The Public Administration Bulletin for Vietnam, published by the Public Administration Division, Agency for International Development, Saigon, Vietnam, attempts to report latest developments in the legislative, judicial, executive and autonomous branches of the Government of Vietnam, as well as other items of interest in the broad field of public administration. The Bulletin is published periodically with frequency of issues dependent upon the importance, urgency and volume of materials available. Readers are invited to comment, or to suggest timely materials which will contribute to the strengthening of Vietnamese administration and management at all levels of government.

To receive copies, or to submit contributions, write to the Editor, USAID/ADLD/PA, APO San Francisco 96243. Locally, copies of the Bulletin are available in Room 602, Lien Hoa Building, 275 Pham ngu Lao Street, Saigon, or by telephoning 93083 to 93090, Extension 4092.
# TABLE OF CONTENTS

## I. Special Constitutional Institutions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Institution</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Culture and Education Council</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Law No. 05/69</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Special Court</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Law No. 12/69</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Economic and Social Council</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Law No. 013/69</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ethnic Council</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Law No. 014/69</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National Security Council</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Law No. 015/69</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Judicial Council</td>
<td>28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Law No. 016/69</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Armed Forces Council</td>
<td>32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Law No. 017/69</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## II. Recent GVN Legislation

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Legislation</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>National Education System</td>
<td>36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Decree No. 660-TT/SL</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ministry of Rural Development</td>
<td>37</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Decree No. 691-TT/SL</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Abolishment of Central General Inspection Agency</td>
<td>38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Decree No. 141-SL/Th.T/QTCS</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Directorate General of Youth</td>
<td>39</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Decree No. 146-SL/Th.T/QTCS</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Central Pacification and Development Center
Decree No. 183-SL/BDPT

Functions of Ministry of Labor
Decree No. 185-SL/LD

Revision of Exit Visa Fees
Decree No. 193-SL/TL

Functions of Ministry of Ethnic Development
Decree No. 197-SL/PTST

Interministerial Committee - Civil Service
No. 200-SL/Th.T/PCI

Functions of Ministry of Rural Development
No. 201-SL/FTNT

Committee - Village Financial Resources
Decree 043-NT/ThT/BDPT/TU

Manpower Resources Committee
Arrête 1340-ND/BDPT

Utilization of Personnel
Circular No. 192-TT/Th.T/CV

Personnel Allocation List
Letter No. 4274-Th.t/QTCS

III. Village-Hamlet Election Results 1969

IV. Political Parties and Political Life in Vietnam
    an Address by Professor Nguyen van Bong

V. Organizational Chart - Office of the President
SPECIAL CONSTITUTIONAL INSTITUTIONS

Chapter Six of the Constitution of the Republic of Vietnam, entitled Special Institutions, provides for a Special Court, an Inspectorate (now referred to as the General Censorate) and a number of advisory Councils to be established within a time frame not to exceed two years from the date the first National Assembly takes office.

The law establishing the General Censorate was promulgated in October 1968 and was printed in Public Administration Bulletin No. 47. The last of the Special Institutions to be established, the Armed Forces Council, was promulgated in October 1969, thus fulfilling requirements of the Constitution. Laws establishing these institutions appear on the following pages.
LAW No. 05/69

Considering the Constitution of April 1, 1967,
After debates and vote by the National Assembly,

THE PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF VIETNAM

promulgates Law No. 05/69 of May 2, 1969, fixing the
organization and functioning of the Culture and Education
Council, the full text of which is as follows:

CHAPTER ONE
Responsibilities

Art. 1 - The Culture and Education Council, as fixed by
articles 93, 94 of the Constitution, has the following
responsibilities:

a. To advise the Government in planning and carrying out
cultural and educational policies,

b. To present suggestions and to draft plans on matters
of culture and education,

c. To study the establishment of a National Academy.

Art. 2 - With the approval of the National Assembly,
the Culture and Education Council may give its opinions
on the bills involving culture and education matters, or
designate representatives to report to the National Assembly
on these matters.

CHAPTER TWO
Composition

Art. 3 - The Culture and Education Council is presided
over by the Vice-President of the Republic as Chairman and is composed of the following members:

- Forty-five regular members
- Fifteen alternate members

Art. 4 - The regular and alternate members are divided as follows:

- Fifteen regular members and five alternate members designated by the President of the Republic,
- Thirty regular members and ten alternate members nominated by public and private organizations and the Parents and Teachers Associations.

The above members shall be appointed by decrees of the President of the Republic.

Art. 5 - The members of the Culture and Education Council must meet the following requirements:

- Have Vietnamese citizenship,
- Be at least 30 years of age as of the day they are formally designated or nominated,
- Have regular draft status,
- Not have been sentenced to prison for crime or misdemeanor, except for minor penalties for carelessness or negligence,
- Not deprived of their civil rights.

Art. 6 - The term of office of members is four years and may be renewed.

The term of office may end before due date for reasons of death, resignation or absence.
A member shall be dismissed by Presidential decree before due date in the following cases:

1. If he does not meet the requirements specified in Article 5,

2. By a vote of at least two thirds of the total regular members.

Art. 7 - In case of vacancy for any reason of one or more regular members, the Council shall recommend to the President of the Republic appointment of the next candidate on the list of alternate members of the interested category, as specified in Article 4.

