8. Source of statistics (what agency):

9. Cut-off date for compilation of statistics:

10. Estimate of reliability of statistics (explain):

11. Character of refugee movement in area: (Note any differences in ethnic or religious groups)

- As separate families
- As group of families
- As hamlet or village
- Under the leadership of religious leader
- Other:

12. What are the causes of refugee movement:

- Because of VC taxes
- Because of VC terrorism
- Because of VC demand for labor
- Because of fear of air bombing
- Because of fear of artillery shelling
- Because of military operations in area
- Because of difficulty of earning a living
- Other (describe)

13. What is the effect of refugees on area pacification program:

- Favorable
- No effect
- Unfavorable
- Why:

14. How can refugees be utilized to make the maximum contribution to the pacification efforts:

15. Has the government either encouraged or discouraged people in Viet-Con areas to move to secure areas? By what means:

16. What policy (regulations and programs) does the area government have for:
   a) Refugees in temporary camps
b) Refugees in resettlement camps

17. What is being done to aid refugees:
   a) On the part of local Government:
   b) On the part of the province:
   c) On the part of Central Government:
   d) On the part of USAID:
   e) On the part of MACV:
   f) On the part of religious or other relief organizations:
   g) Other:

18. Is there differential treatment of various ethnic or religious groups? Describe:

19. Are you satisfied with the present program for handling refugees; if not, what change would you make:

20. What psy-war efforts have been directed at refugees?

21. Have the presence of refugees affected the Chieu-Hoi program?

22. What civic action programs have been conducted with refugees? (U.S. Forces, Korean, GVN)

23. What additional civic action and psy-war programs would be useful?

24. Are refugees being recruited for the Armed forces:
   a) Regional force
      Number each year: __________
      Source: __________
b) Popular force
   Number each year
   Source:
   c) Village self-defense forces
   d) ARVN

25. Have refugee cadres been trained to provide leadership in resettlements?
   a) Where:
   b) How many:
   c) How long:

26. What change in the refugee situation do you anticipate in the next six months?

27. What planning or preparation has been done to handle the expected changes?

28. What are the locations of refugee concentration (include sketch map), and
   What locations have the refugees come from (when did they move):
1. In what place did you have your home before coming here?
   Ap
   Xa
   Quan
   Tinh

2. What was the date that you left your village?
   day: ___ months: ___ year: 19___

3. What were your reasons for leaving your home?

4. Did anyone encourage you to leave your home? ______ yes ______ no

5. (If answer to above is "yes"): In what ways were you encouraged to move?

6. Did anyone try to discourage you from leaving your home? ______ yes ______ no

7. (If answer to above is "yes"): In what manner were you discouraged from moving?

8. By what means of transportation did you come here?

9. How many days did the trip take you? ______ days

10. Did you travel mainly by day or at night? ______ by day
     ______ by night

11. What were your reasons for selecting this place to come to?

12. Did you have friends or relatives who lived here already? ______ yes ______ no

13. Had you ever visited here before? ______ yes ______ no
14. What people did you travel together with when you came here?

15. What possessions did you bring with you?

16. What members of your family are living in the same household with you here now? (Ascertain sex, age, marital status, relationship to interviewee, literacy, and physical condition of each member).

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<th>relationship to interviewee</th>
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17. Are there any members of your household who are not here with you?

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18. Have any members of your household been killed as a direct result of the war?

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*CODE:
- sex: M = male, F = female
- marital status: S = single, M = married, W = widowed
- literate: 1 = literate, 2 = illiterate
- physical condition: 1 = able-bodied, 2 = major physical defects
19. What was your occupation before you moved here? (head of household's occupation)

20. What was the average daily income of your family before coming here?

21. Did you own farm land? yes no

22. If "yes", how many mau? _____ mau

23. Did you rent farm land? yes no

24. If "yes", how many mau? _____ mau

25. (If refugee rented land), how much rent did you pay last year?

