Public Administration Bulletin
Vietnam

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

I. Recent GVN Legislation

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Law/Decree</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Law 010/70 Limited parallel foreign exchange</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Decree 116-SL/TC Implementation of Law 010/70</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Decree 113-SL/NV Establish City of Qui Nhon</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Decree 114-SL/NV Establish City of MyTho</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Decree 115-SL/NV Establish City of Can Tho</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Decree 132-SL/NV Establish City of Nha Trang</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Decree 144-SL/NV Establish City of Rach Gia</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Decree 118-SL/TC Civil Service Salaries and Allowances</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Decree 119-SL/TC Civil Service Salaries and Allowances</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Decree 915-ND Civil Service Salaries and Allowances</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Decree 137-SL/GT/BD National Council of Telecommunications</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Decree 153-SL/Th.T/QTCS
Dissolution of Inter-Provincial Inspectors 27

Arrete 929-SL/NV
Deputation of Authority 28

Arrete 010-SL/NV
MOI Representatives 33

Mission Order 024-SVVT/Th.T/PC2/3
Foreign Aid Coordinating Committee 35

Circular 161-TT/Th/T/PC2
Concession of Lands to Military and
Civil Servants 37

II. Cultural Receptivity to Induced Administrative
Change
A paper by Prof. Nguyen quoc Tri 43

III. Organization Charts

Ministry of State 85
Ministry of Foreign Affairs 86
Ministry of the Interior 87
Ministry of Information 88
Ministry of Ethnic Development 89
Ministry of Open Arms 90
Ministry of Land Reform, Agriculture and
Fishery Development 91
National Defense and Armed Forces of the RVN 92
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.
LAW #010/70 establishing a limited parallel foreign exchange market.

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

After debate and vote by the National Assembly,

THE PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF VIETNAM

promulgates Law No. 010/70 of October 3, 1970 establishing a limited parallel foreign exchange market, the full text of which is as follows:

Art. 1 - There is hereby established, as supplement to the official foreign exchange market, a limited parallel foreign exchange market.

The official rate of the piaster remains unchanged.

The limited parallel foreign exchange market shall not apply to certain essential transactions, especially:

a. Transfers for overseas students
b. Transfers for the Government

Art. 2 - The necessary procedures for organization and administration of the limited parallel foreign exchange market mentioned in Article 1 shall be provided by decree.

Art. 3 - All prior provisions contrary to the present law shall be rescinded.

All previous provisions contrary to the decrees promulgated for implementing the present law shall be rescinded, effective the date these decrees are issued.

- 1 -
Art. 4 - The present law shall be promulgated according to emergency procedures and published in the Official Journal of the Republic of Vietnam.

Saigon, Oct. 3, 1970

s/ NGUYEN VAN THIEU
DECREE No. 116-SL/TC determining the procedures for the organization and administration of the limited parallel foreign exchange market.

THE PRIME MINISTER OF THE GOVERNMENT,

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

In view of Decree #394-TT/SL of September 1, 1969 determining the composition of the Government,

Considering Decree-Law No. 020-SLV of September 3, 1966, changing and amending Ordinance No. 48 of December 31, 1954 establishing the National Bank,

Considering Decree-Law No. 017-SLU of September 3, 1966, fixing the foreign exchange system,

Considering Law #010/70 of October 3, 1970 establishing a limited parallel foreign exchange market,

DECREES THE FOLLOWING:

Art. 1 - The present decree determines the procedures for the organization and administration of the "Limited parallel foreign exchange market" established by Law #010/70 of October 3, 1970.

Art. 2 - The limited parallel foreign exchange market is especially used for transactions in certain kinds of currencies.

Art. 3 - The limited parallel foreign exchange market shall enter into effect the fifth of October 1970, at 00 hours.
Art. 4 - Transactions and sales of foreign currencies at the limited parallel foreign exchange market are effected as follows:

Paragraph I: Sales of Foreign Currencies

The following transactions and sales of foreign currencies shall be made at the limited foreign exchange market.

a. Transactions and sales of currencies belonging to private citizens and legal bodies, including the sale of currencies of Allied Forces for private use, - except for the transactions pertaining to:

1. Sale of foreign currencies by official agencies of the Government of Vietnam

2. Sale of foreign currencies by the Governments of foreign countries.

b. All transactions for export-import.

Paragraph II: Purchase of foreign currencies

Transactions for purchasing the following foreign currencies shall be made at the limited parallel foreign exchange market.

a. All transactions for transfer of money from Vietnam abroad, except:

1. Transfer of money for overseas students,
2. Transfer of money for the Government of Vietnam (such as expenditures for Vietnamese foreign affairs delegation, expenditures for missions abroad including training expenditures for civil servants, and military in foreign countries, etc.)
b. Import of goods determined by arretes of the Finance and Economy Inter-Ministries.

Art. 5 - The selling and purchase prices of foreign currencies at the limited parallel foreign exchange market shall be based on the rate of 275 piasters to the US dollar.

Art. 6 - Based on the selling and purchase prices mentioned in Art. 5, the National Bank shall determine the selling and purchase prices of other foreign currencies.

Art. 7 - The National Bank shall determine the selling and purchase prices of the foreign currencies with cash payment at the National Bank and other recognized banks.

The above prices shall not differ more than 1% from the prices mentioned in the above articles 5 and 6.

Art. 8 - The Ministers of Economy, of Finance, the Governor of the National Bank of Vietnam, are charged, each as to that which concerns him, with the execution of the present decree.