CHAPTER THREE

Organization and Operation

Art. 8 - In its first regular session held each year, the Council elects one Deputy Chairman in charge of cultural affairs, one Deputy Chairman in charge of educational affairs, one Secretary General and one Deputy Secretary General. All these members form with the Chairman the Council's Permanent Office.

In addition, the Council shall establish technical committees.

Art. 9 - Members are not entitled to a salary; however, each time they attend general or committee meeting or make operational visits they earn an allowance.

Members of the Permanent Bureau shall earn a fixed monthly allowance.

A Presidential decree shall determine the rate and the settlement of these allowances.

Art. 10 - In every each six month period, the Council meets in a regular session, on the convocation of the Chairman.
Each regular session will not last more than fifteen days.

**Art. 11** - The Council may hold extraordinary session by decision of the Council Chairman, or on the request of the President of the Republic or when more than one half of the total number of the regular members so request.

Each extraordinary session will not last more than ten days.

In case of convocation on the President's request, the agenda comprises the matters which the President has asked the Council to debate.

In case of convocation, by decision of the Council Chairman, or by vote of the members, the agenda is established by the Council Bureau.

**Art. 12** - The Council shall meet in public; nevertheless, the Council may hold its session in secret when more than one half of its total regular members so request.

The Council may invite representatives of public agencies or private enterprises involved in matters to be discussed to present their opinions to the Council, but these representatives are not allowed to vote.

**Art. 13** - The members of the Council are not allowed to give by proxy their right to vote.

**Art. 14** - The report of each session shall bear the signature of the Council Chairman, and shall be transmitted to the President's Secretariat and to the Secretariates of the Upper and Lower House within fifteen days after the date of closure of the meeting.

**Art. 15** - The Council shall draft and vote its Internal Regulations at the first session of the first term of office.

The Internal Regulations and all Amendments must receive presidential approval.
Art. 16 - The Council shall have a General Manager appointed by the President of the Republic on the recommendation of the Council Chairman.

The General Manager shall rank equally with a Ministry Secretary General.

CHAPTER FOUR

Other provisions

Art. 17 - The operational expenses of the Culture and Education Council shall be supported by the National Budget.

Art. 18 - By vote of two thirds of the total number of regular members, the President of the Republic may dissolve the Culture and Education Council.

Three months after the dissolution of the former Council at the latest, a new Council shall be established in accordance with the procedures set up by the present Law.

Art. 19 - The procedures to implement the present Law shall be determined by Presidential decree.

Art. 20 - The National Education Council, established by Arrete No. 1320-a/GD of July 2, 1964, shall be automatically dissolved from the day the Culture and Education Council is established.

Art. 21 - All provisions contrary to the present Law shall be rescinded.


Saigon, May 2, 1969

s/ Nguyen van Thieu
Law # 12/69 of 24 September 1969 covering ORGANIZATION AND OPERATIONS OF THE SPECIAL COURT

In pursuance of the Constitution of the Republic of Vietnam of 1 April 1967:

Upon the discussion and voting by the National Assembly, the President of the Republic of Vietnam, promulgates Law #12/69 on September 24, 1969, covering the organization and operations of the Special Court, the text of the law reads as follows:

CHAPTER I - COMPETENCE

Art. 1 - The Special Court is competent to remove from office the President, Vice-President, Prime Minister, Ministers, Secretaries of State, Supreme Court Justices, and Inspectorate members in case of treason or other serious crimes.

CHAPTER II - COMPOSITION

Art. 2 - The Special Court is composed of the Chief Justice as presiding judge, five senators, and five representatives as associate judges.

When the defendant is the Chief Justice, the Chairman of the Senate presides over the Special Court.

Art. 3 - Each House of the National Assembly shall nominate five regular and two alternate judges through secret votes in an open plenary session. Each ballot bears only a candidate's name. The five candidates obtaining most votes shall be regular associates; the next two shall be alternates. In case of a tie the senior in age shall prevail.
An alternate shall replace a regular judge whenever the latter is absent or challenged.

Should a judge be formerly a lawyer, he shall not be allowed to continue practicing at the bar throughout his term in the Special Court. His name shall be considered omitted from the list of the Bar Association.

Art. 4 - The term of office of the Presiding Judge of the Special Court is the same as that of the Supreme Court Chief Justice to the Supreme Court.

The term of office of associate judges of the Special Court is one year.

Art. 5 - When taking office, the Special Court judges are sworn in the presence of the Legislature and Executive. Their oath reads as follows: "I swear I shall respect the Constitution and the law, serve the national interests and earnestly fulfill a worthy, loyal, and impartial judge's duty."

Art. 6 - The Special Court judges shall keep secret all that is discussed during the court deliberations.

Art. 7 - The Special Court associate judges may resign before expiration of their term of office.

Letters of resignation shall be filed with the Presiding Judge and are effective from the date of receipt by the Special Court.

Art. 8 - In case of vacancy in the office of judge for any reason, an alternate judge shall take over until expiration of the tenure of the regular judge who left his office.

Should the vacancy still exist, an election of associate judges must be held within thirty days to fill vacancies.
CHAPTER III - PROSECUTION

Art. 9 - Only the National Assembly is qualified to prosecute before the Special Court, requesting the removal from office of the President, Vice President, Prime Minister, Ministers, Secretaries of State, Supreme Court Justices and Inspectorate members.