26. How many gia of paddy did you harvest last year? _____ gia

27. How much tax did you pay last year? to the Government: _____ to the Viet Cong: _____

28. Did you own any major means of production before coming here? (buffalo, sampan, tools, etc.)

29. Since becoming a refugee have you received any help from the Government? (describe)

30. Have you received help from any non-governmental sources? (describe)

31. What are you doing now to earn your living?

32. What is the average daily income of your family now?

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33. Have you made any trips back to your village to collect left-behind possessions or to harvest crops? (what reason and how many trips)

34. What do you think you will do in the future? (resettle here, return to your village, etc.)

35. If you had a choice, what would you like to do in the future?

36. What is your religion?

37. Ethnic group: if refugee is not a Vietnamese, inquire as to what tribe he belongs to:

38. What is your name?

INFORMATION TO BE SUPPLIED BY INTERVIEWER:

a. Location of the interview: Ap______________
Xa______________
Quan______________
Tinh______________

b. Date: day _____ month _____ 1966

c. Interviewer's comments on the refugee (estimate of intelligence, cooperativeness, honesty, etc.):

d. Interviewer's name:______________
QUESTIONNAIRE C1 - REFUGEE ATTITUDINAL SURVEY

We are interested in learning what life was like back in your old village before you left to become a refugee:

1. What was the name of your old hamlet? Ap
   Xa
   Quan

2. How many years had you lived there before becoming a refugee? ________ years

3. What did most of the people do in your hamlet to earn a living?

4. Was your hamlet ever a "strategic hamlet"? When?

5. If "yes", was there a hamlet council (Ban Tri su ap) in your hamlet? ________ yes
   ________ no
   a. Did the villagers elect the hamlet council members, or were some or all appointed?
   b. What were the activities of the hamlet council? (describe)
   c. Did the members of the hamlet council stay in the village at night?
   d. When did the hamlet council become ineffective in fulfilling its function?

6. Was there a school in your village? ________ yes
   ________ no
   a. Did your children attend the school?
   b. Did you have to pay a tuition fee?
   c. Was there a teacher for the school? Was he assigned by the GVN?

7. Was there a medical aid clinic in your village? ________ yes
   ________ no
a. Was there a nurse?

b. Was the clinic open every day, and how many hours?

c. Were you charged for treatment?

8. Was there a combat youth group or PF organization in your hamlet? How many?

9. If "yes", when did the combat youth group or PF disband or become ineffective in providing security for your hamlet?

10. Was there a government military post in or near your hamlet?

11. Where did the GVN troops go at night? Did they go into the post or did they stay outside?

12. Did the government troops ever come to help villagers in farming, building community projects, to give medicine, repair roads, etc.?

13. Did any government troops ever come to your hamlet and ask for food (chickens, pigs, etc.) and did they offer to pay for it?

14. Did the government post commander ask villagers to come to work as laborers on the post? Did they pay them if they worked?

15. If there was not a military post, did government troops ever come to give you protection? How long did the troops stay in your village?

16. What did the government troops do while staying in your village? (describe)

17. Did you pay any tax to the government? How much last year?

18. Were there any battles fought in your hamlet's area? When?

19. Were any villagers killed or wounded as a result of the fighting?
20. Where were you during the battle?

21. Do you know how the battle started? How long was the battle?

22. Were any houses destroyed in the battle?

23. Do you know who fought against the VC in the battle?

24. Who occupied the hamlet after the battle was finished?

25. Did the VC or the GVN officials ever come to help the villagers to rebuild their houses?
   a. How did they help?
   b. Did they provide any material?

26. Was your hamlet ever shelled by artillery? When?

27. Were any villagers killed or wounded by the shelling? Were any houses destroyed?

28. Was your hamlet ever bombed by aircraft? When?

29. Were any villagers killed or wounded by airplanes? Were any houses burned or destroyed?

30. Do you know why your hamlet was shelled or attacked by aircraft?

31. Did foreign troops ever come to your hamlet?  
   a. If "yes", which foreign troops?
   b. Did the foreign troops cause you any trouble, sufferings? (describe in detail)
c. Did they do anything to help you? (describe in detail)

d. Why do you think foreign troops are in Viet Nam?

e. What do you think of the foreign troops in Viet Nam?

32. When did the "quan cach mang giai phong" first come to your hamlet?

   ________ by day
   ________ by night

33. How long did they stay in your hamlet?

34. Where did they get their food during their stay? Where did they sleep?

35. Did they call your hamlet a "liberated area"?

36. Did they organize any armed groups in your hamlet? When?

37. What kind of forces were they? and how many?

   type               company   platoon   squad
   a. Dan quan tu ve  _______     _______     _______
      (self-defense)

   b. Du kich xu       _______     _______     _______
      (local guerrilla)

38. What did the Viet Cong forces do when they visited your hamlet? (did they hold meetings, entertainment, or propaganda sessions)

39. Did the Viet Cong forces (quan cach mang giai phong) who visited your hamlet speak mostly northern or southern dialect?

40. Was there a "ban tu quan" (self-operating committee) established in your hamlet? ________ yes ________ no
41. If "yes", when was the "ban tu quan" organized?
   a. Was the chairman a native of your hamlet?
   b. What were its activities in the hamlet?
   c. What did the people of your hamlet think of the "ban tu quan"'s work and
      policy?