The present decree shall be promulgated according to the emergency procedures and published in the Official Journal of the Republic of Vietnam.

Saigon, October 3, 1970

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

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

.......

Upon the recommendation of the Minister of the Interior,

DECREES THE FOLLOWING:

Art. 1 - The village of Qui Nhon, belonging to Tuy Phuoc district, Binh Dinh province and the neighboring territories are hereby transformed into City status.

Art. 2 - This city bears the name of "City of Qui Nhon", the territory of which comprises the Villages of Qui Nhon, Phuoc Hau, Phuoc Tan and Phuoc Hai.

Art. 3 - The city of Qui Nhon is divided into 2 districts, the boundaries of each are determined as follows:

1. Nhon Binh District
   - Hai Cang, Dao duy Tu, Nguyen Du, Le Loi, Cuong De, Nguyen Hue, Ham Nghi, Xuan Quang and Ghenh Rang hamlets, Qui Nhon village.
   - Phuoc Tan village.
   - Hai Dong, Hai Nam, Hai Minh and Hai Giang hamlets - Phuoc Hai village.
2. Nhon Dinh District

- Phan boi Chau, Nguyen cong Tru, Ly thuong Kiet, Bach Dang, Huyen Tran and Thap Doi hamlets, Qui Nhon village.

The boundaries of the city of Qui Nhon and the districts of Nhon Binh and Nhon Dinh are determined in accordance with the map which is annexed to the original of the present decree.

Art. 4 - The city of Qui Nhon is under the supervision of a Mayor, assisted by one or more Deputy Mayors.

Art. 5 - The city of Qui Nhon shall have its own budget, this budget shall be established, approved and executed under the procedures applied to all city budgets.

Art. 6 - Expenditures for organizing the administrative structures of the city of Qui Nhon shall be borne by the National Budget.

Expenditures for organizing the administrative structures of the districts shall be borne by the city budget.

Art. 7 - The Vice Prime Minister, Ministers of State, Ministers, Secretaries of State, Vice Ministers and the Province Chief of Binh Dinh are charged, as far as their duties are concerned, with the execution of the present decree.

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

Saigon, September 30, 1970

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

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

.......

Upon the recommendation of the Minister of the Interior,

DECREES THE FOLLOWING:

Art. 1 - The Village of Dieu Hoa, belonging to Chau Thanh district, Dinh Tuong province is hereby transformed into City status.

Art. 2 - This city bears the name of 'City of My Tho'. The city boundaries are determined in accordance with the map annexed to the original of the present decree.

Art. 3 - The city of My Tho is under the supervision of a Mayor, assisted by one or more Deputy Mayors.

Art. 4 - The city of My Tho shall have its own budget. This budget shall be established, approved and executed under the procedures applied to all city budgets.

Art. 5 - Expenditures for organizing the administrative structures of the city of My Tho shall be borne by the National Budget.

Art. 6 - The Vice Prime Minister, Ministers of State,
Ministers, Secretaries of State, Vice Ministers and the Province Chief of Dinh Tuong shall carry out the execution of the present decree, as far as their respective duties are concerned.

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

Saigon, Sept. 30, 1970

s/ TRAN THIEN KHIEM
Prime Ministry  
No. 115-SL/NV

THE PRIME MINISTER OF THE GOVERNMENT

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

Upon the recommendation of the Minister of the Interior,

DECREES THE FOLLOWING:

Art. 1 - The village of Tan An, belonging to Chau Thanh district, Phong Dinh province and the neighboring territories are hereby transformed into City status.

Art. 2 - This city bears the name of "City of Can Tho", the territory of which comprises:

- Tan An village
- Thuan Duc village
- Loi Nguyen hamlet, An Binh village
- Binh Nhut hamlet, Long Tuyen village

The boundaries of the City of Can Tho are determined in accordance with the map annexed to the original of the present decree.

Art. 3 - The City of Can Tho is under the supervision of a Mayor, assisted by one or more Deputy Mayors.

Art. 4 - The City of Can Tho shall have its own budget. This budget shall be established, approved and executed under the procedures applied to all city budgets.
Art. 5 - Expenditures for organizing the administrative structures of the city of Can Tho shall be borne by the National Budget.

Art. 6 - The Vice Prime Minister, Ministers of State, Ministers, Secretaries of State, Vice Ministers and the Province Chief of Phong Dinh shall carry out the execution of the present decree as far as their respective duties are concerned.

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

Saigon, September 30, 1970

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

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

Upon the recommendation of the Minister of Interior,

DECREES THE FOLLOWING:

Art. 1 - The Nha Trang East and Nha Trang West Villages, belonging to Vinh Xuong district, Khanh Hoa province with the neighboring territories are hereby transformed into City status.

Art. 2 - This city bears the name of "City of Nha Trang" and its territory comprises:

- Nha Trang East Village
- Nha Trang West Village
- Vinh Hai Village
- Vinh Phuoc Village
- Vinh Nguyen Village, including the archipelagoes of Hon Lon (Hon Tre), Hon Mot, Hon Mun, Hon Mieu, Hon Tam.
- Vinh Truong Village.
- A part of the territory of Vinh Hiep Village (Vinh Diem Ha Hamlet).
- A part of the territory of Vinh Ngoc Village (Ngoc Thao, Ngoc Hoi and Lu Cam Hamlets).
- A part of the territory of Vinh Thai Village (Phuoc Hai Hamlet).