Art. 10 - A proposal for prosecution with supporting reasons must be signed by over half the total number of Representatives and Deputies.

Specially with regard to the President and Vice-President, the proposal for prosecution with supporting reasons must be signed by two-thirds of the total number of Senators and Representatives.

The proposal for prosecution shall state the group whose function consists of presenting the case before a joint session of the National Assembly.

Art. 11 - The proposal for prosecution shall be filed with the Senate office. The Chairman of Senate shall send copies of the foregoing proposals to Senators and Representatives, and advise the person concerned of such a proposal within three days.

Art. 12 - Within seven days upon receipt of a proposal for prosecution, the Chairman of Senate shall convene a joint-session for deliberation and voting on this proposal.

The person concerned shall have the right to be present at the session and state his view, if any, and submit necessary documents.

The National Assembly shall make decision through secret vote after the person concerned has left the meeting room.
Art. 13 - A proposal for prosecution shall become a petition only upon the agreement of two-thirds of the total number of senators and representatives through their voting.

With regard to the President and Vice President, the petition for prosecution must have reached a three-quarter vote from the total number of representatives and senators.

Art. 14 - A petition for prosecution shall state the defendant's name, function, and offense, and also, the reasons for prosecuting.

Art. 15 - Within two days after the voting for prosecution, the Chairman of Senate shall transmit the petition for prosecution and related briefs to the Special Court Presiding Judge.

Copies of such petition shall be served on the persons concerned.

Art. 16 - Those who are under prosecution shall suspend their functions for the period between the National Assembly's voting for prosecution and the Special Court ruling on their cases.

CHAPTER IV - PROCEDURE IN FORCE BEFORE THE SPECIAL COURT

Art. 17 - The Special Court shall meet to rule on the case within fifteen days from the day the petition is received, and shall advise the defendant, the National Assembly and witnesses of the address of the hearing room, the date and time of the hearing at least three days prior to the hearing.

The Special Court Presiding Judge shall assign an associate judge to brief the case at the hearing session.
Art. 18 - From the date of taking cognizance of the case to the date of hearing, the Special Court may summon the parties concerned for investigation or submission of arguments.

The Special Court Judges, Representatives, Deputies and Defendants shall have the right to call upon witnesses to state the points related to the case.

Special Court associate judges may not stand as witnesses.

Only the President and Vice President have the right to submit written statements.

Art. 19 - The quorum of the Special Court hearing is eleven.

In case a judge is absent, the Presiding Judge shall send for an alternate.

Art. 20 - Any special court judge may be challenged for the following reasons:

a. There is lineal or collateral kinship up to the third degree between the judge and the defendant

b. There is hostility between the judge and the defendant, and such hostility is confirmed by over half the court.

The challenge may not be raised more than twice.

Art. 21 - Special Court trials shall be open.

However, the Special Court may try in camera upon the agreement of over half the court.

Lawyers belonging to the National Assembly may not plead at the Special Court.
Art. 22 - After the debate, the Special Court shall deliberate in camera. The Special Court may not postpone or suspend the deliberation.

Special Court decisions shall be immediately pronounced.

Art. 23 - Special Court decisions of removal from office must have reached the agreement of three-quarters of the court.

Specially with respect to the President and Vice-President, the decisions of removal from office must have reached the agreement of four-fifths of the staff.

Art. 24 - Special Court decisions shall bear supporting reasons, the names of judges voting for and against, and shall be pronounced in public.

Special Court decisions are final.

Decisions of removal from office shall have the effect of ending the function of the person concerned from the date of pronouncement.

Records submitted to the Special Court, records regarding the procedure, and decisions are free of registration and fiscal stamps.

Art. 25 - Upon the decision of removing the President from his office, the Vice-President shall be in charge of the President’s office for three months to organize an election of President and Vice-President for another term.

Art. 26 - Upon removal from office, the person concerned may be prosecuted before a competent court.

The Special Court shall forward the file concerned to the competent prosecutor's office within a week after the pronouncement of the decision of removal.
CHAPTER V - GENERALITIES

Art. 27 - All provisions contrary to this law shall be abrogated.

This law shall be published in the Official Journal of the Republic of Vietnam.

Saigon, 24 Sept. 1969

s/NGUYEN VAN THIEU
Considering the Constitution of the Republic of Vietnam, dated April 1, 1967,

After debates and vote by the National Assembly,

THE PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF VIETNAM;

promulgates Law No. 013/69 of September 25, 1969, fixing the Organization and Functioning of the Economic and Social Council, the full text of which is as follows:

CHAPTER ONE

Responsibilities

Art. 1 - The Economic and Social Council set up by Articles 95, 96 of the Constitution, has the responsibility:

- To advise the Government, to make suggestions and recommendations of plans for economic and social matters,

- To give opinions by mail or by representatives reporting before the Lower or Upper Houses on economic and social matters when the House concerned has given its approval or so requests.

Art. 2 - The President of the Republic should consult the Council on plans lasting more than four years and on bills pertaining to economic and social matters.