42. Was your hamlet ever organized as a "combat hamlet" by the Viet Cong?
   a. When?
   b. How was your "combat hamlet" run? By whom?

43. Did the Viet Cong organize in your hamlet any:
   _schools_
   _dispensaries_
   _cooperatives_
   _courts_
   a. Who ran these organizations?
   b. Did these organizations help you _yes_ _no_
   c. How did they help you?

44. Did the Viet Cong ever ask people of your hamlet to go to the city or town
   market to buy things for them? _yes_ _no_
   a. If "yes", what kind of things did they ask you to buy?
   b. Did the Viet Cong give you money to buy these things?

45. Were you ever required by the Viet Cong to contribute labor? _yes_ _no_

46. If "yes", describe the nature of the labor that the Viet Cong asked you to do:
   a. What kind of work did you do?
b. Did you go away from home to do this work?

c. Did you have to work at night or during the day?

d. How many hours a day did you work?

e. How often did you have to do this work? How long each time?

f. Did the Viet Cong give you food or did you have to take food with you?

g. What did you eat? If rice, what did you eat with rice?

h. Where did you sleep?

i. Did you ever hear any of the workers' opinion about this work? (describe)

47. Did you ever attend a Viet Cong "education" or "propaganda" session? yes no

a. If "yes", where were these sessions held?

b. How often did you go to such sessions?

c. Did a Viet Cong agent come and ask you to go each time?

d. Who spoke at these sessions: village cadres or others?

e. What did the Viet Cong say at these sessions? Any instructions given to people of the hamlet to carry out later? (describe)

f. Did the Viet Cong ever investigate or check to see if you carried out their instructions? How?

g. Did the Viet Cong ever mention why foreign troops are in Viet Nam? What did they say?

h. Did many people from your hamlet attend these sessions? How many?

i. What did people of your hamlet think about these sessions?

48. Did the Viet Cong re-distribute land in your hamlet? yes no
a. If "yes", when did the Viet Cong re-distribute land?

b. How did the land re-distribution effect you?

| I gained land | I lost land | It had no effect |

49. What category did the Viet Cong assign you?

- co nong (landless laborer)
- ban nong (share-cropper or poor peasant)
- trung nong - kem boac
- thuong (lower middle peasant)
- trung nong - kha (upper middle peasant)
- phu nong (rich peasant)
- diachu (landlord)

50. Did you ever pay any taxes to the Viet Cong? How much last year: ____ How much year before: ____

51. Did the Viet Cong ever ask you to contribute any money or other things?

52. What did they tell you of the purpose of this contribution?

53. Who collected these taxes, money or others? How often?

54. Do you know how the Viet Cong set the rate of tax you paid?

55. Were you ever promised that you would someday be re-paid the money taken? (Were you ever given the tin phieu bonds?)

56. Did any agent of the Viet Cong ever come to your hamlet to ask young men and women to join them?

a. How did they persuade or convince the young people to go? (describe)
b. How many joined last year?

57. Did the Viet Cong ever kill any people in your hamlet? ___ yes ___ no
   a. If "yes", when _____ how many _____
   b. Had these people been sentenced by a "people's court"? (toa an nhan dan)
      ___ yes ___ no
   c. What reasons did the Viet Cong give for killing them?
   d. What did people in your village think about these killings?

58. Since becoming a refugee did anyone promise you aid? ___ yes ___ no
   a. Who promised you aid?
   b. Have they fulfilled their promise?

59. Has the district chief ever visited you in this place? What did he do during his visit?

60. Has the Province Chief ever visited you in this place? What did he do during his visit?

INFORMATION TO BE SUPPLIED BY INTERVIEWER:
   a. Place of interview: Ap_______ Xa_______ Quan_______
   b. Date: day_______ month_______ 1966
   c. Situation of interview: ___ done in private
                                  ___ done in public
                                  ___ in presence of interviewee's family only
   d. Interviewer's evaluation:

   e. Interviewer's name:__________________________
1. Is this your native village? ___yes ___no

2. If this is not your native village, how many years have you lived here? ___years

3. What was your native place?
   Ap ___________________
   Xa ___________________
   Quan ___________________
   Tinh ___________________

4. Around Tay-Hoa there are many refugees who formally lived in this location. Why do you think that these refugees left this hamlet?

