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MIC TO WEED OUT OPPOSITION SYMPATHIZERS

Kuala Lumpur THE NATIONAL ECHO in English 8 May 83 p 16

[Text]

PENANG, Sat. — The MIC will set up a committee soon to rid the party of opposition party agents and members who sympathise with the opposition, its president, Datuk S. Samy Vellu said last night.

He said the committee, to comprise mostly of Central Working Committee members, would sack those whose actions went against party interests.

He was speaking to reporters after opening the Penang MIC delegates conference at the Dewan Seri Pinang here.

Datuk Samy Vellu, who is Works and Utilities Minister, said the time had come for the party machinery to be cleaned of members and leaders who were ineffective and were a burden to the people.

This would give a chance to younger and

able members to overcome the problems of the Malaysian Indians.

He said the actions were being undertaken in a democratic manner and did not do away with the basic principles of the party.

He also spoke of the need for the MIC to learn to pick leaders of high calibre and who would work for the party's future.

Developments in the past had shown that there were certain leaders in the party who were not of high calibre but wanted only to get publicity and praises.

The aim of these people, he said, was to divert the attention of MIC leaders because if the MIC continued to progress, they would not get a chance to receive publicity.

Some 100 delegates from 30 branches in the state took part in the one-day conference.

MUSA CALLS FOR BETTER INTERRACIAL TIES

Kuala Lumpur THE NATIONAL ECHO in English 9 May 83 p 1

[Text]

SHAH ALAM, Sun.

— Datuk Musa Hitam today urged the Malays, especially Umno members, to support representatives from other component parties of the Barisan Nasional representing them based on the concept of the Barisan Nasional.

The Deputy Prime Minister said they must seek the help of these representatives in the interest of all the races and not for their own personal interest or that of a particular group.

Opening the Shah Alam Umno Division delegates' meeting at the Tabung Haji Complex here,

Datuk Musa said that Malays living in a racially-mixed and rapidly developing areas like Shah Alam must accept this reality.

PROBLEMS

Any problems brought to the attention of the people's representative of the

Barisan Nasional must be based on the mutual interest of the people and not that of a particular group, he said.

He said that Umno would continue to be a realistic and progressive party to meet with the changing times in the interest of the society in general once Umno members adopt such a realistic and positive attitude.

RETAIN

Datuk Musa urged the Malays in urban area to retain the qualities of diligence and neighbourliness which would help to unite them.

He also hoped that such qualities could be instilled in the people to help strengthen solidarity among the various races.

He said that if these qualities were ignored by the Malays who migrated to the urban areas they would be left out in the main stream of development.

OPPORTUNITIES

He also urged the Malays living in the Klang Valley to always follow the development in the area and identify opportunities available which they could participate.

At present, he said, the Klang Valley, especially, Shah Alam, was developing rapidly but Malay representation in the Government, companies and boards there did not correspond with the strength of Umno of the division.

He said that he was prepared to guide and identify opportunities available if requested by Umno of that division.

Also present were Umno Vice President Datuk Haji Harun Idris and his wife, Datin Salamah.

INCREASED INDIAN HOUSING QUOTA URGED

Kuala Lumpur THE NATIONAL ECHO in English 8 May 83 p 16

[Text]

PENANG Sat — The Penang MIC has urged the state government to allocate more low-cost houses for Indians in the state.

State MIC chairman Datuk I. Subbiah, said last night that the present allocation of 12 per cent should be increased to 15 per cent.

Speaking at the 26th state MIC delegates conference here, he said Indians were unable to afford houses built by the private sector.

Datuk Subbiah, who is also State Executive Councillor said about 50,000 people who applied for low-cost houses and 7,000 or 14 per cent of them were Indians.

He also said the state MIC would be holding a subscription dinner next month to raise funds for its proposed five-storey building in Jalan Dato Keramat.

A total of \$100,000 had been collected so far and another \$500,000 was needed for the building, he added.