CHAPTER TWO

Composition

Art. 3 - The Economic and Social Council, presided over
by the Vice-President as Chairman, is composed of the followings:

- Forty five regular members
- Eighteen alternate members.

Art. 4 - The members of the Economic and Social Council are divided as follows:

Category A

- Fifteen regular members and six alternate members designated by the President of the Republic,

Category B

- Thirty regular members and twelve alternate members comprising representatives as follows:

1. **Economy:**

   Fifteen regular members and six alternate members nominated by lawful economic organizations.

2. **Social Welfare:**

   Fifteen regular members and six alternate members nominated by lawful social organizations.

   The nominations of members of category B shall be regularized by presidential decree.

Art. 5 - The members of the Economic and Social Council must meet the following requirements:

- Have Vietnamese citizenship
- Be at least 30 years of age on the date of formal designation or nomination
- Have regular draft status
- Not have been sentenced to penal servitude for crime or misdemeanor, except for carelessness or negligence
- Not deprived of their civil rights.

Art. 6 - The term of office of the Economic and Social Council is four years.

The members may be re-appointed.

The term of office of the members of the Economic and Social Council may end before due date by reasons of death, resignation or absence.

The members of the Economic and Social Council may be released by decree of the President of the Republic before due date in the following cases:

- When there is a vote of the Council based on the provisions of the Internal Regulations
- When they no longer meet the requirements or the capacity of representatives which allowed them previously to be chosen as members of the Economic and Social Council.

In all cases, the President of the Republic shall appoint in replacement the next alternate member of the interested category as provided in Article 4, according to the priority sequence on the listing, one month at the latest from the date on which the vacancy occurs.

CHAPTER THREE

Organization and Functioning

Art. 7 - The Economic and Social Council is organized as follows:
- The Permanent Bureau is composed of one Chairman, one Deputy Chairman in charge of economics, one Deputy Chairman in charge of social welfare, one Secretary General and one Deputy Secretary General

- The Council shall establish a number of Sub-Committees as deemed necessary.

Art. 8 - The Council shall prepare and vote its Internal Regulations in the first session of the first term of office.

The Internal Regulations and all amendments should be approved by the President of the Republic.

Art. 9 - Every trimester, the Council shall meet in regular session on the convocation of the Chairman of the Council.

Each regular session shall not exceed fifteen days.

Art. 10 - The Chairman shall convene the extraordinary session on the request of the President of the Republic or of more than one half of the total number of regular members.

Each extraordinary session shall not exceed fifteen days.

In case the convocation is made upon the President's request, the agenda of the session shall comprise the matters proposed by the President.

In case more than one half of the total number of the members request the meeting, the agenda is established by the Council Bureau.

Art. 11 - The meetings of the Council and of the Sub-Committees are not public.

The Council may invite representatives of public agencies
or private citizens involved in matters to be discussed to present their opinions to the Council, but these representatives are not allowed to vote.

Art. 12 - The members of the Council are not allowed to give by proxy their right to vote. When they vote on economic or social matters, all proposals should be inscribed in the report with the results of the balloting.

Art. 13 - The reports of all meetings pertaining to economic and social matters, signed by the Chairman, shall be transmitted to the President's Secretariat and to the Secretariates of the Upper and Lower Houses within fifteen days since the date of closure of the meeting.

CHAPTER FOUR

Other Provisions

Art. 14 - The members of the Council shall not receive any salary.

However, each time they attend the general meeting or a committee, or are assigned to perform an operation by a vote of the Council, they shall receive an allowance.

The members of the Permanent Bureau shall receive a monthly allowance.

A Presidential decree shall determine the rate and the procedures for settlement of these allowances.

The operational expenditures of the Council shall be supported by the National Budget.

Art. 15 - The President of the Republic may dissolve the Economic and Social Council when a vote of two-thirds of the total number of the regular members so request.

Three months at the latest after the former Council is
dissolved or ends its term, the President of the Republic shall establish another Council according to the procedures set up by the present Law.

Art. 16 - The procedures for implementing the present Law shall be determined by Presidential decree.

Art. 17 - All previous provisions contrary to the present Law shall be rescinded.


Saigon, September 25, 1969

s/ NGUYEN VAN THIEU
Considering the Constitution of the Republic of Vietnam dated April, 1967,

After debates and vote by the National Assembly,

THE PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF VIETNAM

promulgates Law No. 014/69 of October 14, 1969 fixing the "Organization and Functioning of the Ethnic Council", the full text of which is as follows:

CHAPTER ONE

Responsibilities

Art. 1 - The Ethnic Council, representative of the Ethnic Minorities living in the territory of the Republic of Vietnam, has the following responsibilities:

- To advise the Government on all matters, involving ethnic minority citizens,

- To make suggestions and to prepare drafts and plans pertaining to ethnic minority citizens.

Art. 2 - The Ethnic Council shall be consulted on the matters involving ethnic minority citizens.

Art. 3 - The Ethnic Council, with the consent of the National Assembly, may designate representatives to report before the National Assembly on concerned matters.

The National Assembly may ask the opinions of the Ethnic Council on bills pertaining to ethnic minority citizens before they are submitted for debate.
CHAPTER TWO

Composition

Art. 4 - The Ethnic Council, presided over by the Vice President of the Republic, is composed of:

- Forty eight regular members,

- Twelve alternate members.