5. For what reasons did you stay here rather than becoming a refugee also?

6. Has your house ever been destroyed because of the war? ___yes ___no

7. (If answer to above is yes): When? day _____ month _____ year _____
   (check one): Lunar _____ Calendar _____

8. In what way was your house destroyed? (describe)

9. Did anyone encourage you to leave your home? (describe)

10. Did anyone discourage you from leaving your home? (describe)

11. What is the average daily income of your family? ____ piastre
12. Do you own farm land? ___yes ___no

13. If "yes", how many mau? ___mau

14. Do you rent farm land? ___yes ___no

15. If "yes", how many mau? ___

16. (If person rents land), how much rent did you pay last year?

17. How many gia of paddy did you harvest last year? ___gia

18. How much tax did you pay last year? to the Government to the Viet Cong

19. Do you own any major means of production? (buffalo, sampan, etc.)

20. What members of your family are living in the same household with you here now? (Ascertain sex, age, marital status, relationship to interviewee, literacy, and physical condition of each member)

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marital status: S = single, M = married, W = widowed
literate: 1 = literate, 2 = illiterate
physical condition: 1 = able-bodied, 2 = major physical defects
21. Are there any members of your household who are not here with you?

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22. Have any members of your household been killed as a direct result of the war?

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<th>cause of death</th>
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INFORMATION TO BE SUPPLIED BY INTERVIEWER:

a. Location of the interview: Ap
   Xa
   Quan
   Tinh

b. Date: day  month  year

c. Interviewer’s name:__________________________
QUESTIONNAIRE E1 - ECONOMIC ASPECTS OF REFUGEE RESETTLEMENT

E-1. You have said your family now earns ___ piastres per day. On what items do you spend this income?
   a. Food: (rice, fish, eggs, nuoc mam, beverages, etc.)
   b. Housing: (rent, thatch, etc.)
   c. Household goods: (fuel, clothing, etc.)
   d. Other: (religious or ceremonial items, special equipment such as bicycles, farm equipment, radios, or raw materials for conical hats, etc.)

E-2. If you were to get a job which paid you 100 piastres per day more than your present daily income, how would you spend the extra money?
   a. 100 piastres per day more:
   b. Only 50 piastres per day more:

E-3. Have you noticed any changes in prices recently?
   a. If "yes," have prices changed on any specific items (e.g., rice)?
   b. What do you think is the cause of these changes in prices?

E-4. Would you and your family move to another province if you were offered a better job in that province?

Name of the interviewee:
APPENDIX D

Plan for "Return to Village Campaign"

This appendix presents a verbatim reproduction of the plan for the "Return to Village Campaign" distributed originally in mimeographed form by USAID, Tuy-Hoa. Special appendices on staffing of cadre teams, etc., have been deleted.
PROJECT STATEMENT

Subject: A Project Proposal, "Return to Village Campaign", Dealing With General Rehabilitation of Farmers and Refugees in the Rice-Producing Areas of Hieu-Xuong and Tuy-Hoa Districts.

I. RATIONALE

1. Background Information

Sometime during the middle part of January 1966 a Rice Harvest Protection Operation was jointly launched by ARVN and Allied Troops operating in Phu-Yen Province. The operation covered the rich rice delta areas under VC control within the districts of Tuy-Hoa and Hieu-Xuong and its main objective was to decrease VC capability to collect rice and, thereby, enable GVN to gather available harvestable rice to augment its own rice stock with which to support the pro-GVN civilian population of the province.

Just before the launching of this operation, reliable intelligence reports disclosed that the VC transported rice collected from Phu-Yen, through mountain trails, to other VC troops operating in the Western Central Highland provinces of Phu-Bon, Pleiku and Kontum. An earlier study on this matter revealed that the VC can easily gather 10,000 metric tons of milled rice, from the combined areas under their control, out of three cropping seasons in one year. Assuming that the average rice consumption of a full-grown person is 600 grams for one day, the 10,000 VC troops in Phu-Yen can only consume about 2,000 tons of rice in one year, thus, the VC in Phu-Yen can easily have 8,000 tons of rice in excess of their own needs. Incidentally, 8,000 tons of rice will be sufficient to feed 35,500 persons in one year.

The Rice Harvest Protection Operation covering the period from 24 January through 19 February realized some 30,200 metric tons of rice paddy gathered mostly in areas previously under VC control. It can be concluded, therefore, that the operation has had significant contribution to the improvement of the overall friendly position in this province.