Art. 3 - The City of Nha Trang is divided into two districts, the territory of each is determined as follows:
District One

1. Nha Trang East Village
2. Vinh Hai Village
3. Vinh Phuoc Village
4. Ngoc Thao, Ngoc Hoi, and Lu Cam Hamlets, from Vinh Ngoc Village
5. Vinh Diem Ha Hamlet, from Vinh Hiep Village.

District Two

1. Nha Trang West Village
2. Vinh Truong Village
3. Vinh Nguyen Village, including the archipelagoes of Hon Lon (Hon Tre), Hon Mot, Hon Mun, Hon Mieu, Hon Tam
4. Phuoc Hai Hamlet, from Vinh Thai Village.

The boundaries of the City of Nha Trang, District One and District Two, are fixed in accordance with the map annexed to the original of the present decree.

Art. 4 - The City of Nha Trang is under the jurisdiction of a Mayor, assisted by one or more Deputy Mayors.

Art. 5 - The City of Nha Trang shall have its own budget, the establishment, approval and execution of it shall be under the procedures applied to the budgets of the cities.

Art. 6 - Expenditures for organizing the administrative structures of the City shall be borne by the National Budget. Expenditures for organizing administrative structures of the districts shall be borne by the City Budget.

Art. 7 - The Vice Prime Minister, Ministers of State, Minister Secretaries of State, Vice-Ministers and the Province Chief of Khanh Hoa are charged, each as to that which concerns him, with the execution of the present decree.

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

Saigon, October 22, 1970

s/ TRAN THIEN KHIEM

- 13 -
THE PRIME MINISTER OF THE GOVERNMENT,

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

Upon the recommendation of the Minister of the Interior,

DECREES THE FOLLOWING:

Art. 1 - The villages of Vinh Thanh Van and An Hoa belonging to the Kien Thanh district, Kien Giang province are hereby transformed into City status.

Art. 2 - This city shall bear the name of "City of Rach Gia". The city boundaries are determined in accordance with the map which is annexed to the original of the present decree.

Art. 3 - The city of Rach Gia is under the supervision of a Mayor, assisted by one or more Deputy mayors.

Art. 4 - The city of Rach Gia shall have its own budget. This budget shall be established, approved and executed according to the procedures applied to all city budgets.

Art. 5 - Expenditures for organizing the administrative structures of the city of Rach Gia shall be borne by the National Budget.

Art. 6 - The Vice Prime Minister, Ministers of State,
Ministers, Secretaries of State, Vice Ministers and the Province Chief of Kien Giang are charged, each as to that which concerns him, with the execution of the present decree.

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

Saigon, November 20, 1970

s/ TRAN THIEN KHIEM
Republic of Viet Nam
Prime Ministry
Decree # 118-SL/TC

THE PRIME MINISTER,

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

Considering the Decree #394-TT/SL dated 1 September 1969 determined the components of the Government,

Considering Ordinance #9 dated 14 July 1950 which was corrected by Ordinance #16 dated 1 June 1950 determining general regulations for civil servants,

Considering Decree #28-NV dated 8 May 1954 determining the minimum standard of living index and family allowance for civil servants,

Considering Decree #300-e/TTP dated 14 October 1964 increasing basic salaries by 10%,

Considering Decree #106-SL/KTTC dated 18 June 1966 regarding 20%, 25%, 30% temporary allowances,

Considering Decree #99-SL/KTTC dated 17 May 1967 concerning rice allowances,

Considering Decree #91-SL/ThT/PC.2 dated 23 August 1969 concerning a special allowance of 1,000VN$,

Considering Decree #48-TTP dated 29 Jan. 1964 and #300-g/TTP dated 14 Oct. 1964 determining high cost of living areas and monthly high cost of living allowances,
Considering the recommendation of the Minister of Finance,

DECREES

Art. 1 - From 1 October 1970, salaries and allowances of regular status personnel are corrected as follows:

1. The minimum standard of living mentioned in part A, item 29, determining general regulations for civil servants is increased to 1,750VN$.

2. The high cost of living allowances mentioned in part B, article 29, determining general regulations for civil servants is now fixed as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Region I (Low living cost)</th>
<th>Region II (High living cost)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Individual</td>
<td>3,000VN$/month</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wife</td>
<td>400VN$/month</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Child</td>
<td>400VN$/month</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

3. Family allowances which were mentioned in part C, article 29, determining general rules for civil servants, are fixed as follows:

| - Wife | 700VN$/month |
| - Child| 600VN$/month |

Art. 2 - From 1 October 1970, all previous articles contrary to this Decree are hereby rescinded, especially the articles in the following decrees:

- Decree #28-NV dated 8 May 1954 determining the minimum standard of living index and family allowance for civil servants,
- Decree #300-e/TTP dated 14 October 1964 increasing basic salaries by 10%,

- Decree #106-SL/KTTC dated 18 June 1966 concerning temporary 20%, 25% allowances,

- Decree #99-SL/KTTC dated 17 May 1967 concerning rice allowances,

- Decree #91-SL/ThT/PC.2 dated 23 August 1969 concerning special allowance of 1,000VN$.

**Art. 3** - Deputy for the Prime Minister, Ministers of State, Ministers, Vice Ministers, each in his sphere of responsibility, is charged to execute this Decree.

This Decree will be carried in the RVN Official Gazette.