Art. 5 - The number of regular and alternate members is divided as follows:

- Sixteen regular members and four alternate members designated by the President of the Republic,

- Thirty two regular members and eight alternate members nominated by the Vietnamese of Southern Highlands origin, the Vietnamese Refugees from Northern Highlands, the Vietnamese of Cham origin, and appointed by presidential decree.

Art. 6 - Members of the Ethnic Council must be citizens who meet the following requirements:

- Have Vietnamese citizenship,

- Have at least thirty years of age on the date of formal designation,

- Not have been sentenced to penal servitude, except for negligence or carelessness,

- Not deprived of civil rights,

- Have regular draft status.

Art. 7 - The term of office of the members is four years. They may be re-appointed.
- The above term may end before due date for reasons of resignation, absence or death.

- The members may be released before due date by Presidential decree if there is a vote of 2/3 of the total number of the regular members.

Art. 8 - In case of vacancy of one or more members and for any reasons, one month at the latest after the date of vacancy, the Chairman of the Council shall designate for replacement the next alternate member in the interested category, according to the priority sequence in the appointment list.

CHAPTER THREE

Organization and Functioning

Art. 9 - In the first regular session of each year, the Council shall elect one Deputy Chairman, one Secretary General, two Deputy Secretaries General. Together with the Chairman, they shall form the Council's Permanent Bureau.

The Council may establish technical committees to study any determined matters.

Art. 10 - Each trimester, the Council shall meet in regular session on the convocation of the Chairman.

Each regular session shall not last more than fifteen days.

Art. 11 - The Council may meet in extraordinary session by decision of its Chairman or on the request of the President of the Republic, of the Chairman of each House of the National Assembly or of more than one half of the total number of the regular members.

Each extraordinary session shall not last more than ten days.
- In case the convocation is made on the request of the President of the Republic or of the Chairman of each House of the National Assembly, the agenda of the session will comprise the matters the President or the Chairman requests the Council to debate.

- In case the convocation is made on the request of the Chairman of the Council or of more than one half of the total regular members, the agenda will be prepared by the Permanent Bureau of the Council.

Art. 12 - The Council and its technical committee meet in public. Nevertheless, the Council may meet in private if more than one half of the members present so request.

The Council and its technical committees may invite to the meeting the representatives of public agencies and lawful organizations involved, to present their opinions on the matters discussed, but these persons do not have the right to vote.

Art. 13 - The report of each session with the signature of the Chairman of the Council shall be transmitted to the President's Secretariate, and to the Secretariate of both Houses of the National Assembly within ten days since the closure of the meeting.

Art. 14 - The Council shall prepare and vote the Internal Regulations in the first session of the first term of office. The Internal Regulations should have the President's approval.

Art. 15 - All organization and operational expenditures of the Ethnic Council shall be supported by the National Budget.

Art. 16 - Members shall not earn a salary, but shall be entitled to an allowance for operation and presence at the sessions.

Members of the Permanent Bureau shall have fixed monthly allowances.
Art. 17 - The President of the Republic may dissolve the Ethnic Council before due date in consideration of the vote of at least 2/3 of the total number of the regular members.

Art. 18 - One month before the Council reaches its term of office, or one month at the latest after its dissolution, a new Council shall be established according to provisions of the present Law.

CHAPTER FOUR

General Provisions

Art. 19 - The Ethnic Council for the first term of office should be established prior to October 22, 1969.

Art. 20 - The procedures for implementing the present Law and for nominating the representatives of ethnic minorities shall be determine by Presidential decrees.

All provisions contrary to the present Law shall be rescinded.


Saigon, October 14, 1969

s/ NGUYEN VAN THIEU
Considering the Constitution of the Republic of Vietnam dated April 1, 1967,

After debates and vote by the National Assembly,

THE PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF VIETNAM

promulgates Law No. 015/69 of October 20, 1969 determining the "Organization and Functioning of the National Security Council, the full text of which is as follows:

CHAPTER ONE

Responsibilities

Art. 1 - The National Security Council has the following responsibilities:

a. Study all matters pertaining to security and national defense,

b. Recommend appropriate measures to maintain national security,

c. Recommend the promulgation of the state of alert, curfew, emergency or war,

d. Recommend a declaration of war or transactions for peace.

CHAPTER TWO

Composition

Art. 2 - The National Security Council comprises the following:
The President of the Republic
The Vice President of the Republic
The Prime Minister of the Government
The National Defense Minister
The Interior Minister
The Foreign Affairs Minister
A civil servant appointed by the President of the Republic

Art. 3 - The Chairman, National Security Council, may invite any notables he deems necessary to attend the meetings of the Council.

CHAPTER THREE

Operations

Art. 4 - The National Security Council meets in regular session every three months and in extraordinary session when convened by the President of the Republic.

Art. 5 - Members and notables who are invited to the meeting of the Council shall not divulge the debates and votes of the Council. All violations shall be prosecuted according to the regulations in force.

Art. 6 - The decisions of the National Security Council pertaining to recommendations for declaration of war, transactions for peace, or the promulgation of a state of war shall be transmitted by the President of the Republic to the offices of both Houses of the National Assembly within 24 hours after the decisions are taken by the Council.