2. The Problem

It was observed, however, that recent encounters between the VC and Allied Troops have incurred considerable losses and damages in properties. For instance, the District Chiefs of Tuy-Hoa and Hieu-Xuong advanced the information that a total of 7,807 families in 58 rice-producing hamlets have been rendered homeless. In addition, a substantial number of such public facilities as bridges, schools, dispensaries, markets, village halls, roads, etc., have been destroyed.
Moreover, it was also noted that a large number of farmers, who have lost their homes in the areas subjected to this operation, evacuated with their families to the secure areas within the vicinity of the district headquarters; and, unless something is done about motivating them to go back to their home villages, it is very likely that they will stay in as refugees for an indefinite period of time. Consequently, it is feared that a large tract of rice fields will be abandoned and the rice productive potential of the province will be reduced considerably.

3. The Need

It seems rather obvious that the most logical course of action is to formulate and implement a plan which would motivate these farmers to return to their native villages and extend to them governmental support in the pursuance of their normal farming operations. The realization of one such plan will: (1) minimize problems arising from influx of refugees, (2) make significant contributions to the economic stability of the province, (3) pave the way to effective utilization of manpower resources, (4) stimulate coordination of activities among participating agencies in a combined operation, and, (5) develop favorable impression and desirable psychological impact upon the public at large.

II. PROCEDURE

1. Evolvement of the Plan

Key GVN officials and representatives from various U. S. agencies in the province were convened in a meeting at the Province Headquarters on the 18th of February 66. The deliberations revolved mainly on the farmer-refugees' current situation and the feasibility of resetting them back to their farms. After an exhaustive sharing of ideas on this subject, it was agreed that a combined operation, dubbed "Return to Village Campaign", will be launched immediately. Plans were simultaneously drawn to carry out the objectives of the campaign.

2. The Plan

The plan envisions to rehabilitate farmer-refugees by moving them from the areas where they have temporarily sought refuge back to their areas of origin. To undertake this activity, the Provincial Administration will utilize all its available personnel and material resources; and, in coordination with Allied Troops and U. S. agencies stationed in the province, a combined operation will be launched.

There will be three distinct phasing in the execution of programmed activities; each with specific target dates or schedules of completion.
The first phase will attempt to make an assessment of the depth and breadth of existing problems. Specifically, the following baseline information will be established: number of farmers who can be motivated to go back to their farms, number of house and facilities which have been destroyed and the possible areas where this type of campaign might be feasibly undertaken; then, such requirements as funds, foodstuffs, medicine, agricultural supplies and other commodities will also be determined. Under this phase, executive committees will be organized at province and district levels. These committees will be charged with the responsibility of setting up the necessary administrative machineries for purpose of carrying out the goals of the campaign.

The second phase includes preparatory activities before the farmer-refugees actually return to their home villages. Province and district officials will be engaged in an intensive propaganda campaign in order to motivate the farmers to return to their home. Additional cadres will be recruited and trained to support the operation. Security plans will also be drawn utilizing available ARVN and Allied Troops.

The third phase outlines the details of implementation. Farmer-refugees will be brought back to their villages under the guidance of CVN officials. Rural Construction Teams which include Armed Propaganda Cadres (PAT), census and Grievance Cadres, Civil Affairs Cadres and New Life Development Cadres will play a vital role in the rehabilitation of the farmer-refugees. Planned activities follows: (1) construction or repair of houses, (2) provide guidance in the establishment of defense systems, (3) identification and destruction of VC infrastructure, (4) repair or construction of public facilities, (5) establishment of local governments, (6) pursuance of self-help activities and (7) provide such assistance as food, medical supplies, construction materials, agricultural tools, agricultural loans and other commodities as they become available.

III. PRIORITIES

1. Proposed Operational Areas

Considering current resources on hand and the capabilities of the Provincial Administration, priorities have been set in the selection of operational areas. It was agreed that the areas nearer the district capitals of Tuy-Hoa and Hue-Xuong will be assigned first priority and the areas situated farther will be assigned second priority. Thus, the villages of Hoa-Thanh, Hoa-Tri and Hoa-Kien in Tuy-Hoa district and the villages of Hoa-Binh and Hoa-Tan in Hue-Xuong district will be the first operational areas. After accomplishing the mission in these priority areas, the operation will move onward to cover the areas designated as second priority. These areas are the villages of Hoa-Dinh and Hoa-Quang in Tuy-Hoa district and the villages of Hoa-Phong and Hoa-Dong in Hue-Xuong district.
IV. RESPONSIBILITIES

1. GVN
   a. Sets up the administrative machinery to carry out objectives of the campaign.
   b. Provides the necessary personnel.
   c. Provides funds or materials as made available through its own channel.
   d. Evaluates status and progress of the campaign.

