 ballots.

Article 26: The location of polling stations will be decided by mayors and province chiefs and declared publicly by September 1, 1967, at the latest.

A committee composed of a chairman, a deputy chairman and an even number of members, at least two, will be in charge of each polling station. The Chairman and deputy chairman will be appointed by the mayors and province chiefs and will be chosen from among those people known for their seriousness and knowledge of electoral laws. The members are chosen by the chairman from the voters present at the polling station when the voting begins.

Each list has the right to designate an observer in the polling station. The latter must have a certificate issued by the candidates, or by the official representative of the list, and duly certified by authorities. Observers have the right to vote at the polling station which they are observing in accordance with procedures prescribed in Article 6.

The committee chairman is entrusted with the task of supervising the voting so that it will proceed in conformity with electoral law. He is responsible for keeping order at the polling station.

The chairman is obliged to make a report immediately in the event of fraud or if a complaint is made by the candidates' representatives.

The deputy chairman assists the chairman in the above duties and will supervise the distribution of ballots.

The voting begins at 0700 and ends at 1600 the same day.

Article 27: Voters have to cast their ballots personally at the polling stations. They cannot vote by mail or by proxy.

When entering the polling booth, the voter is forbidden to carry weapons. He must show his voting card together with his identify card before receiving an envelope and ballots, one for each list.

The person who distributes the ballots must give voters one for each list of candidates and alternate the sequence in which they are given to the voters.

The voter must go alone into a covered booth previously set up. If he wishes to vote for a certain list, he will choose the ballot of this list and put it in an envelope.

The voter must select a ballot from among those given to him. He cannot add, delete, or change any names, or change their order. He cannot choose names of candidates from different lists.

Unused ballots must be torn apart and dropped in a container (with a cover) placed at the polling booth, by the voter.

Upon leaving the polling booth, the voter will take with him the envelope containing the ballot, hold it high to show there is only one envelope, then drop it in the ballot box by himself.

Physically disabled voters who cannot drop the ballot by themselves may be allowed by the committee chairman to select another voter to help them. The committee chairman has full authority to decide on these cases.

After the voter has cast his ballot, a member of the committee in charge of the polling station will stamp the voter's voting card and cut the card at a corner. The corners cut from voting cards must be preserved for further checking against the number of voters who have voted.

Article 28: The ballot box has a small slot for the passage of the ballot. When the voting begins, the committee chairman opens the ballot box and shows it to the public so the latter can see that it is empty.

Then the ballot box is closed by two different locks whose keys are kept one by the committee chairman and the other by the oldest member of the committee.

If, when the voting is over, a key is missing, the ballot box must be opened by any means and the fact noted down in the report.

Article 29: If there are any signs indicating that there may be serious disturbances or sabotage during the counting of voters, mayors and province chiefs may authorize the committee in charge of the polling station to bring ballot boxes to a more secure place to count the ballots.

In such cases, the following measures must be strictly applied:

a) Voters and candidates' representatives must be informed.

b) Before moving the ballot boxes, the committee chairman must seal all ballot boxes, slots in ballot boxes, and two locks as well as related documents.

c) From the start of the move until the counting of the votes, candidates' representatives and all committee members must be present. This fact will be entered in the report.

Article 30: When voting is over, votes will be counted in the following manner:

The committee in charge of the polling stations will appoint from among the voters present who can read and write a number who will count ballots, under the direct observation of candidates' observes. They will be divided into groups of four persons sitting at separate desks.

The committee chairman opens the ballot boxes and has the envelopes counted. If the number of envelopes exceeds or is less than the number of voters who have voted, it must be noted in the report. The number of voters who have voted is the number of corners cut from the voters' cards.

The committee chairman puts some ballots on each desk for counting. At each desk, the first counter opens the envelope and hands over the ballot to the second counter who reads aloud the names printed on the ballot. The ballot is then handed over to two other vote counters who check it separately and note it on the tally sheet. When counting, the first and second counters are not allowed to hold anything in their hands which might make the ballots irregular.

Article 31: Ballots will be considered invalid in the following cases:

If envelopes contain more than ballot.

If the envelope is different from those distributed to voters.

If envelopes are empty or contain something other than the ballots.

If envelopes or ballots contain additional words or symbols.

If the ballot is not inside the envelopes.

If the ballot shows additional names or the names of candidates have been changed or their order modified, or if the ballot is torn in two parts, or if the names are torn.

The committee chairman and one member of the committee must sign on the irregular envelope or ballot which will then be enclosed with the committee report stating the cause of the irregularity.

If the irregular envelopes and ballots are not enclosed with the report the election will be annulled only in the case that the irregular ballots could modify the results of the election.

Article 32: Immediately after votes have been counted, the committee in charge of the polling station will prepare a report in quadruplicate.

In the provinces, the chairman of the committee will post one copy of the report in his office, keep one copy for himself, and forward to the main polls at the district headquarters two copies together with the ballots and envelopes described in Article 31, if any, for a summing up of the results in the district. The committee chairman of the main polling station will add up the number of votes received by each list and prepare a general report in quadruplicate for all polling stations within the district, and then post the temporary results at the district headquarters.

Immediately after, the above-mentioned report will be sent to the polling station of the province headquarters. The committee chairman of this polling station will add up the total number of votes for each list within the province, write a report, and post the temporary results at the province headquarters.

In Saigon, Hue, Danang, Cam Ranh, Da Lat and Vung Tau, the temporary results from various polling station will be transmitted to the main polling station located at the municipal administrative headquarters.

Article 33: Temporary results of the elections in the provinces and municipalities will be transmitted by the most rapid means available to the Office of the National Assembly which will announce the temporary results as it receives them.

Article 34: Reports prepared by the provinces and municipalities and the enclosed invalid ballots and envelopes must be sent to the Office of the National Assembly no later than September 10, 1967, so that the results may be summed up at a session of the Assembly.

At this session, the Chairman of the Assembly will hand the reports to two Deputies chosen by the Assembly. They will read the reports aloud while two members of the Office of the Assembly keep a tally of the temporary results.

A report summarizing the temporary results will be prepared in quadruplicate, one for the Central Election Council, one for the Special Commissariat for Administration, one for the Office of the Assembly and one for the Directorate of National Archives and Libraries.

CHAPTER SIX

VIOLATIONS, PENALTIES and CLAIMS

Article 35: Any voter who purposely casts his ballot several times or any person who has no voting card but is authorized at his own request to vote anyway shall be fined from 1,000 to 20,000 piasters and imprisoned from one month to a year.