CHAPTER FOUR

General Provisions

Art. 7 - All provisions contrary to the present Law shall be rescinded.

Saigon, October 20, 1969

s/ NGUYEN VAN THIEU
Considering the Constitution of the Republic of Vietnam of April 1, 1967,

Upon discussion and voting by the National Assembly,

The President of the Republic of Vietnam promulgates law No. 016/69 on October 20, 1969, covering the organization and operations of the Judicial Council, the full text of which reads as follows:

CHAPTER I - DUTIES

Art. 1 - The Judicial Council shall have the duty to:

Propose appointments, promotions, transfers, and disciplinary measures for judges.

Advise the Supreme Court on matters concerning the judicial branch.

CHAPTER II - ORGANIZATION

Art. 2 - The Judicial Council shall be composed of:

Four judge members elected by the Supreme Court justices, and judges serving at the Council of State and Courts of Appeal.

Four judge members elected by judges serving at other courts.
A member of highest rank shall be the chairman of the Judicial Council.

In case of equal ranks, the senior in service shall prevail.

Art. 3 - Judges of all levels now under the Supreme Court administration shall be considered as trying judges as specified in Articles 1 and 2.

Art. 4 - Any judge meeting the following requirements may run for the Judicial Council:

Have been serving as judge in a judicial agency for at least ten years, with regard to judges of Courts of Appeals, and five years with respect to judges of Courts of First Resort.

Being in active service at the Court.

Have never been imposed any disciplinary measure.

Art. 5 - Every member of the Council shall serve a two-year term which may be renewed. (through re-election)

Art. 6 - The members of the Judicial Council shall continue their own functions at the Court throughout their term of office at the Council.

Art. 7 - Any judge shall have the capacity of an elector, no matter whether his office is an ordinary or special court, whether he is in office or on detachment, whether he is on long leave or leave without pay.

Art. 8 - Electors shall be divided into two groups:

The first group shall include judges serving at the Supreme Court, the Council of State and courts of appeals.

The second group shall comprise judges serving at other courts.

Each electoral group shall nominate four regular members.
and two alternates.

In case a regular member's office is vacant for any reason whatsoever, the alternate who has obtained the highest number of votes from the same group which elected the judge whose office is vacant shall fill the vacancy.

**Art. 9** - The election of new members to the Judicial Council shall be carried out within three months prior to the expiration of the tenure of the out-going members.

In case of impossible achievement of the election within fixed time, the expiring Council shall continue to hold office, until a new council is elected, through an arrete of the Supreme Court.

**Art. 10** - The results of the election of members to the Council shall be proclaimed by the Supreme Court and inserted in the Official Journal of the Republic of Vietnam.

**Art. 11** - The Judicial Council shall have a permanent office under the direction of a secretary general who shall be appointed by the Chief Justice in pursuance of the Council's proposal. The secretary general shall hold the office of secretary to the Judicial Council with no voting rights.

**CHAPTER III - OPERATIONS**

**Art. 12** - The Judicial Council shall meet quarterly, upon the chairman's call.

In addition, the Council may meet in extraordinary sessions, upon either the chairman's call or the proposal of one third of the total membership of the Council.

**Art. 13** - The Judicial Council shall meet and vote in due form when three fourths of the membership are present.

**Art. 14** - The Judicial Council shall make decision through
secret and relative majority vote.

In case of a tie, the chairman shall cast a deciding vote.

Art. 15 - The subject of the Council's discussion must be absolutely kept secret.

Art. 16 - Before the Judicial Council votes on a disciplinary measure to be imposed to a judge defendant, the latter may defend himself through a plea, or orally argue before the council.

CHAPTER IV - GENERAL PROVISIONS

Art. 17 - The Supreme Court shall be in charge of the organization of the election of the Judicial Council.

An arrete by the Supreme Court shall prescribe the procedures and processes of election to and candidacy for the Judicial Council.

Art. 18 - Expenses incurred by the organization and operations of the Judicial Council shall be defrayed by the Supreme Court's budget.

Art. 19 - The first Judicial Council shall be established prior to the thirty first of October (10/31), 1969.

Art. 20 - All provisions contrary to this law shall be abrogated.

This law shall be published in the Official Journal of the Republic of Vietnam.

Saigon, October 20, 1969

s/ Nguyen van Thieu
LAW No. 017/69

Considering the Constitution of the Republic of Vietnam dated April 1, 1967,

After debates and vote by the National Assembly,

THE PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF VIETNAM promulgates Law No. 017/69 of October 31, 1969 fixing the "Organization and Functioning of the Armed Forces Council", the full text of which is as follows:

CHAPTER ONE

Responsibilities

Art. 1 - The Armed Forces Council has the responsibility to advise the President of the Republic on matters pertaining to the Armed Forces, especially the promotion, transfer and punishment of the military of all levels.

CHAPTER TWO

Composition

Art. 2 - The Armed Forces Council is composed of 40 regular members and 15 alternate members representing the military of all levels:

- Five regular members and one alternate member of General rank
- Five regular members and one alternate member of Colonel rank
- Ten regular members and three alternate members of Captain and Lieutenant rank
- Ten regular members and three alternate members of Non-Commissioned Officers rank

- Ten regular members and three alternate members of enlisted man rank

All are appointed by Presidential decree on the recommendations list of the National Defense Ministry.