Saigon, 3 October 1970

s/ Tran thien Khiem
Republic of Viet Nam
Prime Ministry
Decree # 119-SL/TC

THE PRIME MINISTER,

Considering the Constitution dated 1 April 1967,

Considering Decree #394-TT/SL dated 1 September 1969
determining the composition of the Government,

Considering Ordinance #9 dated 14 July 1950 determining
general regulations for civil servants,

Considering Decree #175-NV dated 23 May 1955 and other
documents fixing the salaries, positions, and allowances
in kind and in cash to government officials, especially
Decree #042-SL/ThT/CV dated 27 March 1969,

Considering the recommendation of the Minister of Finance,

DECRES:

Art. 1 - From 1 October 1970, price of all existing
allowances in kind or cash (except family and high cost
of living allowances) to government officials, are increased
uniformly to 60% over the present rates.

However, any allowances which were increased by 25%, in
accordance with Decree #42-SL/ThT/CV dated 27 March 1969,
and increased by other documents are hereby:

a. To be increased again in accordance with the supplementary
ratio to the maximum 60% rate increase after 27 March 1969.
b. Not to be increased again if the increase is equal to or greater than the 60% rate increase after 27 March 1969.

Art. 2 - Deputy for the Prime Minister, Ministers of State, Ministers, Vice Ministers, each in his sphere of responsibility, are charged with execution of this Decree.

This decree will be carried in the RVN Official Gazette.

Saigon, 3 October 1970

s/ Tran thien Khiem
Republic of Viet Nam
Prime Ministry
Decree # 915-ND/TC

THE PRIME MINISTER,

Considering the Constitution dated 1 April 1967,

Considering Decree #394-TT/SL dated 1 September 1969 determining the components of the Government,

Considering Ordinance #9 dated 14 July 1950 which was corrected by Ordinance #16 dated 1 June 1953 determining common regulations for civil servants,

Considering Arrete #739-NV dated 25 June 1954 and subsequent supplementary documents fixing rules for non-regular personnel,

Considering Decision #2334-HDCV dated 19 September 1967 re-determining monthly basic salaries for class B daily hire personnel,

Considering Decree #118-SL/TC dated 3 October 1970 re-determining the minimum cost of living, high cost of living allowances and family allowances for civil servants,

Considering the recommendation of the Minister of Finance,

ENACTS

Art. 1 - From 1 October 1970, monthly basic salaries of daily hire personnel and assimilated class B and class C daily hire personnel are re-determined as follows:
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Class</th>
<th>B-1</th>
<th>B-2</th>
<th>B-3</th>
<th>C-1</th>
<th>C-2</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Step 1</td>
<td>4,140</td>
<td>2,970</td>
<td>2,730</td>
<td>1,540</td>
<td>1,340</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Step 2</td>
<td>4,500</td>
<td>3,210</td>
<td>2,970</td>
<td>1,660</td>
<td>1,460</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Step 3</td>
<td>4,860</td>
<td>3,450</td>
<td>3,210</td>
<td>1,780</td>
<td>1,580</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Step 4</td>
<td>5,220</td>
<td>3,690</td>
<td>3,450</td>
<td>1,900</td>
<td>1,700</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Step 5</td>
<td>5,580</td>
<td>4,130</td>
<td>3,690</td>
<td>2,020</td>
<td>1,820</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Step 6</td>
<td>6,040</td>
<td>4,470</td>
<td>4,040</td>
<td>2,260</td>
<td>2,060</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Step 7</td>
<td>6,500</td>
<td>4,810</td>
<td>4,390</td>
<td>2,500</td>
<td>2,300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Step 8</td>
<td>6,960</td>
<td>5,180</td>
<td>4,740</td>
<td>2,740</td>
<td>2,540</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Step 9</td>
<td>7,420</td>
<td>5,520</td>
<td>5,090</td>
<td>2,980</td>
<td>2,780</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Step 10</td>
<td>7,880</td>
<td>5,860</td>
<td>5,440</td>
<td>3,220</td>
<td>3,020</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Art. 2 - High cost of living allowances of daily hire personnel and assimilated daily hire personnel class B-1, B-2, B-3, C-1 and C-2 are re-determined as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Person authorized benefit</th>
<th>Region I (low cost of living)</th>
<th>Region II (high cost of living)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Individual</td>
<td>2,600VN$00</td>
<td>2,900VN$00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wife</td>
<td>300VN$00</td>
<td>375VN$00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Child (unlimited)</td>
<td>300VN$00</td>
<td>375VN$00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Art. 3 - Family allowances for daily hire personnel and assimilated daily hire personnel class B-1, B-2, B-3, C-1 and C-2, equal to 75% family allowance of regular status personnel.
Art. 4 - Regular laborers class D-1 get paid 4,300VN$ a month (30 days a month).

This salary will be adjusted to the rate paid government laborers as determined by the Ministry of Labor for workers in private companies.

Workers whose salaries are based on the above rates will receive pay increased of 100VN$ per month for each two years seniority.

Art. 5 - Daily hire personnel class D-1 receive family allowances according to the following procedure:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Monthly Allowance</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Wife</td>
<td>600VN$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Child (no limit)</td>
<td>350VN$</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Art. 6 - Non-regular laborers are classified as class D-2.

These laborers get paid according to the days they work in a month. Pay will be based on not less than 25 days, although some months do not afford 25 actual working days.

Daily salary of class D-2 laborers is: 143VN$.