Article 36: Any candidate or representative who makes use of campaign means exceeding the amount, modes and time limits prescribed by the Election Campaign Committee shall be fined from 10,000 to 100,000 piasters.

In the event of acquittal or exoneration, the concerned court shall immediately proceed to the examination of damages, if any, to the accused candidate.

Article 37: Any candidate who, directly by himself or indirectly by third person, bribes voters with money or other material things will be fined from 30,000 to 300,000 piasters and sentenced to imprisonment from six months to three years.

Article 38: Any person who threatens or beats other persons, or threatens them with loss of employment, bodily harm or harm to their family and property with a view to preventing them from running for election, going to the polls, voting for a candidate of their choice, or forcing them not to vote for a certain candidate, will be fined from 100,000 to 500,000 piasters and imprisoned from one to five years.

Article 39: Any person who, directly or indirectly, bribes or attempts to bribe electors of a village or members of any other group by promising money, material things or any benefit to that village or group, will be fined from 100,000 to 500,000 piasters and imprisoned from two to five years.

Article 40: The carrying of weapons into polling booths is strictly forbidden except in unusual circumstances where it is necessary to maintain security, discipline and guarantee the electors' right to vote freely. Violation of this provision is subject to a fine ranging from 10,000 to 100,000 piasters and imprisonment from fifteen days to three months.

Article 41: Whoever willfully violates or conspires to violate by any means at any time or place the secrecy or honesty of the voting or disrupts the operation of polling booths shall be fined from 100,000 to 500,000 piasters and imprisoned for six months to three years.

Article 42: Any person whose duty consists of receiving, counting or controlling ballots or examining documents related to the elections who manipulates or alters ballots or announces a name different from that appearing on the ballot with a view to committing fraud, shall be fined from 100,000 to 500,000 piasters and imprisoned from two to five years.

Article 43: Any person who destroys, removes or attempts to destroy or remove ballots, ballot boxes or boxes containing uncounted ballots with a view to affecting the results of the election or causing it to be annulled, shall be imprisoned from two to five years.

Article 44: Any person who threatens or harms personnel in charge of polling booths with a view to preventing them from carrying out their duties, will be fined from 10,000 to 100,000 piasters and imprisoned from two months to two years.

Article 45: In all cases provided by Articles 35 to 44 above the penalties will be doubled if the person accused ^{is an} employee charged with a government position entitled to compensation.

Article 46: Any person who engages in acts or sabotage designed to disrupt the elections will be imprisoned at hard labor from five to twenty years.

Article 47: Any person who is convicted by a court under the provisions of Articles 41, 42 and 43 above will be deprived of his rights as a citizen from two to five years, at the point of view of misdemeanors.

Article 48: Complaints with respect to violations of this law must be filed at a local Court of the First Instance or a local Justice of the Peace with Extended Powers on September 4, 1967, at the earliest and September 6, 1967, at the latest.

The Court of the First Instance or the Justice of the Peace with Extended Powers must rule on complaints by September 13, 1967, at the latest.

The time limit for filing an appeal is three days counting from the date of the sentence.

The Court of Appeal must render its decision by September 23, 1967, at the latest.

The Supreme Court of Appeal must make its ruling by Sept. 28, 1967, at the latest.

Article 49: All court minutes, records and records of sentence related to this election are exempted from stamp and registration fees.

CHAPTER SEVEN

VALIDATION AND ANNOUNCEMENT OF RESULTS

Article 50: The National Assembly controls the legality of the elections and announces the results.

Article 51: Complaints with regard to voting must be filed at the Office of the National Assembly no later than September 9, 1967. Upon receiving a complaint the Office of the National Assembly will issue a receipt.

Article 52: The Office of the National Assembly must transmit the above-mentioned complaints to the Central Election Council on September 11, 1967.

The Central Election Council must examine the above-mentioned complaints and send its report to the Office of the National Assembly no later than September 25, 1967.

The National Assembly shall meet on October 2, 1967, at the latest, to take a final vote on the validity and official results of the election.

Throughout the process of reviewing complaints, lists against whom complaints have been filed have the right to be notified of the documents in question and have the right to plead their case.

Article 53: If there has been any irregularity at one or more polling stations and if the total number of registered voters at these stations exceeds the difference in number of votes received nationwide by the two leading lists, from those polling stations where the voting has been recognized as regular, the Assembly will declare as null and void votes cast at these stations.

Article 54: In the circumstances described in Article 53, the Special Commissariat for Administration will organize within two weeks a new election in the localities concerned using existing rolls of voters and the same lists of candidates.

Article 55: In the above-mentioned case, the National Assembly will control the legality and announce the results of the elections according to the provisions of Article 51 and following articles.

Article 56: The National Assembly shall proclaim the annulment of the entire election if it finds that irregularities confirmed by the Central Election Council or by a definitive ruling of a court could open to question the honesty of the voting and affect the general results of the election.

Article 57: In the circumstances described in Article 56, a law shall decide the date and procedures for another election.

Article 58: Results of the election must be published in the Official Journal of the Republic of Viet Nam.

Article 59: Provisions of existing laws which are contrary to this law will be annulled. This law will be published in the official journal of the Republic of Vietnam.

Saigon, 15 June 1967

Signed: Lt. Gen. NGUYEN VAN THIEU

Republic of Vietnam

Law No. 002/67
of 15 June 1967

CHAPTER ONE

ELECTION DAY

Article 1. Based on the Constitution of the Republic of Vietnam promulgated on April 1, 1967, this law sets forth the procedures governing the elections for Senators.

Article 2. (1) The election for Senators will take place on September 3, 1967.

(2) If in any locality elections cannot be held for reasons beyond their control, mayors or province chiefs of that locality are authorized to postpone the elections until the next most favorable day after informing the administrative agency concerned and after having obtained the approval of the local election council referred to in Article 9.

Article 3. The Upper House has sixty members elected by universal suffrage. Election is by list voting and on a basis of plurality.

CHAPTER TWO

ELECTORS

Article 4. (1) Electors for Senators are those persons of Vietnamese nationality who, irrespective of sex, were 18 years of age as of December 31, 1966, and who are inscribed on the electors' list and holders of regular electors' cards, except those deprived of the rights of citizenship.

(2) Each citizen will be inscribed on only one electors' list.

Article 5. (1) In Saigon capital, the list of electors of every Quarter will be set and posted by the District Chief for the first time July 10, 1967, at the District Office, the Chief of Quarter's Office, and at any place considered necessary by the Mayor of Saigon.