The procedures for selection of the members shall be determined by decree.

Art. 3 - The Armed Forces Council members shall meet the following requirements:

- Have at least twenty-five years of age and three years of military service by the date of appointment

- Not have been sentenced to penal servitude for crime or misdemeanor, except for carelessness or negligence

Art. 4 - The Chairman, Armed Forces Council may invite war veterans to attend the sessions of the Council to present their opinions, as he deems necessary.

Art. 5 - The term of office of the members is two years and may be renewed.

The term of office may end before due date for one of the following reasons: death, resignation, release from the Army, release from the representative status of his level, violation of the military discipline when confirmed by 2/3 of the total number of members as prejudicial to the honor and confidence of the Army, sentence of penal servitude for crime or misdemeanor, except for carelessness or negligence.

Art. 6 - If for any reason one or more vacancies occur, the Council shall recommend to the President appointment
CHAPTER THREE

Organization and Functioning

Art. 7 - The Armed Forces Council, first term, must be established prior to October 31, 1969.

Art. 8 - The highest member of the General rank shall automatically become Chairman, Armed Forces Council. In case of equality of grade and echelon, the senior General in grade and echelon shall be chosen. When there is equality of grade, echelon, and seniority, the General with the most years of military services shall be chosen.

Art. 9 - In the first regular session of each year, the Council elects its Deputy Chairman and its Secretary General.

The Chairman, the Deputy Chairman and the Secretary General will form the Council's Permanent Bureau.

Art. 10 - The Council meets in regular session every six months and in extraordinary session when the President or more than one half of the total number of the members so request.

Each regular session does not last more than ten days. Each extraordinary session does not last more than five days.

Art. 11 - The report of each session shall be transmitted to the President within fifteen days from the date of closure of the meeting.

Art. 12 - The members and notables who are invited to the Council sessions shall not divulge the debates and votes of the Council. All violations will be prosecuted according to the regulations in force.
CHAPTER FOUR

Other Provisions

Art. 13 - The operational expenditures of the Armed Forces Council shall be supported by the National Budget.

Art. 14 - In addition to their salary and allowances paid in accordance with their grade and echelon, the Permanent Bureau members shall be entitled to a position allowance, and other members shall earn an allowance each time they attend the meetings of the Council or undertake an operations for the Council.

The rate and procedures for settlement of this allowance shall be determined by decree.

Art. 15 - All provisions contrary to the present Law shall be rescinded.


Saigon, October 31, 1969

s/ Nguyen van Thieu
THE PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF VIETNAM,

In view of the Constitution of the Republic of Vietnam, dated April 1, 1967,

DECREES THE FOLLOWING:

Decree No. 096-GD of 29 December 1949, organizing the educational system of Vietnam, in particular public education at the secondary and elementary levels; is amended as follows:

Art. 1 (new) - The national education system, at the secondary and elementary levels, for the whole territory of the Republic of Vietnam is transformed into a unique and continuous system of 12 classes in 12 years. The first class is the lowest one, and the twelfth class is the highest one.

- The curriculum, from the first class to the fifth class will correspond with the current elementary level,

- The curriculum from the sixth class to the twelfth class will correspond with the current secondary level.

All details for the changes of the national education system involved in Art. 1 shall be determined by arrête of the Ministry for Education.

Saigon, December 1, 1969

s/ Nguyen van Thieu
THE PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF VIETNAM,

Considering....

DECREES THE FOLLOWING:

Art. 1 - The name of "Ministry of Revolutionary Development" (literally: Ministry of Rural Construction) is changed to "Ministry of Rural Development" effective January 1, 1970.

Art. 2 - The Prime Minister of the Government shall carry out the execution of the present decree.

Saigon, 15 December 1969

s/ Nguyen van Thieu
Republic of Viet Nam
Prime Ministry
No. 141-SL/Th.T/QTCS

THE PRIME MINISTER,

Considering.....

DECREES:

Art. 1 - The Central General Inspection Agency is hereby dissolved for the Inter-Provincial Inspection offices.

Art. 2 - Inter-Provincial Inspectors are placed under the direct jurisdiction of the Prime Ministry.

Art. 3 - All previous texts which are contrary to the present decree shall be rescinded.

Art. 4 - The Secretary of State at the Prime Ministry and Central Inspector General are charged, each as to that which concerns him, with the execution of this decree.

Saigon, October 21, 1969

s/ Tran thien Khiem
THE PRIME MINISTER OF THE GOVERNMENT,

In view of the Constitution of the Republic of Vietnam, dated April 1, 1967,

Considering decree No. 394-TT/SL of September 1, 1969 fixing the composition of the Government,

Considering decree No. 67-SL/VHGD/TN of 26 June 1968 and subsequent texts determining the composition of the Ministry of Education and Youth,

DECREES THE FOLLOWING:

Art. 1 - For the purpose of regulation, the Directorate General for Youth is placed under the direct jurisdiction of the Prime Minister's Office since September 1, 1969.

Art. 2 - The Vice Prime Minister, concurrently Minister for Education, the Secretary of State for Executive Affairs at the Prime Minister's Office are charged with the execution of the present decree, as far as their duties are concerned.