This rate will also be adjusted in accordance with Art. 4, paragraph 2. Family allowance is calculated according to Art. 5 of this arrête.

Art. 7 - Contract personnel receive salaries, high cost of living allowance, and a family allowance, the same as that for regular status personnel of the equivalent grade not to include withholding 6% for retirement salaries.

Art. 8 - Contract hire personnel whose salaries are clearly delineated with cost of living and family allowances, receive salaries and allowances the same as that for civil servants
of the same grade or daily hire personnel of the same class and step in which they have been assimilated.

Personnel whose salaries are not divided into cost of living and family allowances will receive a 17% increase in the total contract hire salary currently received excluding allowances pertaining to position or technical qualification.

Art. 9 - Previous regulations contrary to this arrete are hereby rescinded.

Art. 10 - Deputy Prime Minister, Ministers of State, Ministers, Vice Minister, each in his sphere of responsibility, are charged with execution of this arrete.

This arrete will be carried in the RVN Official Gazette.

Saigon, 3 Oct. 1970

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, 1967, determining the composition of the Government,

Considering Decree No. 120-SL/GT/BD of September 25, 1969, fixing the duties and responsibilities of the Minister for Communications & Post,

DECrees the following:

Art. 1 - Now is hereby established the National Council of Telecommunications with the following composition:

- The Prime Minister of the Government Chairman
- The Minister for Communications & Post Secretary General
- The Minister for National Defense Member
- The Minister for Information Member
- The Secretary of State for Executive Affairs at the P.M.'s office Member
- The Vice Minister for the Interior Member

The Chairman may also invite Ministers of State, Ministers, Secretaries of State, Vice Ministers and representatives of interested agencies to give their opinions whenever deemed necessary.

Art. 2 - The National Council of Telecommunications has the following responsibilities:
- Planning policies on telecommunications, electronics,
- Making decisions on establishment and development of telecommunications networks,
- Follow up the implementation of national and international telecommunications and electronics regulations,
- Coordinating the national resources on telecommunications and electronics.

Art. 3 - The Permanent Secretariat of the National Council of Telecommunications will study all matters submitted to the Council, implement the decisions of the Council and perform all operations in detail.

The Permanent Secretariat is headed by the Minister for Communications & Post and composed of:

- The Defense Ministry Representative  Member
- The Information Ministry Representative  Member
- The Interior Ministry Representative  Member
- The Director General for Post  Chief of the Secretariat

Art. 4 - The detailed organization and functions of the Permanent Secretariat shall be determined by the Minister for Communications & Post.

Art. 5 - The Minister for Communications & Post, the Minister for National Defense, the Minister for Information, the Secretary of State for Executive Affairs at the P.M.'s office and the Vice-Minister for the Interior are charged, each as to that which concerns him, with the execution of the present decree.

Saigon, November 8, 1970

s/ TRAN THIEN KHIEM
Republic of Vietnam
Prime Minister's Office
No. 153-SL/Th.T/QTCS

THE PRIME MINISTER

Enacts the following decree:

Art. 1 - The offices of the Inter-Provincial Inspectors shall be dissolved effective January 1st, 1971.

Art. 2 - All employees of the above offices shall revert to the Directorate General of Civil Service which will assign them to agencies short of staff, except those needed for the establishment of a liquidation team in each Inter-Provincial Inspector's office.

Art. 3 - The matter of offices, files, vehicles, materials and equipment shall be decided by the Prime Ministry, in pursuance with the recommendations of the liquidation team.

The liquidation team comprises an Inter-Provincial Inspector and 2 employees maximum.

Art. 4 - In order to fulfil his duty, the Inter-Provincial Inspector, in the capacity of Chief of Liquidation Team, may continue to receive his pay and allowances during a period of two months.

Art. 5 - The operating expenditures of the Liquidation Team shall be borne by the National Budget (Office of the Prime Minister).

Art. 6 - The Secretary of State, Secretary General at the Prime Ministry and Inter-Provincial Inspectors are charged, each as to that which concerns him, with the execution of the present decree.

Saigon, December 9, 1970

s/ TRAN THIEN KHIEM
THE PRIME MINISTER,

- Considering the Constitution of the Republic of Vietnam of 4/1/1967,

- Considering Decree No. 394-TT/SL dated 9/1/1969 fixing the composition of the government,

- Considering Ordinance No. 7-a dated 24 Oct. 1956 and Circulars No. 115-a/TT/VP dated 24 Oct. 1956 and No. 001-a/PTT/VP dated 1 March 1968 dealing with reform of national administration,

- Considering Decree No. 74/TTP dated 23 March 1959 and subsequent decrees dealing with organization of Saigon city management and decree No. 229-NV dated 18 Dec. 1965 dealing with management of other cities,

- Upon the recommendation of the Minister of Interior,

ENACTS:

Art. 1 - Within the scope of their authority as specified by law and under their supervision and responsibility, the Mayor of Saigon, other mayors and province chiefs may depute their direct assistants (Secretary General and assistant mayor in Saigon, deputy mayors in other cities and deputy province chiefs in provinces) by written decision to handle and approve a number of problems of local interest.
Art. 2 - The following problems may be entrusted to those assistants:

A. Problems which require a decision

1. Personnel:
   - Recruitment, change of employees' status, admission into career of non-career employees from class B2 downward.
   - Assignment of employees to TDY (except district chiefs and chiefs of technical services).
   - Transfer of employees within each province, conduct of in-service training courses, commendation, punishment, leave (except employees from class B1 upward).