2. US AID
   a. Provides construction materials as made available.
   b. Provides technical advice whenever available and as needs arise.
   c. Assists in establishing priorities relative to distribution of US AID-supplied commodities.
   d. Provides advisory guidance in the execution of programmed activities.

3. US EMBASSY
   a. Assists in the recruitment and training of cadre.
   b. Provides cash and/or material assistance as made available.
   c. Provides guidance in the establishment of defense system.
   d. Assists in civic action and psy-war activities.

4. MACV
   a. Provides material and/or cash assistance as made available.
   b. Provides guidance on security affairs.
   c. Provides technical advice whenever available and as needs arise.
RETURN TO VILLAGE CAMPAIGN
RECOGNITION OF THE SITUATION AND THE OBJECTIVES OF THE PLAN

Since the later part of 1964, there has been a substantial increase in the number of refugees who have moved in from the insecure areas to the district capital of Tuy-Hoa and Hieu-Xuong and immediate vicinities.

At present, there are 32,315 refugees in Tuy-Hoa District and 16,029 refugees in Hieu-Xuong District, thus making a total of 38,344 refugees in both districts.

Recently, the combined operation launched by ARVN and Allied troops has forced a large number of inhabitants to move into the secure areas of the two districts mentioned above. These people who were previously living in VC controlled areas had to evacuate for security reasons. After harvest time, the quantity of rice brought in to our controlled areas up to 19-02-66 at Tuy-Hoa District was 1,524 tons and 996 Kgs and Hieu-Xuong District was 2,605 tons and 925 Kgs or a total of 30,130 tons and 921 Kgs. This is a big victory for us in winning the hearts of the people. It proves, once again, that the people disliked the VC. Furthermore, from the viewpoint of finance and economics, we have executed effectively the food protection plan and thereby impaired the enemy's economic pursuit.

However, this has brought about the following problems:

1/ Local authorities could not solve the over increasing refugee problems.

2/ Decrease in the number of farmers who can cultivate the rice fields for the next planting season.

3/ It would be difficult to implement the rural life programs.

To solve these difficult problems the Province has requested assistance from U. S. AID and the Allied Forces in organizing a campaign named "Return to Village Campaign".

This campaign aims to bring refugees back to their homes and former villages, provide them with adequate assistance so that they may be able to improve their standard of living.
CONTENT OF THE PLAN

The action plan for the "Return to Village Campaign" includes three phases:

- Assessment
- Preparation
- Execution

I. Assessment Phase

In this phase, the District administration of Tuy-Hoa and Hieu-Xuong assumes the responsibility of conducting an estimate of essential data which would determine the plan necessary for the "Return to Village Campaign".

Result of estimation:

1/ - Tuy-Hoa District: See the appendices I, II, and III
2/ - Hieu-Xuong District: See appendices I, II and III.

It will be noted from the appendices herewith enclosed that after execution of the "Return to Village Campaign" at the 1st priority villages, the number of refugees remain as follows:

Tuy-Hoa District: 9,845 (20,590 people)
Hieu-Xuong District: 10,745

Upon completion of the 2nd priority villages the number of refugees follows:

Tuy-Hoa District: 6,751 (7,300 people)
Hieu-Xuong District: 549

On the other, after the "Return to Village Campaign" is carried out at the 1st priority areas, we will get 10,946 Tons of paddy in the next harvest. If carried out in both areas, we will get 14,852 Tons.

To support this Campaign, technical Officers in the Province have to estimate essential data pertaining to each field of responsibility. The essential requirements of support includes:
### a/. Foodstuffs.

Based on family rationing system, we will provide 13 kgs of rice and 90 grams of salt for each family per month. The tabulated information hereunder will show an estimate of our rice and salt needs.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Priority</th>
<th>District</th>
<th>No of Families</th>
<th>No of Persons</th>
<th>3 months Rice</th>
<th>6 months Rice</th>
<th>3 months Salt</th>
<th>6 months Salt</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Tuy-Hoa</td>
<td>2,244</td>
<td>12,470</td>
<td>4867330</td>
<td>9727600</td>
<td>608kgs</td>
<td>212kgs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Hieu-Xuong</td>
<td>823</td>
<td>5,284</td>
<td>2567076</td>
<td>2127152</td>
<td>223kgs</td>
<td>446kgs</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>3,067</td>
<td>17,754</td>
<td>7434404</td>
<td>11847132</td>
<td>830kgs</td>
<td>658kgs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Tuy-Hoa</td>
<td>1,838</td>
<td>6,751</td>
<td>2637209</td>
<td>5267576</td>
<td>443kgs</td>
<td>886kgs</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Hieu-Xuong</td>
<td>2,606</td>
<td>10,195</td>
<td>3977644</td>
<td>7957288</td>
<td>704kgs</td>
<td>1,408kgs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>4,445</td>
<td>16,947</td>
<td>6615333</td>
<td>13217865</td>
<td>1,147kgs</td>
<td>2,294kgs</td>
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<td></td>
<td>GRAND TOTAL</td>
<td>7,312</td>
<td>34,701</td>
<td>1,3537332</td>
<td>2,5067875</td>
<td>1,975kgs</td>
<td>3,952kgs</td>
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</table>