Saigon, 23 October 1969

s/ Tran thien Khiem
The Prime Minister of the Government,

In view of the Constitution of the Republic of Vietnam, dated April 1, 1967,

... ... ...

Considering the needs of service,

DECREES THE FOLLOWING:

Art. 1 - The name of the Central Pacification and Construction Coordination Center is hereby changed to "The Central Pacification and Development Coordination Center."

Art. 2 - The organization and functions of the Central Pacification and Development Center shall remain the same, as provided by the current texts.

Art. 3 - The Secretary of State for Executive Affairs at the Prime Minister's Office is charged with the execution of the present decree.

Saigon, 3 December 1969

s/TRAN THIEN KHIEM
THE PRIME MINISTER OF THE GOVERNMENT,

In view of the Constitution of the Republic of Vietnam, dated April 1, 1967,

Considering Decree No. 394-TT/SL of 1 September, 1969 determining the composition of the Government,

Considering Decree No. 31-XLN of 19 September, 1949 determining the functions of the Secretary of State for Agriculture, Social Welfare and Labor,

DECREES THE FOLLOWING:

Art. 1 - Now is hereby determined as follows the functions of the Minister for Labor:

- to implement Labor Law,

- to study and draft legislative texts and regulations for the purpose of amending and improving the Labor Law,

- to make liaison with the International Labor Organization for execution of the duties of national membership towards this organization,

- to administer manpower requirements, especially emphasizing to the fullest extent the use of the physically handicapped and war veterans,

- to develop vocational training for employees,
- to develop the social security system for employees,
- to develop and improve the safety and sanitary systems in enterprises and on job sites,
- to improve labor relations.

Art. 2 - All previous texts, which are contrary to the spirit of the present decree, shall be rescinded.

Art. 3 - The Vice Prime Minister, Ministers of State, Ministers, Secretaries of State, and Vice Ministers are charged, each as to that which concerns him, of the execution of the present decree.

The present decree shall be published in the Official Journal of the Republic of Vietnam.

Saigon, 5 December 1969

s/ Tran thien Khiem
Prime Ministry
No. 193-SL/TL

THE PRIME MINISTER OF THE GOVERNMENT,

Considering the Constitution of the Republic of Vietnam, dated April 1, 1967,

In view of decree No. 394-TT/SL of September 1, 1969 fixing the composition of the Government,

In view of decree No. 18-SL/TC of January 23, 1967 establishing an exit fee, as amended by decree No. 101-SL/TC of August 3, 1968,

After debate by the Council of Ministers,

DECREES THE FOLLOWING:

Art. 1 - The rates of the exit permit for travel to foreign countries are revised as follows:

- 50,000$VN for each person and each country to be visited, if the duration of the visit does not exceed one month,

- 75,000$VN for each person and each country to be visited, if the duration of the visit is from one month one day to two months,

- 100,000$VN for each person and each country to be visited, if the duration of the visit is from two months one day to three months.

Children under ten years of age (counting by the year of birth) shall pay one half of the above fees.
Art. 2 - All previous dispositions contrary to the present decree are hereby rescinded.

Art. 3 - The Minister of Finance, the Minister of the Interior, the Secretary of State for Executive Affairs at the Prime Minister's Office, shall carry out the execution of the present decree, as far as their duties are concerned.

The present decree shall be published in the Official Journal of the Republic of Vietnam.

Saigon, 13 December 1969

s/ Tran thien Khiem
THE PRIME MINISTER OF THE GOVERNMENT,

In view of the Constitution of the Republic of Vietnam, dated April 1, 1967,

Considering decree No. 394-TT/SL of September 1, 1969 fixing the composition of the Government,

Considering decree-law No. 33/67 of August 29, 1967 promulgating the Statute determining the special rights reserved to the Ethnic Minorities,

DECREES THE FOLLOWING:

Art. 1 - The responsibilities of the Minister for Ethnic Development are determined as follows:

- To implement Government policies concerning ethnic minorities,

- To establish plans as appropriate to the ambience of each ethnic minority, in order to improve the people's welfare and increase their morale,

- To carry out the programs especially reserved to the ethnic minorities with the contribution of ideas and material assistance by the Ministries and technical agencies,

- To advise in drafting plans and programs of the Ministries concerning ethnic minorities,
- To insure the traditions, customs and land property rights of the ethnic minorities are respected within the national laws,

- To research historic documents on the ethnic minorities civilizations,

- To aid the Preservation of Vestiges Agency in the protection of historic vestiges of the ethnic minorities civilization,

- To advise and assist the Archeology Institute in the establishment of a Human Race Museum, and to study the ethnic minorities civilizations in Vietnam,

- To give advice on the establishment of a plan for maintaining order and security in the areas inhabited by ethnic minority groups,

- To consult on the organization, encampments and use of units of ethnic minorities regional forces,

- To organize the management and to mobilize the Highlander cadres in their operations at the hamlets,

- To recommend or consult in the choice and appointment of notables and officials of ethnic minority origin to local administrative supervisory positions according to the regulations in force,

- To carry out, in cooperation with the interested ministries, the programs for economic development, handicraft progress, agriculture improvement and animal husbandry and breeding in the zones inhabited by ethnic minority groups,

- To establish and implement social welfare and relief programs for ethnic minority citizens,