2. Finance:
   - Sign papers dealing with payment of salary to employees,
   - Sign papers dealing with procurement of supplies not exceeding VN$ 200,000,
   - Sign paying-in orders,
   - Inspect account books, and city, province or village funds,
   - Inspect and supervise tax collection.

3. Economic affairs:
   - Harmonize supply and distribution of commodities,
   - Control warehouses and stocks, plan the amount of supplies,
- Control distribution of commodities,
- Handle problems related to price,
- Issue written authorization to carry out a trade, except for trades which must be restricted for security reasons or for maintenance of good morals,
- Control exercise of profession as doctor and pharmacist, and other public and private health activities,
- Issue permit for transportation of goods.

4. **Administrative and security affairs**

- Census of young men and establish their draft status,
- Census of reservists,
- Issuance of permit for assemblies, except assembly on political activities,
- Issuance of permit for theatrical and show performances,
- Transmittal of files requesting establishment of associations and trade unions to higher authorities, except political groups,
- Issuance of permit to put advertisement boards in streets, to post placards, except placards for political purposes,
- Chairman of the Housing Committee and determination of the rate of rental; chairman of the town planning and construction committee and issuance of permit of construction.
5. **Social and cultural affairs**

- Certifying statement on the income of each student's family so that he may apply for stipend,
- Inspect instruction system in schools.

**B. Problems which require no decision**

- Certifying true copies and signatures,
- Signing papers to remind subordinate agencies within the local area to implement an order from higher authorities or to request them to explain on the implementation of orders, tasks or programs,
- Signing papers to ask other agencies for opinions; taking necessary procedural steps to establish such files as used in inquiry for appropriation of properties, inspection of land to be cleared, concessions, administrative inquiry in a neighborhood before giving permit to start a noisy and obnoxious trade,
- Transmittal of files to higher authorities when no comment is required,
- Issuance of traveling orders and transportation slip to subordinates,
- Signing other administrative papers to be used as documents in support, such as statement on a government official's background, certificate of date of employment, or of departure from a post, statement on budget receipts, and expenditures, list of allocated funds,
- Certifying minutes of meeting, reports of facts, maps.

*Items listed in A and B above are not restrictive.*
Art. 3 - The mayor of Saigon, mayors and province chiefs may not entrust the following matters to their assistants:

- Administrative regulations,

- Political and territorial security problems,

- Public order problems within the police power of the mayor or the province chief,

- Decisions which give rise to expenditures exceeding VN$ 200,000,

- Decisions on disciplinary action against elected bodies under the administrative surveillance of the office of the mayor or of the province chief or against members of these bodies,

- Disciplinary action against non-career employees from class B1 upward.

Art. 4 - Decisions on delegation of authority must be published in RVN official journal.

Art. 5 - Deputy Prime Minister, Ministers of State, Ministers, Secretaries of State, Deputy Ministers, Mayors and province chiefs are charged each as to that which concerns him with the execution of this decree.

This decree will be published in RVN official journal.

Saigon, 19 October 1970

s/ TRAN THIEN KHIEM
Republic of Viet Nam
Prime Ministry
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No. 010-SL/NV

THE PRIME MINISTER,


Considering Decree No. 19-SL/NV dated 22 Nov. 1967 fixing the function of the Minister of Interior,

Considering Ordinance No. 57-a dated 24 October 1956 and subsequent documents on organization of local administration,

Considering Decree No. 614-BTT/SL dated 1 July 1970 governing organization of military regions,

Considering Decree No. 155-SL/BDXD dated 9 November 1969 and subsequent documents on establishment of Pacification and Revolutionary Development Councils,

Considering Decree No. 84-SL/NV dated 13 July 1968 and subsequent documents on organization of MOI,

Considering Decree No. 175-NV dated 23 May 1955 and subsequent documents fixing function allowances and other allowances in cash and in kind for government officials holding managerial positions,

Upon recommendation of the Minister of Interior,
ENACTS:

Art. 1 - There is assigned to each Military Region a Ministry of Interior representative;

These officials are placed directly under the office of the Minister of Interior;

Art. 2 - Ministry of Interior representatives assigned to each Military Region assume the following duties:

1. Serve as liaison officer between MOI and the Military Region concerned and between the Military Region and province and city authorities therein on matters of security and local administration.

2. Report to the Minister of Interior on the local situation and make comments and appropriate recommendations.

3. Implement special instructions of the Minister of Interior, particularly on coordination of inter-provincial and inter-municipal administrative activities.

4. Serve as MOI representative on the Regional Pacification and Rural Development Council.

Art. 3 - A MOI representative for each Military Region will be appointed by arrete of the Minister of Interior and will be entitled to same salary and allowances, in kind and in cash, granted to the Director of a large Directorate.

Art. 4 - The Minister of Interior, the Minister of Defense and the Secretary of State at the office of the Prime Minister are charged each as to that which concerns him with the execution of this decree.