### b/. Health.

The Health Development Service will organize mobile medical teams equipped with first aid kits, to go along with combined cadre teams in bringing the people back to the villages. At least, one first aid kit should be provided to each hamlet to take care of the health needs of the population. U.S. AID, MED-CAP Team and Allied Troops will also provide assistance as the needs arise.

### c/. Materials for Farmers.

* Tools: Provided by U.S. AID
* Animals: The Animal Husbandry Service will study and prepare an estimate of needed funds.
* Seeds, fertilizer, insecticide: The Agriculture Service will study and prepare an estimate of needed funds.
* Agricultural loans: The NACO will study and ask the Farmer Association's opinion on the feasibility of securing loans.
* Repair immediately the irrigation systems to insure adequate supply of water during the next rice planting season.
d). Construction or repair of facilities in order to raise the standard of living of the populace.

* Roads and bridges: Public Works Service will prepare estimates of repair/construction requirements of needed facilities in pacified areas.

II. PREPARATION PHASE

This activity will commence on February 21st, 1966 and terminate on March 10th, 1966 or for a period of 18 days.

1/-ORGANIZATION OF EXECUTIVE COMMITTEES AT PROVINCE AND DISTRICT LEVELS.

a). Executive Committee at Province:
- Lt Col, Province Chief .............. Chairman
- Capt, Deputy Province Chief for Internal Security and Deputy Sector Commander .............. Vice Chairman
- Deputy Province Chief for Administration .............. Vice Chairman
- Chairman, Provincial Council Rep. .............. Vice Chairman
- Section Chief of Routine Business of Rural Construction Council .............. Secretary
- Service Chiefs .............. Members

b). Executive Committee at District:
- District Chief .............. Chairman
- 2 Members of Provincial Committee Council .............. Vice Chairman
- District Administrative personnel .............. Secretary
- Officer who represent for Sub-Sector .............. Member
- Rolling village and hamlet Representative .............. Member
- Concerned Sub-Office Representative .............. Member

2/-RECRUIT AND TRAIN CADRES FOR A SHORT PERIOD OF TIME.

a). Recruit enough village and hamlet cadres for areas which lack cadres. Mobilize persons who have capability, moral integrity and good will to assume the responsibility. Train them in a short period of time about the political and administrative aspects of community life.

The District administration should consult the Provincial Council in charge of this activity.
b). Organization of cadre teams.

* Propaganda teams: Psy-War cadre at Province and District levels will play the major role in this activity. This team must be organized early enough to become functional during the launching of propaganda campaigns.

* Refugee Voluntary Workers Team: Selecting the young men and young ladies who have sufficient prestige and good will among the refugee. This team will assist the combined cadre team on matters pertaining to planting of cash crops for refugees. At least, two teams for each village are needed.

* Combined cadre team: This team includes the following divisions: Psy-War and Information Office, National Police, Rural Construction, Civil affairs and Technicians. Each team will have from 7 - 10 members cadres and one team for each pacified village at least.

3/-INITIATE PROPAGANDA CAMPAIGN.

This activity will be undertaken simultaneously with the recruitment and organization of cadre teams. The purpose of propaganda campaign is to explain to evacuees, in particular, and the population, in general that friendly troops will protect them upon returning to their former homes. Local authorities will help them re-establish a normal life and assist them in raising their living standard. Besides the assistance available from the Provincial Council, JUSPAO, Provincial Psy-War and Information Committee and the Psy-War and Information Office will play major roles in this activity. We can avail ourselves of such communication media as radio broadcasts, demonstrations, conversation, slogan and leaflets in the preparatory phase of the campaign.

4/-ACTION PLAN AND COMBINED OPERATIONAL PROCEDURES.

Administrative Committee at Province level will draw a general plan for each district compatible with the number of cadres and available resources. Administrative Committee at District level will provide details for the plan by setting up the scope of activity for each cadre team.