CSO: 4200/589

PHILIPPINES

PROFESSIONALS SUPPORT PRESIDENT'S ECONOMIC IDEOLOGY

Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 4 May 83 p 24

[Text] Director Nemi B. de Pedro II, secretary-general and acting national president of the Philippine Chamber of Professionals (PCP), said yesterday that the country's professionals are militantly behind the new economic ideology as stressed by President Marcos before the 1,700 barangay captains of Metro-Manila the other day.

De Pedro II pointed out that the national leadership and core groups of the PCP were the trained former national youth and student leaders before martial law--loyalists, former leftists, left of center, rightists--who have now embraced the tenets of the New Republic. As such, de Pedro II observed, these emerging leaders-technocrats eschew politics without economics, and for that matter economics without ideology.

The PCP, hard-core of whom are loyalists techno-intellectuals, have the clear position of advancing the blending of economic ideology as a mandatory and basic requirement in our school system and in fostering the movement to help make the Philippines the next Economic Miracle of Asia.

Lawyer de Pedro II, who is also a masters in public and business management (MPBM) scholar, delineated the historical perspective that in the free enterprise system, the government aligned itself with the rich always. Hence, the communist ideology deviated by rallying the workers against the oligarchs, in a socialist concept.

CSO: 4200/577

COLUMNIST DECRIES 'EVILS OF STRONG PRESIDENCY'

Cebu City THE VISAYAN HERALD in English 22 Apr 83 p 4

[Article by Atty. David Ompoc]

[Excerpt] "Pimentel finds court of no use," the Visayan Herald reported the other day in bold headlines. This column agrees with Mayor Pimentel in this point of view 101 percent. The Pres. as reported in the papers declared that the evidence against Pimentel is very strong. With this Presidential pronouncement, the fate of Mayor Pimentel is sealed. His conviction is a foregone conclusion because we simply have no court in this land with guts and courage to reverse the findings of facts made by the Presidency.

—oOo—

Some sectors are batting for a strong executive to wield tremendous powers in a developing and underdeveloped countries as a means to achieve discipline, peace, progress and prosperity. There is really nothing wrong in giving super strength to a leader who exercises that strength for the good of the nation. The legendary figure in comics popularly known as Superman makes use of his extra-ordinary powers to fight all kinds of evil. But Superman is not a politician like many of our leaders. Po-

liticians, make us believe they are bunch of unprincipled humans who can hardly be trusted possessing tremendous powers for the reason that there exists an irresistible temptation to use those powers to overwhelm and annihilate their political adversaries.

—oOo—

So these are the pitfalls of having a strong leader. Our forefathers in drafting the original Constitution were aware of these pitfalls so that they have evenly distributed governmental powers into 3 branches namely the executive, the legislative and the judiciary, each one of them independent, distinct and separate from each other providing for a democratic check and balance to prevent abuse and tyranny of the three branches. Sad to say that this beautiful concept of separation of powers no longer exists in reality but only in the figment of the imagination of present-day leaders who want to cover the eyes of our people in perpetual blindfold.

OPPOSITION PARTIES CRITICIZE KBL

Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 4 May 83 pp 1, 10

[Article by C. Valmoria, Jr.]

(Excerpt]

With the Batasan elections still a year away, the opposition has begun hitting the administration for its shortcomings.

The Nacionalista party (NP), whose proposed accreditation as the second political party was junked by the Batasang Pambansa, and the United Nationalist Democratic Organization (Unido) blamed the ruling Kilusang Bagong Lipunan (KBL) for the "worsening state of the nation."

In a press statement, the NP claimed that the nation's economy is "in shambles" and many people are unemployed or underemployed under the KBL administration.

The NP said the measure of success of a government is the degree of progress and happiness being enjoyed by the people under it. "As it is, our people are not happy with the way things are being run in their company," it added.

Under the KBL, the rebels and their communist comrades have gained ground, the NP said. "Where before they were only few and concentrated

only in Tarlac and Pampanga, the rebels are now in several provinces, causing terror among peaceful citizens," it said.

The Unido said earlier that the administration

ESCAP sought to "analyze agricultural policies and strategies of member-countries and examine ways of bringing about improvements in such socio-economic factors as land-ownership patterns and pricing policy.