Saigon, Feb. 5, 1971

s/ TRAN THIEN KHIEM
MISSION ORDER

Considering Mission Order #154-SVL/Th.T/Pc2/3 of Nov. 11, 1970 appointing the Minister of State for Reconstruction and Development as Coordinator of Foreign Aid Programs,

Considering the needs of service, pending the establishment of a Foreign Aid Coordinating Committee,

Now is hereby established an Interministerial Coordinating Committee for Foreign Aid Assistance with the responsibility of coordinating all foreign aid programs, with the following components:

- Minister of State for Reconstruction and Development Chairman
- Representative of the Foreign Affairs Ministry Member
- Representative of the Economy Ministry Member
- Representative of the Finance Ministry Member
- Director General for Budget and Foreign Aid Member
- Director General for Planning Member
- An employee of the Office of the Minister of State for Reconstruction and Development Secretary

The Committee may invite to the meeting representatives of the Ministries which are in need of foreign assistance.
As for the principles and guidelines for use of foreign assistance resources, the Committee will submit its proposals for the approval of the Prime Minister.

Saigon, 16 Feb. 1971

s/ TRAN THIEN KHIEM
Prime Minister
Republic of Viet Nam
Office of the Prime Minister

Saigon, 21 Sept. 1970
No. 161-TT-Th/T/PC2

CIRCULAR

THE PRIME MINISTER

TO: The Vice Prime Minister concurrently
    Minister of Education
    Ministers without portfolio
    Ministers
    Secretaries of State
    Under Secretaries
    Mayor of Saigon
    Province Chiefs
    City Mayors

SUBJ.: Simplification of procedures for concession of
        state domain lands to soldiers and civil servants.

The current regulations regarding concession of state domain
lands require a number of procedures to avoid abuses.

Soldiers and civil servants are now living under extremely
difficult conditions with their fixed salaries, and are
encountering administrative problems in their applications
for concession of state domain lands for cultivation and
livestock raising to help increasing their family budget.
In a policy to help the two afore-mentioned low income classes whose problems are being recognized by the government and whose activities can be followed up, I therefore decide to apply the following simplified measures for granting concession of domain lands to them.

I. SCOPE OF APPLICATION

These new simplified procedures shall apply to:

a. Vietnamese civil servants, on active duty or retired, their widows and non-regular status personnel.

b. Vietnamese servicemen, on active duty or retired, war veterans and widows. If applicants are female civil servants or a member of the Women Auxiliary Corps (W.A.C.), and whose husbands are active civil servants or members of the armed forces, then only one of the two is entitled to apply.

II. CONCEDING AUTHORITIES

The Province Chiefs are the local authorities for making decision on land concession upon completion of investigations carried out by the Provincial Concession Committee.

When his decision on land concession is made, the Province Chief will report to the Ministry of Land Reform, Agriculture and Fishery Development - Directorate General of Land Affairs.

III. COMPOSITION OF DOSSIER

1. Concession Application - to be submitted in two copies with following details:

   - The kind of plants to be grown and the concession-operator's address at the province concerned;

   - 38 -
2. Sketch of the land applied for (with another sketch of the location at legend 1/100,000); the site must be drawn accurately to avoid any duplication; the four boundaries must also be clearly indicated.

3. Certification as civil servant or soldier furnished by the employer or military unit concerned.

4. Written authorization of the husband (if applicant is married), if applicant is a female civil servant or a member of the W.A.C., or a widow of a civil servant or soldier, a certificate of evidence issued by the agency or military unit which husband previously served must be produced, (to be submitted in duplicate).

The applying civil servant and soldier are exempted from:

- Citizenship certificate
- Certificate of financial resources
- Declaration of elected residence
- Program of land clearing and cultivation

IV. CONCESSION AREA

These special procedures will apply only for any concession area under or equal to 10 ha. Only concession under 10 ha is exceptional. Concession over 10 ha will be subject to regular procedures in force.
V. PROCEDURES FOR EXAMINING DOSSIER AND DISTRIBUTING LAND

a. Upon receipt of the complete dossier as mentioned in paragraph III above, the Province Chief will give the applicant a receipt and record the application in the Provincial Concession Applications Register as stipulated in Article 15, paragraph III, Decree of November 4, 1928 for priority date.

b. Within 15 days after receiving the application, the Province Chief convenes the Provincial Concession Committee (the composition of which has been set forth by Circular 12601/BCCDDCN/HCTC-3/TT of 26/12/68 of the former Ministry of Land Reform and Agriculture) for initiating a preliminary investigation on the domain characteristics of the land.

c. If the committee proposes approval, the concerned application along with the sketch of the pilot will be posted seven days later at:

- the location of the land
- the village office which the land belongs to
- the Province Administrative Office

for a one-month period, during which complaints will be received. This publication as well as its closure date must be recorded.

d. During the posting period, the applicant must trace out the boundaries of the plot and plant boundary markers.

e. At the expiration date of the publication, the Province Chief will again convene the Province Concession Committee for a final investigation on the domain characteristics of the land, settle in place all contingent disputes and make recommendations.
If the P.C.C., upon its visit to the local area, finds out that the plot has not been traced out nor planted with boundary markers, the Province Chief may consider that the applicant has tacitly given up his application for concession. Under this special procedure, the applicant is exempted from supplying a regular map, and as a matter of fact, it saves him from a major expense. Therefore, planting boundary markers is an important deed which prevent abuses and confusions from happening eventually. In addition, when boundary markers are set, the contingent disputes will be more easily settled.

The presence of the applicant in the field is always required when the P.C.C. is doing both its preliminary and final investigations on the domain land because he has to sign the P.C.C.'s investigation report.

f. Upon receiving the dossier and reports submitted by the P.C.C., the Province Chief will decide on the matter. He may either decide to grant the land or reject the application. A copy of the dossier will then be transmitted to the national level (Ministry of Land Reform, Agriculture and Fishery Development - Directorate General of Land Affairs) along with a copy of his decision for granting the land or a report on reasons of his rejection.