5/-SET TARGET DATES OF SCHEDULED ACTIVITY.

Administrative Committee at Province level will set target dates of completion for each phase of the operation. Administrative Committee at District level will in turn set target dates of completion for their respective village and hamlet cadres.

6/-DIVISION OF JOB RESPONSIBILITIES AMONG SUPPORTING WORK GROUPS.

Set target areas and duration of operation for PF Platoons and PATs. This will be the function of administrative Committees at District level.
MAKE MATERIALS AND FUNDS AVAILABLE TO SUPPORT THE CAMPAIGN.

Materials and funds will be provided by the Central Government Ministries, Technical Offices of Foreign agencies. Materials must be made available in order that we can use it as soon as the campaign starts.

The activities listed in the preparation phase must be completed before March 10th, 1966.

III. EXECUTION PHASE

- This phase will commence upon completion of the 2nd phase of the campaign.
- It includes three sub phases as follows:

A - 1st phase. Schedules for 45 days covering the period from March 11th, 1966 through April 25th, 1966.

- PLANNED ACTIVITIES.

* Guide the farmer-refugees back to their home villages.
* Repair or construct their dwellings.
* Screen the population for purposes of identifying and destroying the VC infra-structure.
* Prepare family booklets for effective population control measures.
* Construct or repair of such public facilities as roads, bridges, schools, markets, dispensaries and others.
* Repair of irrigation system to insure adequate supply of water for rice fields.

Services in charge: District Administrative * Cadre Teams * Health Service * Public Works * Irrigation * Rural Construction.

B - 2nd Phase. Commencing May 1st, 1966 (Farmers will prepare the land for rice planting on April 21st, 1966).

- PLANNED ACTIVITIES.

* Prepare lands for the next rice planting season. Provide seeds, fertilizer, tools and technical assistance to farmers.
* Provide agricultural loans to farmers.

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• Keep on identifying and destroying the VC infra-structure.
• Organize hamlet defense system through the youth groups who will get the guidance from PF and PAT.
• Encourage qualified inhabitants to join PF and Combat Youth Forces.
• Construct roads, bridges and irrigation Projects.


Period of time:

C - 3rd Phase. Will commence immediately after completion of 2nd phase.

- PLANNED ACTIVITIES.
• Complete construction/repair of farmers' houses.
• Completion of Administrative structures.
• Implement GVN democratic policies.
• Continue implementation of program initiated by technical Services (Roads, bridges, irrigation and so on . . .)
• Continue the follow through on VC infra-structure to cause its total destruction.
• Training of local inhabitants to reinforce the defense system with a view to replace PAT and PF troops who will be assigned to other priority areas.
• Provisions for reinforcement of established defense system (activity started at the 2nd phase)
• Completion of other socio-economic development programs: Health, Education and Self-Help Projects.
• Follow through on the proper culture of agricultural crops.

The role of hamlet cadres in this phase is very significant after completion of 2nd phase, they will assigned to other priority areas. Operation in villages within the 2nd priority area may possibly commence simultaneously with operation in villages classified under 1st priority, if means of support were made available. Otherwise, activities will start upon completion of work in the first priority area.
Dikes and drains: The Irrigation Office will request funds in the amount of 10,800,000 which they plan to request for the irrigation programs in 1966 in order to carry out this activities.

Schools: The Education Service will use its funds for repair of the damaged schools ($40,000,000) and will also request additional support from the Central GVN Agency concerned.

* Such other facilities as dispensaries, markets, wells and health stations... will be estimated by the Province and request funds under the item of Self-Help project. Number of Self-Help projects will be equivalent to the number of hamlets in the pacified areas which belong to the first priority area of the "Return to Village Campaign".

After completion of estimates by technical Service agencies concerned, the Province will summarize in a general plan all requests for funds and submit to CTZ and DTA and Central for approval, and meanwhile, to support agencies: U.S. AID and Allied Troops... The estimation phase must be completed before 20/2/66.
THE REFUGEE SITUATION IN PHU-YEN PROVINCE, VIET-NAM

Based on interview data collected in mid-1966 in Phu-Yen Province, Viet-Nam, this report describes who become refugees, why they want to relocate, and when and how they move; examines some of the problems involved in refugee relief and resettlement for the refugees, their host communities, and the Government of South Viet-Nam; and proposes and sets forth some implications of the refugee situation for the pacification effort.
**UNCLASSIFIED**

**Security Classification**

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<th>KEY WORDS</th>
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<td>Refugees</td>
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<td>Political Science</td>
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<td>Revolutionary Warfare</td>
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