(2) In provinces the list of electors of each village will be set by the Village Administrative Committee and will be posted on the above-mentioned day at the village and hamlet office.

(3) In municipalities the list of electors of every quarter or village will be set by the Chief of the municipality and posted on the above-mentioned day at the Quarter, Sector, village or hamlet office.

(4) For military men and their families residing in military camps, the list of electors will be set by the commanders and transmitted to Mayors and District Chiefs for counter-signature before posting.

(5) Moreover, a copy of the electors' list in the village, sector and quarter will be posted at the administrative office of the capital, provinces, municipalities and districts.

(6) Electors who have changed their residence and wish to vote in their new area of residence should make declaration to local authorities (village, sector, quarter and district) according to the procedures applied in the declaration of family lists, not later than June 30, 1967.

Article 6. (1) Civil servants and military men on missions, reassignment, or unable to return to places of residence where their names are registered on the electors' list, may cast their votes at their actual location on election day without having to previously register their names on the electoral list.

(2) Besides their voting cards, civil servants and military men must show in addition a certificate related to the special circumstances described above and duly delivered by responsible higher authorities.

(3) In this case, the Chairman of the Committee in charge of the polling station must draw up an additional list which will be transmitted to the local election council referred to in Article 9.

Article 7. (1) Citizens who fulfill all the conditions for voting but whose names do not appear on the list of voters or appear incorrectly, have the right to complain.

(2) The complaints must be lodged at the quarter, village or sector by July 25, 1967, at the latest. The agencies which receive the complaints will deliver a receipt to the interested persons and send through administrative channels the complaints, together with their opinion to the capital, province or town office.

(3) At the end of the period for lodging complaints, electors' lists and complaints, if any, will be dispatched by mayors and province chiefs to the Council stipulated in Article 9 by July 30, 1967, at the latest, for final decision.

(4) The lists of voters must be decided by the Council and sent back to the interested administrative authorities by August 4, 1967, at the latest.

(5) The administrative authorities will post the lists of voters for the second time at the places stipulated in Article 5 by August 14, 1967, at the latest.

Article 8. The procedures for making and issuance of voters' cards will be decided by the administrative agency concerned.

Article 9. (1) In the Saigon capital, each province and each municipality, a local election council will be established, with the following composition:

(2) The chairman is the presiding judge of the Court of 1st Instance, the presiding judge of the local Conciliation Court with Extended Jurisdiction, or the presiding judge of the local Conciliation Court, or if there is no Court in this locality, a Magistrate nominated by the Justice Ministry.

(3) Three representatives of Municipal and Provincial Councils who are not candidates for the Upper House, chosen by lot. In localities where there are no Municipal or Provincial Councils, three Village Councillors or local notables will be chosen by lot to serve as members.

(4) Two voters' representatives chosen by lots from a list of twenty notables nominated by Municipal or Provincial Council and who are not candidates, will serve as members.

(5) One representative of the City, town or province administrative office will serve as reporter and will have the right to vote.

CHAPTER THREE

CANDIDATES

Article 10. Citizens meeting the following conditions will have the right to run for the Upper House:

- (1) Candidates must possess Vietnamese nationality by birth, or Vietnamese nationality during at least seven years, or Vietnamese nationality recovered for at least five years on the day the election is held.
- (2) Candidates must be 30 years old on election day.
- (3) Candidates must enjoy full rights of citizenship.
- (4) Candidates must have complied with military draft regulations.
- (5) Candidates must have had permanent residence in Viet Nam for at least three consecutive years immediately prior to election day. Time spent abroad on official Mission or in political exile will be considered as time spent in Viet Nam.
- (6) Candidates must not fall within the categories prescribed in Article 11.

Article 11. The following persons will not be allowed to be candidates:

- (1) Those sentenced for criminal offenses;
- (2) Those sentenced for light offenses such as theft, swindling, breach of trust, forgery, violation of good morals, bribery, influence peddling and embezzlement.
- (3) Those sentenced to more than three months imprisonment for light offenses, except for those committed by carelessness and negligence. However, those guilty of deserting the scene of a traffic accident will not be allowed to run.
- (4) Those who have been deprived of civic rights or the right to run by Court sentences according to laws now in force.
- (5) Those under legal guardianship or struck by mental diseases.

(6) Persons who have gone bankrupt and are not yet rehabilitated.

(7) Persons who have not complied with orders to serve in the Armed Forces.

(8) Civil servants, military men, government officials in all branches and at all levels, who have been suspended, dismissed or resigned for disciplinary reasons.

(9) Those who have directly or indirectly worked for communism and pro-communist neutralism or worked in the interests of communism.

The provisions of paragraphs 1, 2, 3, 4 and 8 cited above will not apply to those who have had their status restored according to provisions stipulated in Decree-Law 4/63 of December 24, 1963, or who have been granted amnesty by Decree-Law 083-SL/CT of January 29, 1964, and subsequent texts.

Those who before April 1, 1967, have been sentenced for criminal or light offenses of political character or for political reasons, may appeal by June 22, 1967, at the latest, for a Council's decision that the sentence passed upon them is one which would not prevent them from running. This Council will be presided by the President of the Supreme Court of Appeals, assisted by two Assistant Judges of the same Court serving as members and will have to make a decision within two weeks following the date of appeal.

Article 12. (1) Civil servants and military personnel wishing to be candidates must request leave without pay from the day they have completed their application for candidacy through election day.

(2) This article does not apply to persons holding popularly elected positions.

Article 13. (1) Applications for candidacy must be made in the form of a list including the ten candidates and alternates, if any, must be filed in duplicate, and must include name, aliases, if any, date and place of birth, occupation, present residence and certified signature of each candidate and alternate.

(2) Candidates can have their names on only one list.

(3) Candidates must have an official address in Saigon in order to keep up correspondence with the agency in charge of organizing the election.

Article 14. Applications of candidates will be submitted to the Office of the Special Commissioner for Administration or of the Minister of Interior from June 20, 1967, through June 30, 1967 and must be filed by one of the candidates on the list. In addition, the following documents of each candidate must be submitted:

(1) A birth certificate or a document replacing it.

(2) A #2 police record not older than three months.

(3) A certificate that the candidate has lived in Viet Nam for at least three years.

(4) A certificate that the candidate has complied with military draft regulations.

(5) Symbols of the list and two 4 by 4 photographs of each candidate.

(6) Receipt of Deposit for electoral campaign expenses prescribed in Article 24.

(7) A list of representatives to be assigned to the Central Electoral Campaign Committee prescribed in Article 20.