The Commission also suggested that the Fertilizer Advisory Development and Information Network for Asia and the Pacific (FADINAP) should expand its activities to promote the use of biological sources of plant nutrients, the identification of possible sources of indigenous fertilizer, research and development of primary processing technology for organic fertilizers and dissemination of pertinent information.

DELEGATION'S PROPOSALS ADOPTED AT ESCAP MEETING

Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 4 May 83 p 9

[Text]

The Philippine delegation to the recent 39th session of the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP) held in Bangkok, Thailand, reported yesterday the adoption of substantive Philippine proposals.

Agrarian Reform Minister Conrado F. Estrella, head of the seven-man delegation, said the Philippine positions on integrated rural development, human settlements, social development, and other topics were incorporated in the commission's report.

Estrella said the ESCAP had cited the importance of the proposal for boosting the flow of investments to food and agriculture.

On the re-assessment of the Commission's priorities, ESCAP adopted the Philippine proposal for "the promotion of economic growth and social development leading to the alleviation of poverty."

Estrella said that the ESCAP sought to "analyze agricultural policies and strategies of member-countries and examine ways of bringing about improvements in such socio-economic factors as land-ownership patterns and pricing policy."

The Commission also suggested that the Fertilizer Advisory Develop-

ment and Information Network for Asia and the Pacific (FADINAP) should expand its activities to promote the use of biological sources of plant nutrients, the identification of possible sources of indigenous fertilizer, research and development of primary processing technology for organic fertilizers and dissemination of pertinent information.

The ESCAP likewise expressed support for the program on rural development. It said it was satisfied that the major focus of the program was on improving the welfare of small farmers, tenants, the landless, fisherfolk and other disadvantaged groups.

The ESCAP supported the proposed program on the improvement of agricultural credit, marketing and extension systems. The ESCAP secretariat was urged to pursue the project on non-farm employment promotion through participatory approaches as it would make a positive impact on rural development in the Asia Pacific region.

On human settlements, the ESCAP considered certain aspects of land policies needed to be studied in-depth, including proposals for increasing the intensity of land use. It reiterated its strong support for a broader uti-

lization of indigenous building materials and construction techniques, particularly in the rural areas.

In his statement as outgoing chairman, Estrella pointed out the "primacy of the human being as the aim of development." He said that economic growth "is meaningless unless it promotes the interest of the broad masses of the people."

In his policy statement as head of the delegation, Estrella also offered "to share our gains and experiences in agrarian reform and countryside development projects with other countries that are undertaking similar programs."

Estrella also talked on the Ministry of Agrarian Reform's agricultural cooperative settlement project in Magalang, Pampanga and the efforts of the Philippine government to develop azolla as fertilizer substitute, biotechnology and drip irrigation.

CSO: 4200/577

SENATOR, PRIEST ATTEND ANTI-FASCIST SYMPOSIUM

Cebu City THE VISAYAN HERALD in English 23-24 Apr 83 pp 1, 2

[Text]

The Anti-Fascist Alliance of Students (A-FAST), in coordination with the University of San Carlos-Supreme Student Council, is sponsoring a symposium to be held at the USC old Audio-Visual room at 1:30 p.m. today.

The theme, "Human Rights Situation in the Philippines", aims to shed light on issues regarding violations of democratic rights in and out of the campuses.

The A-FAST is an alliance of different school organizations which is fully committed to expose and oppose all forms of fascist suppression of the democratic rights of

the studentry in particular and the Filipino people in general.

The USC-Supreme Student Council, in its resolve commitment to instill social consciousness among the ranks of the studentry, finds this event an effective venue to inform the students of the issues confronting the Filipino people.

Invited to speak are Sen. Lorenzo Tanada from the opposition, Fr. Rudy Romano from the Religious sector and Sarah Sumalinog from the student sector.