In addition to the papers described in paragraph III above, the dossier also includes:

- P.C.C. report on preliminary investigation, 1 copy
- Publication report, 1 copy
- Content of publication, 1 copy
- Report on the closure of the publication, 1 copy
- P.C.C. report on final investigation, 1 copy
- Granting decision, 1 copy, or report on rejection reasons, 1 copy.

g. Land distributed accordingly to procedures mentioned
above is for a temporary period of *two years* after the distribution date—or prior to that period, if there was an application for temporary concession. The Province Chief will send the P.C.C. to the site for examining the cultivation situation.

Based on the condition of land exploitation, the Province Chief will decide whether a concession can definitely be granted or extended for a temporary period, or withdrawn to the state domain land as indicated in Art. 26, Decree dated 4/11/1928.

**VI. TRANSFERS-LEASES**

All transfers or leases of domain lands without permission under temporary concession or even definitive concession within ten years are strictly forbidden. All infractions to that provision will lead to unconditional withdrawal without compensation of the subject land to the state domain.

s/TRAN THIENN KHIEM
CULTURAL RECEPTIVITY TO INDUCED ADMINISTRATIVE CHANGE

- THE CASE OF VIETNAM -

A Test of An Anthropological Framework
For Cross-Cultural Transfer of Administrative Features

Prepared for the Joint Meeting of the SEADAG
Development Administration and Political Development Panels
Held in Hong Kong from
January 18 to January 21, 1971

by
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INTRODUCTION

What can or cannot be transferred from one country to another in the field of public administration?

In attempting to identify phenomena which help in finding an answer to this question, this study hypothesizes that there is no general formula for the cross-cultural transfer of administrative features.

The problem embodied in this hypothesis appears to be one of the basic issues in international technical cooperation. Theories of development administration as well as experiences in technical assistance do not seem to provide any clear-cut answers to the question. On the one hand, there has been a great deal of controversy about whether or not public administration, or at least some part of it, can claim to be a science whose rules can be applied equally successfully everywhere. On the other hand, transnational inducements of administrative reforms through technical assistance have brought about very dissimilar results. What is likely to have succeeded here appears to have failed elsewhere so that it is impossible to know which items are transferable because of the wide gap between developed and developing countries appears to have been denied by practice since at least some American administrative features have been applied very successfully in various countries, as it was the case with the introduction of the system of executive budget and electro mechanic accounting to South Vietnam.

On the other hand, the "optimists" who believe that administration
is a universal science, with principles, techniques or processes applicable anywhere regardless of environmental conditions have found their approach confirmed only in a few cases, but not in all.

Equally doubtful is Weidner's suggestion that the transfer of administrative features should take place only at the stage of experimentation when the recipient country is development oriented.\(^1\) However, experience in technical assistance has demonstrated that the introduction of administrative innovations has not necessarily led to good results at this stage or to failures at the state of take-over when the objectives of government is directed toward making power secure.

Finally, an authority on technical assistance in public administration, Ralph Braibanti, perhaps tired with theorizing, concludes that cohesive doctrine is of much less value than the pragmatic "muddle through".\(^2\)

The issue is all the more complex since the transfer of administrative items is not only difficult from developed to undeveloped nations but also among advanced Western countries. Indeed, proposals by U.S. reform commissions for the adoption of the British Administrative Class under the label of Senior Civil Service have aroused little interest among Congressmen and professional association, and have so far not materialized. Similarly, many writers have expressed their doubts as to the applicability in the United States of the Scandinavian Ombudsman because this country does not possess the cultural factors required for its adoption.

In short, technical assistance achievements as well as cases of administrative reforms in developed nations seem to have disproved all attempts at generalizations about what can be transferred cross-culturally. For one thing, there appears to be no universal applicability of administrative practice. For another thing, cultural barriers are not likely to create unsurmountable obstacles in all cases.
The conclusion that may derive is that there is no theory
which can be formulated on an a priori basis for the question.
On the one hand, one should admit that each public adminis-
tration system, as part of a culture which is unique in itself,
must be also unique in its kind. Bureaucratic behavior is
not only influenced by technological requirements but also and
to a large extent, by the prevailing cultural values, attitudes
and beliefs. As long as we have not dealt with the difference
in human behavior between cultures, public administration cannot
claim to be a science. On the other hand, it should be recog-
nized that every culture does change by borrowing from many
other cultures. But once imported, the borrowed elements no
longer remain the same because they interact with other existing
elements in the recipient culture to form new combinations, new
syntheses. In other words, what is important is not the part
itself but its relationships with other parts and with the whole.
Thus, though there may exist common elements among cultures,
each culture remains distinct and has its own way of changing
depending upon how it combines the homegrown and the imported
items into an integrated whole.

This suggest that the answer to our question of cross-cultural
transfer of administrative practice has to be dealt with on
a case-by-case basis by studying both the culture which export
and that which imports the administrative features.

This first chapter of this paper will be devoted to the
exposition of the proposed paradigm for cross-
cultural transfer of administrative features, and the second
chapter will test this framework against the transferability
of American administrative systems and techniques to the Viet-
namese setting.

Chapter I

The Proposed Framework

If one follows cultural anthropologists to assume that each
culture is distinct in itself and has its own way of changing