(8) A certificate attesting to Vietnamese naturalization or recovery of Vietnamese citizenship, if the candidate falls within the category prescribed by paragraph 1 in Article 10.

(9) Written permission to take leave without pay if the candidate is a civil servant or a military man. The office of the administrative agency concerned must immediately issue a receipt to persons making applications for candidacy.

Article 15. (1) The lists of candidates will be arranged according to the sequence in which they file following hour, day, and month.

(2) The above-mentioned lists will be posted for the first time at the office of the Central Election Council and at Saigon City Hall on July 1, 1967. In other municipalities, provinces, districts and villages, lists will be posted by July 3, 1967, at the latest.

Article 16. Electors and candidates may file complaints with regard to candidates' qualifications to the Central Election Council stipulated in Article 18 from July 4, 1967 through July 7, 1967.

Article 17. (1) The Central Election Council referred to in Article 18 is charged with the task of studying the dossiers of candidates to decide whether their names should be registered on the list of candidates. This Council must conduct its review from July 8, 1967 to July 20, 1967.

(2) During the process of reviewing complaints, lists against whom complaints have been filed have the right to be informed of the evidence and to defend their case.

(3) In case one or several candidates on a list are eliminated, the Council will decide whether to add the names of alternates, if there are any, to the list. However, if a candidate is rejected for being within the categories prescribed by paragraph 9 of Article 11, no substitute will be accepted and none of the candidates on the list will be allowed to run in the election.

(4) The Council must invite all candidates to attend a meeting held on July 21, 1967, at the latest to officially inform them of the registration or elimination of their names.

Article 18. In Saigon, a Central Election Council will be established with the following composition:

(1) The Chairman of the Council is the presiding judge of the Supreme Court of Appeal.

(2) The Chairman of the State Council or a designated Administrative Judge will serve as member.

(3) The Dean of the Lawyers Corps or a lawyer representing him will serve as a member.

(4) A National Assembly deputy, chosen by the National Assembly from among those deputies who are not candidates, will serve as a member.

(5) A representative of the Special Commissariat for Administration or of the Ministry of Interior will serve as the Council's reporter and will have the right to vote.

Article 19. (1) Lists of candidates will be posted a second time at the office of the Central Election Council and at Saigon City Hall on July 22, 1967. In other municipalities, provinces, districts, and villages, they must be posted no later than July 26, 1967.

(2) A record must be kept of this second posting.

Article 20. (1) A Central Election Campaign Committee will be established for the whole country composed of a principal representative and a substitute for each list of candidates.

(2) In the Saigon capital, each province, and each municipality a local election campaign committee will be established, and its composition will be the same as above.

(3) The name and address of each representative assigned to the Central Election Campaign Committee must be enclosed with the dossier of the candidates upon filing the application for candidacy.

(4) The representative of each list of candidates assigned to local election campaign committees will be nominated by the candidates' representatives on the Central Election Campaign Committee and their names will be reported to local authorities no later than July 21, 1967. Lists may change representatives throughout the campaign period.

Article 21. (1) The head of the Central Election Campaign Committee and the heads of local election campaign committees will be respectively elected by lists' representatives within each committee.

(2) Heads of the committees only have the right to call meetings and conduct debates within their committee. In case of a tie vote resulting from the difference of opinions between the representatives, the vote of the head of the committee is deciding.

Article 22. (1) The Central Election Campaign Committee will be convened by the administrative agency concerned for the first time on July 22, 1967.

(2) Local election campaign committees will be convened by mayors or province chiefs the first time not later than July 26, 1967.

Article 23. All candidates will receive equal facilities in the electoral campaign.

The tasks of the Central Electoral Campaign Committee include the following:

(1) To fix the number, the size and the color of posters and leaflets. Each list will have the maximum of two kinds of posters not larger than 65 cm by 100 cm and two kinds of leaflets not larger than 21 cm by 32 cm.

(2) To determine procedures governing press activities for all lists.

(3) To decide a schedule of talks between voters and candidates or their representatives.

(4) To fix modes of use of mobile broadcasting units, radio stations, and television in those places where these means of propaganda exist. Equal time must be reserved for all candidates for use of these facilities.

(5) To fix the date for putting up posters, distributing leaflets, and reporting these activities to mayors and province chiefs.

(6) To prescribe the printing, transport and distribution of posters and leaflets.

(7) To fix the places for putting up posters. Leaflets may be distributed to the homes of electors.

Nobody is allowed to make use of campaign means outside the number and modes fixed by this article. All campaign activities will be conducted in the Vietnamese language.

Article 24. (1) Expenses related to the organization of the elections will be borne by the national budget.

(2) Concerning campaign expenditures, including the cost of candidates' observers, the national budget will cover a maximum expense of one piaster per elector for the whole country and for each list of candidates.

(3) If there are more than 18 lists, the National Budget will not expend more than 18 piasters per elector for the total number of lists.

(4) If the Central Election Campaign Committee unanimously deems a larger amount necessary, the national budget will still only provide the above-mentioned maximum sum, and lists must cover the extra expenditures by their own means.

(5) Each list of candidates must deposit in the Treasury a sum of one hundred and eighty thousand piasters (VN\$180,000) to cover campaign costs.

(6) If a list of candidates withdraws after material for the electoral campaign has been printed, or if the list fails to receive more than three percent of the total number of valid votes, the above-mentioned deposit will not be returned.

(7) In addition, the list of candidates concerned must also reimburse the national treasury the difference between the deposit and the cost of its electoral campaign if the cost exceeds one hundred and eighty thousand piasters. In this case, candidates on the list concerned will reimburse the above-mentioned sum, each one paying an equal amount.

(8) An application for candidacy can only be withdrawn when all candidates on the list have signed the withdrawal request.

Article 25. (1) Symbols of photographs of each list must be submitted to the Central Election Campaign Committee no later than one day after the Committee has convened the first time, for immediate transmittal to the concerned administrative agency for printing of posters, leaflets and ballots.

(2) Texts of posters and leaflets must be submitted to the Central Election Campaign Committee within the time limits set by the Committee.

(3) Any list which wishes to change its symbols or photographs must submit the new ones to the Committee within the above-mentioned time limit.

(4) Candidates are free to choose their own symbols but queer, international and religious symbols are forbidden. Symbols of political groups can be used except in cases where they are contested by the Central Executive Committee of the group concerned.

(5) Lists may not choose symbols which are similar to each other. Symbols must be approved by the Central Election Campaign Committee.

Article 26. (1) The election campaign will officially begin August 3, 1967, and last until noon September 2, 1967.

(2) Any candidate noting a violation of the provisions of Article 23 or of this article has the right to request the Campaign Committee to intervene with the authorities to take appropriate measures to immediately put an end to any violation.

CHAPTER FIVE

VOTING PROCEDURES AND COUNTING OF BALLOTS

Article 27. (1) Senators will be elected on a list basis in a single election by universal suffrage, direct and secret ballot.

(2) Each list is composed of ten candidates.

(3) The six lists which receive the most votes will be considered elected.

(4) If several lists receive an equal number of votes, the list with the highest aggregate age will be declared elected.

Article 28. (1) The printing of ballots will be undertaken by the responsible administrative agency. They will be printed in black and white and bound in equal packs of 100, with numbers in order stamped on the stub of each ballot (according to the attached model).

(2) At the front end of the ballot there will be printed clearly the slogan, if any, and the symbol of the list to help electors to distinguish one list from another.

(3) The full names of candidates may be printed 1 cm high and 3 cm wide (rectangular form). The photograph of each candidate will be printed within a square of 5 cm side, after the candidate's name and on the right of the ballot. The common symbol of the list will be printed on the right upper square corner 5 x 5 cm.

Article 29. (1) The location of polling stations will be decided by mayors and province chiefs and declared publicly by September 1, 1967, at the latest.

(2) A committee composed of a chairman, a deputy chairman and an even number of members (at least two) will be in charge of each polling station. The chairman and deputy chairman will be appointed by the mayors and province chiefs and will be chosen from among these people known for their seriousness and knowledge of electoral laws. The members are chosen by the Chairman from voters present at the polling station on election day.

(3) Each list has the right to designate an observer in the polling station. The latter must have a certificate issued by the candidates, or by the official representative of the list, and duly certified by authorities.

(4) The committee chairman is entrusted with the task of supervising the voting so that it will proceed in conformity with the electoral law. He is responsible for keeping order at the polling station.

(5) The chairman is obliged to make a report immediately in the event of fraud or if a complaint is made by the candidates' representatives.

(6) The deputy chairman assists the chairman in the above duties and will supervise the distribution of ballots.

(7) The voting begins at 0700 and ends at 1700 the same day.

Article 30. (1) Voters have to cast their ballots personally at the polling stations. They cannot vote by mail or by proxy.

(2) When entering the polling booth, the voter is forbidden to carry weapons. He must show his voting card together with his identity card before receiving an envelope and ballots.

(3) The person who distributes the ballots must give voters one for each list of candidates and alternate the sequence in which they are given to the voter.

(4) The voter must go alone into a covered booth. If he wishes to vote for a certain list, he will choose the ballot of this list and put it in an envelope.

(5) The voter selects up to six ballots from among those given to him. He cannot add, delete, or change any names. He cannot choose names of candidates from different lists.

(6) Unused ballots must be torn apart and dropped in a container placed at the polling booth.

(7) Upon leaving the polling booth, the voter will take with him the envelope containing the ballot(s), hold it high to show there is only one envelope, then drop it in the ballot box.

(8) Physically handicapped voters may be allowed by the committee chairman to select a voter to help him. The committee chairman has full authority to decide on these cases.

(9) After the voter has cast his ballot(s), a member of the committee in charge of the polling station will stamp the voter's voting card and cut the card at a corner. The corners cut from voting cards must be preserved for further checking against the number of voters who have voted.

Article 31. (1) The ballot box has a small slot for the passage of the ballot. When the voting begins, the committee chairman opens the ballot box and shows it to the public so the latter can see that it is empty.

(2) Then the ballot box is closed by two different locks whose keys are kept one by the committee chairman and the other by the oldest member of the committee.

(3) If, when the voting is over, a key is missing, the ballot box must be opened by any means and the fact noted in the report.

Article 32. (1) If there are any signs indicating that there may be serious disturbances or sabotage during the counting of votes, mayors and province chiefs may authorize the committee in charge of the polling station to bring ballot boxes to a more secure place to count the ballots.

(2) In such cases, the following measures must be strictly applied:

a. Voters and candidates' representatives must be informed.

b. Before moving the ballot boxes, the committee chairman must seal all ballot boxes, slots in ballot boxes, and two locks as well as necessary documents.

c. From the start of the move until the counting of the votes, candidates' representatives and all committee members must be present. This fact will be entered in the report.

Article 33. When the voting is over, votes will be counted in the following manner:

(1) The committee in charge of the polling stations will appoint from among the voters present who can read and write a number who will count ballots. They will be divided into groups of four persons sitting at separate desks.

(2) The committee chairman opens the ballot boxes and has the envelopes counted.

(3) After the envelopes are counted, the committee chairman must have the corners of voting cards counted. If the number of envelopes exceeds or is less than the number of voters who have voted, it must be noted in the report. The number of voters who have voted is the number of corners cut from the voters' cards.

(4) The committee chairman puts some ballots on each desk for counting. At each desk, the first counter opens the envelope and hands over the ballot to the second counter who reads aloud the names printed on the ballot. The ballot is then handed over to two other vote counters who check it separately and note it on the tally other vote counters who check it separately and note it on the tally

sheet. When counting, the first and second counters are not allowed to hold anything in their hands which might make the ballots irregular.

Article 34. Ballots will be considered invalid in the following cases:

- (1) If envelopes contain more than six ballots. However, if there be more than one ballot bearing names of the same list, the ballot will be considered valid and count as one vote.
- (2) If the envelope is different from those distributed to voters.
- (3) If envelopes are empty or contain something other than the ballots.
- (4) If envelopes or ballots contain additional words or symbols.
- (5) If the ballots are not inside the envelope.
- (6) If ballots show additional names or the names of candidates have been changed or their order modified, or if ballots are torn in two parts.

The committee chairman and one member of the committee must sign on the irregular envelope of ballot which will than be enclosed with the committee report stating the cause of the irregularity.

If the irregular envelopes and ballots are not enclosed with the report the election will be annulled only in the case that the irregular ballots could modify the results of the election.

Article 35. (1) Immediately after the counting of votes, the committee in charge of the polling station will prepare a report in quadruplicate.

(2) At polling stations in the provinces, the committee chairman will post one copy of the report in his office, keep one copy for himself, and forward two copies to the main polling station at the district town together with the ballots and envelopes described in Article 34, if any, for a summing up of the results in the district. The committee

chairman of the main polling station will add up the number of votes received by each list and prepare a report in quadruplicate for all polling stations within the district, and then post the temporary results at the district administrative office.

(3) Immediately after, the above-mentioned report will be sent to the polling station of the province capital. The committee chairman of this polling station will add up the total number of votes for each list within the province, write a report, and post the temporary results at the province headquarters.

(4) In Saigon, Hue, Da Nang, Cam Ranh, Da Lat and Vung Tau, the temporary results from various polling stations will be transmitted to the main polling station located at the municipal administrative office.

Article 36. (1) Temporary results of the elections in the provinces and municipalities will be transmitted by the most rapid means available to the Office of the Central Election Council which will announce the temporary results as it receives them.

Article 37. (1) By September 13, 1967, at the latest, reports prepared by the provinces and municipalities and the enclosed invalid ballots and envelopes must be sent to the Central Election Council referred to in Article 18.

(2) The Council will review all invalid ballots or contested ballots, check and officially announce the results of the election on September 13, 1967. This Council will then forward the report and all documents to the responsible administrative agency for transmittal to the Upper House which will use them as documents of proof in future validations of Senators.

Article 38. (1) If the Central Election Council finds that irregularities have been sufficiently serious to effect the honesty and results of the election, then it will declare the entire election invalid.

(2) In this case, a law will set the date and procedures for another election.

Article 39. Election results must be published in the Official Journal of the Republic of Viet Nam.

CHAPTER SIX

COMPLAINTS AND PENALTIES

Article 40. (1) After election day, voters and candidates have the right to complain about election irregularities.

(2) Complaints citing reasons therefor must be filed personally or by registered mail at the office of the Central Election Council no later than September 8, 1967.

(3) Complaints received after the above date will not be examined. When it receives a complaint the Central Election Council must stamp the date on the complaint and confirm receipt to the sender.

(4) Complaints and enclosed documents, if any, will be submitted to the Office of the Upper House which will use them in its consideration of validation of Senators.

Article 41. Violations of the free and honest nature of the election of Senators will be punished according to Article 35 through 47 of the Presidential Election Law.

Article 42. (1) Complaints with respect to violations of this law must be filed at a local Conciliation Court or a local Conciliation Court with Extended Jurisdiction within three days after election day.

(2) The concerned court can examine and reach a verdict on complaints one day after election day at the earliest and ten days after election day at the latest.

(3) Appeals can be made during a period of three days after the verdict is issued.

(4) The Court of Appeal must review a case within ten days from the date of appeal.

(5) Further appeal can be made within three days counting from the day of the Court's ruling.

(6) The Supreme Court of Appeal must review the case within ten days from the date of the Court of Appeal's decision,

Article 43. (1) If any candidate on any winning list is sentenced under provisions of Article 36, 37, 38, 39 and 43 of the law governing the election of the first President and Vice-President, the Court can declare the election of this person invalid. In deciding on the validation of Senators, the Upper House will take into account definitive court rulings.

(2) In the above case, the vacant Upper House seat will be filled at the next regular election of one-half of the Upper House, in accordance with Article 35, paragraph 2, of the Constitution.

(3) While awaiting a definitive court ruling, accused candidates who have been elected have the right to participate in Upper House affairs.

Article 44. (1) All court records and records of sentence related to this election are exempted from stamp and registration fees.

(2) This law will be published in the Official Journal of the Republic of Viet Nam.

Saigon, 15 June 1967

Signed: Lt. Gen. Nguyen Van Thieu

PRIME MINISTER'S ELECTION SEMINAR ADDRESS . . .

Prime Minister Air Vice Marshall Nguyen Cao Ky opened a four day seminar on the organization of the presidential and senatorial elections on 28 June at the Dien Hong Conference Hall. This free translation of his address on that occasion stresses the need for honest and legal elections and notes that through the achievement of democracy the nation attains greater international stature.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

As I have said at the Armed Forces Day commemorative ceremony last June 19 in this very Conference Hall, during the past two years we have stepped from a troubled period into period of stability and from an unsteady political framework into solid democratic structures.

The most important goal of the War Cabinet, after two stable years, is to build and achieve Democracy. Indeed, only by realizing Democracy can we settle at its very root the anti-Communist war, obtain total victory, and ensure a decent life for the poor.

That is why the War Cabinet has regarded as a major task the establishment of national institutions through the forthcoming Presidential and Senatorial elections.

In that spirit, I have ordered the convening of this Seminar on the organization of the elections for these national institutions today.

In the implementation of the Constitution, the election of the Chief of State and part of the first legislative branch of the Second Republic is of an extremely important nature bearing a decisive character on the fate of the nation in the months to come, because it marks a new phase heading for a new direction: the transfer of the power from the present government to a constitutional government elected by the people.

With the above-mentioned popularly elected structures, in the field of domestic affairs, our army and people will consolidate our internal strength to achieve Democracy, and in the field of foreign relations, we will have complete authority and more prestige on the international stage.

In such an important scope, the responsibility of the local administrative authorities is very heavy indeed: you have to ensure the success of the elections. By success, I mean the active participation of the voters, the maintenance of security before, during and after the elections, and mostly the insurance of the fairness and impartiality of the elections.

During the four-day seminar, representatives from the Security and Information Ministries and the Special Commission for Administration will brief you on the procedures and techniques of the elections' organization, as well as security and information plans for the elections. The participants will examine every aspect of the organization of the elections, exchange constructive ideas, and discuss among them to find the necessary measures to ensure success for the elections.

I would like to draw your attention on the following points:

First, it is necessary to campaign among the people and urge them to actively participate in the elections. For this purpose there must be wide dissemination among the masses on the important character of the elections vis-a-vis the nation's destiny, calling attention to the fact that there must be a Constitutional government elected by the entire people.

Second, the elections must be carried out perfectly. Based on the experience gained in the Constituent Assembly and the Village Council elections, the provincial authorities must work out adequate and efficient security plans.

The third point I want to stress is that you have to respect the free, honest and legal nature of the elections, by strictly respecting the free choice of the voters, and correctly implementing the election regulations so as to ensure complete impartiality and equitability towards the candidates.

I hope that you will correctly carry out the points I have just mentioned, and discuss thoroughly all laws and circulars concerning the organization of the elections. I am sure that with the help of the central governmental agencies, and with the determination and goodwill of all the local authorities, the forthcoming elections will be successful.

With this confidence in mind, I declare the Seminar open, and wish all of you great success.

SUPPLEMENTAL INSTRUCTIONS FOR CONDUCT OF THE PRESIDENTIAL,
VICE-PRESIDENTIAL, AND UPPER HOUSE ELECTIONS, 3 SEPTEMBER 1967

Republic of Viet Nam
Chairman/Central Executive Committee
No. 91-TT/HP/PC

Saigon 17 June 1967

CIRCULAR

Chairman/Central Executive Committee

- to: - Corps Commanders concurrently Government
Delegates
- Prefect
- Province chiefs
- Mayors

- Co-addressees: - Vice Chairman
- Commissioners General
- Commissioners
- Deputy Commissioners
- Special Commissioners

Subj: Election of the President, Vice-President
and Upper House

Ref : Laws No. 001/67 and No. 002/67 signed on
15 June 1967

With a view to establishing national institutions as provided
in the constitution two laws were promulgated on 15 June 1967:

- Law No. 001-67 fixing the procedure for election of the
President and Vice-President
- Law No. 002/67 fixing the procedure for election of the
Upper House.

The two elections described above will be held on Sunday 3
September 1967 throughout the country.

The selection of the Chief of State and a part of the first
legislative body of the 2nd Republic has a determining

character that bears upon the future of the nation.

Consequently, Prefecture, Provinces and Cities as well as all responsible agencies at the Central and local levels, are asked to do their utmost to assure a democratic election, that is, the election must be free, honest and legal.

The Armed Forces of the V.N. Republic and security agencies will actively do their part so that the election can be conducted in order and safety. Other agencies, as far as their duties are concerned, will lend support to the Prefecture, Province, City or its personnel in case of need, to enable the latter to organize the election successfully.

Specifically, the Prefecture, Provinces and Cities should pay heed to the following supplemental instructions relative to election procedures.

1. Election day

The local authorities should carefully select the sites for voting and strengthen security measures, so that the election can be held on the day prescribed in all the places of the localities. The postponement of the election day, although authorized by law when due to circumstances beyond control, should be avoided to the maximum.

In addition, the local election committee established in accordance with the election law must stay permanently with all its members, in Province Capitals or Cities, particularly on the 2nd on the 3rd of September 1967, so that they can be consulted on the spot should important events occur affecting the election process.

2. Double ballot-box room

Throughout the country, the voting rooms for the President, Vice-President and senators are organized with the double ballot-box room.

In each double box room there will be two ballot-boxes: one to contain the ballots of the tickets for President and Vice-President and one to contain the ballot of the tickets for senators.

To facilitate the distinction, on the top of each box will be painted a line of words: "Election of President, and Vice-President" or election of "Upper House".

3. Candidates' representatives

To insure the impartiality of the Government, all servicemen, civil-servants or cadres who accept to serve as representatives of the candidates in the election campaign are required to ask for leave without pay 2 months prior to election day.

4. How to request the authorities to intercede in case of violations of the election campaign procedures

In accordance with electoral law, the candidates or the representative of the ticket may request the Electoral Campaign Committee to take steps with the authorities to apply appropriate measures to put an end to any violations if they are found in the election campaign procedures.

Due to the important nature of this matter and to ascertain that the government is impartial, the administrative authorities will take action only upon request of the Electoral Campaign Committee that is considered as a responsible collective agency, and as a result the request made by the candidates or their representative is not yet valid.

5. Movement of ballot-box

As defined by electoral law, the following provisions should be strictly applied regarding the subject matter:

- If there are several signs that prove that the poll might be sabotaged heavily during the Vote count;
- All slots and the lock of the ballot-box as well as the relevant necessary documents must be sealed up before the move.

All provinces and municipalities are therefore requested to try their best to safeguard security and select the locations so as to avoid subject move that is complicated and would engender complaints.

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I earnestly wish that all provinces and responsible agencies will eagerly contribute to success in the organization of the national institutions.

As regards the provisions in the electoral law of the Upper House, they specially concern the "related administrative agency" at the central level, i.e. the Commission General for Revolutionary Development (S.C.A.)

S/s Air Vice-Marshal
Premier Nguyen Cao Ky

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY PRESIDENTIAL SLATES

LIST NUMBER	BALLOT SYMBOL	PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATE (date and place of birth, profession)	VICE PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATE (date and place of birth, profession)	
				11.
				12.
1.	Plowing Buffalo	PHAN KHAC SUU, 1905, Vinh Long, agricultural engineer	PHAN QUANG DAN, 1918 Nghe An, doctor.	13.
2.	Rice Flower	HA THUC KY, 1919, Thua Thien, teacher	NGUYEN VAN DINH, 1909, Long An, teacher	14.
3.	Home of the People	HOANG CO BINH, 1909, Ha Dong, doctor	LIEU QUANG KHINH, 1892, Can Tho, property owner	15.
4.	Moving Hands	LY DAI NGUYEN, 1930 Bac Ninh, writer	VU DINH MANH, 1914, Phan Thiet, chairman of Southern VN Veterans Force	16.
5.	The will of the People is the will of God	LUU QUANG HONG, 1905, Da Nang, newspaper reporter	NGUYEN MANH HAI, 1924 Ha Dong, newspaper reporter	17.
6.	White Pigeon	TRUONG DINH DZU, 1917 Binh Dinh, lawyer Saigon Court of Appeals	TRAN VAN CHIEU, 1919, Bien Hoa, merchant	18.
7.	Farmer Sowing Rice Seed	TRAN VAN HUONG, 1903, Vinh-Long former teacher	MAI THO TRUYEN, 1905, Ben Tre, former principal finance and administrative inspector	
8.	Incense	PHAM HUY CO, 1918, Phu Ly, doctor	LY QUOC SINH, 1922, Ha Nam, lawyer	
9.	Fatherland	TRAN VAN LY, 1901, Quang Tri former governor of Central Vietnam	HUYNH CONG DUONG, 1903, Dinh Tuong, notable.	
10.	Rising Sun	NGUYEN DINH LUYEN, 1902, Nam Dinh, doctor	TRAN VAN THOAN, 1908, Bien Hoa, assistant prosecutor, Supreme Court of Appeals.	

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| 11. | White Star | NGUYEN VAN HIEP, 1905,
Binh Duong, former
Minister of Interior,
notable. | NGUYEN THE TRUYEN, 1898,
Nam Dinh, chemical engineer,
PHD in physics, notable. |
| 12. | Spring Flower | DUONG VAN MINH, 1916,
My Tho, former ARVN
4-star general | TRAN NGOC LIEN, 1923,
Vinh Long, lawyer, Saigon
Court of Appeals |
| 13. | Emanicipation | TRAN THUONG NHON, 1931
Thua Thien, teacher | NGUYEN VAN HUNG, 1920,
Cho Lon, politician |
| 14. | Map of Vietnam on
VN Flag | NGUYEN CAN THIEU, 1923,
Ninh Thuan, ARVN 3-star
general | NGUYEN CAO KY, 1930,
Son Tay, soldier |
| 15. | Bunched Torches | VU HONG KHANH, 1907,
Vinh Yen, merchant | DUONG TRUNG DONG, 1922
Chau Doc, merchant |
| 16. | No more Bombs | AU TRUONG THANH, 1923,
Saigon, tax advisor | VU VAN HUYEN, 1912,
Ha Nam, lawyer, Saigon
Court of Appeals. |
| 17. | White Star of
Liberation Above
The Earth | HOANG CHU NGOC, 1930,
Nam Dinh, secretary
general, Cao Dai Central
Committee | TRAN VAN XUYEN, 1891,
Go Cong, member Cao Dai
Central Committee |
| 18. | Buffalo | NGUYEN DINH QUAT, 1917,
Ha Tinh, industrialist
and deputy Constituent
Assembly | TRAN CUU CHAN, 1906,
Ba Xuyen, Doctor of Letters,
former Secretary of Education,
former Director of National
Administration |

AN INSPECTION TEAM WITH THE ADMINISTRATIVE ASSISTANT TO THE GOVERNMENT DELEGATE AS CHIEF INSPECTOR IS ESTABLISHED FOR EACH REGION

Republic of Vietnam

Prime Minister's Office

No. 1457-ND/HP/NV

The Chairman of the Central Executive Committee

Considering.....

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Decrees the following:

Article 1 - This is to establish at each CTZ an Inspection Team under direct control of the relevant CTZ Commander, concurrently Government Delegate.

Article 2 - Each Inspection Team consists of :

- 1 Chief Inspector
- 1 Inspector
- 2 Controllers

The Chief Inspector is concurrently assumed by the Administrative Assistant to the relevant CTZ Commander.

Inspectors and controllers will be selected from among those civil servants of categories A and B1 having more seniority of service and experience in administration and finance.

An Inspector is ranked as a Director in charge of a few services only and a Controller as a Chief of Service at the Commission, regarding their allowances in kind and in cash.

Article 3 - Inspectors and Controllers will be designated by CTZ Commanders concurrently Government Delegates through their decisions, but these decisions should be approved by the Prime Minister's Office.

Article 4 - Within the area of each CTZ, the Inspection Team takes charge of :

- Controlling and pushing forward the implementation of various policies adopted by the government, and trying to understand the people's requirements and aspirations;
- Regularly inspecting various public agencies and proposing appropriate measures for improvement;

- Controlling expense and receipt items under the national, provincial, and village budgets, and the non-budgetary account;
- Organizing studies or special missions advantageous to the local administration;
- Investigating every case entrusted by the Government Delegate.

Article 5 - The Chief Inspector will plan a periodic inspection schedule, and communicate it to the Office of the Superintendent General.

The CTZ Commander concurrently Government Delegate will let the above-mentioned Office know every special inspection, if any.

Article 6 - Results of inspections or investigations will be reported to the Government Delegate for decision, or relevant appropriate proposals will be made and submitted to the Prime Minister's Office for consideration, with copies to the Office of the Superintendent General, S.C.A. and commissions concerned.

Article 7 - The Vice Prime Minister, Commissioners General, Commissioners, Deputy Commissioners, Special Commissioners, and CTZ Commanders concurrently Government Delegate, will carry out this Decision as far as their Duties are concerned.

This Decision will be published in the Journal of the Republic of Viet Nam.

Saigon, June 19, 1967
For the Prime Minister,
Commissioner at the Prime Minister's
S/S Truong Thai Ton

NO. 117/HBHP/NSNV/NC
Concurred
Saigon, May 31, 1967
Director General of Budget
& Foreign Aid

s/S Luu Van Tinh

Duplicate
For Director of Cabinet
Deputy Director of Cabinet

S/S Dao Xuan Dung

Republic of Vietnam
S.C.A.
No. 1985/DUHC/KH/2

Saigon, April 25, 1967

TOP URGENT

Special Commissioner
for Administration
to

- The Prefect
- Province Chiefs
- Mayors
- Head of Con Son Administrative Delegation

Co- Addressees: Administrative Assistants to CTZs

Subject: Census of Population

This Commission has realized that census of population in the past has not been clear and standardized. The local and central agencies have usually given different figures on population.

This has resulted from use of different methods of population census, various criteria, different reporting ways, or from changes in security conditions, especially where the R.D. program has been carried out forcefully and a great number of people have been attracted to live in secured communities.

This fact has greatly hindered the realization of projects for social welfare, economy, security, etc., especially the reorganization of administrative structures and the building of democracy (elections).

To correct this state of affairs an interdepartmental meeting was recently held at the Special Commission for Administration to study a population census for 1967.

The conference unanimously agreed on criteria and methods of population census as indicated below:

1. Definitions of areas where census of population will be made

1. Secured Area - This secured area includes Saigon prefecture, various municipalities, villages, hamlets, province capitals, district towns, and other villages and hamlets where elections of village councils, hamlet chiefs and deputy hamlet chiefs may be held during 1967.

2. Semi-secured Area - This semi-secured area is composed of all villages and hamlets where Village Administrative Committees and Hamlet Executive Boards are designated temporarily (village and hamlet elections cannot yet be held due to lack of security condition).

3. Uncontrolled area - This area covers all localities where village and hamlet administration is not yet set up.

II. Procedure governing census of the population:

1. In secured areas - Census of the population will be conducted by local administrative committees.

- In Saigon and in other cities, by Chiefs of quarters and sub-quarters, by street councils working in coordination with Chiefs of inter-families.

- In provinces, by Chairman of Village Administrative Committee and by Hamlet Chiefs.

The following documents will be referred to in conducting a census of the population:

- Family book
- Civil Status certificate
- ID card and relevant information
- Voters' list
- Other information available at anti-communist refugee resettlement centers and returnees' centers.
- Report prepared by workers in charge of the census,
- And any other information deemed helpful to the census.

2. In semi-secured areas - Family book, civil status certificate, ID card, voters' list and report prepared by various teams of workers in the area will be used as reference.

In addition, other information on the population provided by workers in charge of the census can be used.

In areas where entry is impossible, a Committee at District level chaired by the District Chief concerned and composed of representatives of the army, police, regional forces and popular forces will be established. This Committee will work in cooperation with