CSO: 4200/577

PUBLISHER COMPARES SECURITY GUARDS TO PRIVATE ARMIES

Cebu City THE VISAYAN HERALD in English 25 Apr 83 p 4

[Article by Al Alinsug]

[Text]

We can only sympathize with Col. Angan, Metrodiscom chief, in his desire to combat crime and give the people of his area of jurisdiction security and peace of mind. The problem lies with the people upstairs who approve the budget for the police. Since it is obvious that Col. Angan can not increase the number of policemen if they have no items, all he can do is make the best of a meager force to combat crime. Mandaue City, for instance, has only 40 policemen for the whole city while a big business firm in that city has a total of 200 security guards to take care of its plant within Mandaue. How can the police of 40 members effectively keep peace and order in that area?

x x x x x x x x x x

While big business concerns can afford to police their own interests, the civilian population depends on the police paid out of government fund. With a limited number of policemen, security agencies will have their happy days.

They will rake in more money since all business concerns will have to hire a private security force to keep watch. Banks, lumber firms, manufacturing plants, stores and what have you, will have to spend so much out of their budgets for security guards. The lack of policemen is actually a boon to the security agency business. And businesses lament for a big slice of their budget spent for security which the government can not provide.

x x x x x x x x x x

An informant said there are many times more security guards than policemen in Cebu City and other places. Let us try to make a head count in Cebu City. How many security agencies? My informant says there could be ten times more security guards than policemen. I'm afraid these private security guards can look like private armies, and the way it looks these private forces are no different from the private armies of politicians effectively dismantled by Pres. Marcos.

GENERAL RAMAS SAYS MNLF 'DECIMATED'

Cebu City THE VISAYAN HERALD in English 22 Apr 83 p 1

[Text] Army Maj. Gen. Josephus Q. Ramas said the Moro National Liberation Front (MNLF) has been so decimated that it can now hardly stand any confrontation with government forces.

Speaking before the Central Visayas Regional Development Council in Cebu City, Ramas said the stoppage in the inflow of arms and aid from foreign countries as a result of the successful Philippine diplomatic offensive in the Islamic community has left the MNLF with a critical problem of logistics.

The MNLF now can no longer fight and its men are avoiding confrontation with government forces.

The brunt of dissident movement, he said, seems to have shifted to communist New People's Army (NPA) which has lately resorted to violence.

CSO: 4200/577

GENERAL OLANO FEARS FOR SAFETY OF PIMENTEL WITNESS

Cebu City THE VISAYAN HERALD in English 22 Apr 83 pp 1, 2

[Article by Queenie Luz Catingub]

[Text] Carlito Sandag alias "Kumander Delmo", the self-confessed NPA leader who implicated Mayor Aquilino Pimentel, Jr. in the Holganza rebellion case is now in danger.

This was revealed yesterday by Brig. Gen. Alfredo Olano, Commanding General of Recom 7.

Olano told VISAYAN HERALD that he has been receiving reports insinuating the liquidation of Sandag by elements of the NPA.

The general said that as a precautionary measure, he has allowed Sandag to stay in his residence where the said rebellion convict can be heavily guarded.

"Sandag is the only vital source we have in this particular rebellion case. He gave us the military, the breakthrough. Thus, it is only fitting for us to give him extra-protection," Olano said.

Olano stressed the fact that he does not want any untoward incidents that might happen to Sandag.

It can be recalled that in the past, NPA leaders, who later turned state witnesses, were either ambushed or salvaged by their fellow NPAs.

Olano added that he does not also want to remiss any of his responsibilities as a commanding general "especially to those who have openly manifested their desire to come back to the folds of government and who would also help in the prosecution of groups or persons who use violence in the attainment of their goals."

Olano also implied that the military is in need of people who are equally knowledgeable (as Sandag) in the the pursuit of successful operations.

Olano also debunked rumors alleging Sandag as a decoy of the military in the process of prosecuting opposition leaders.

Olano remarked that such

statements are "malicious."

According to Olano, he only came to know Sandag when he was named assistant of Regino Laurente, the NPA leader of Cebu's mountain barangays and who was later killed in an encounter with the military.

Olano pointed out that Sandag was one of those who resisted and got wounded during the December 25 raid conducted by PC operatives.

"If Sandag is really our man, why should we endanger his life? Besides, why should the judge sentence him for more than 12 years in prison on charges of rebellion?" Olano queried.

Lastly, Olano deemed the fact that any man would only react positively if given the "milk of human kindness."

CSO: 4200/577

FRAUD SUSPECT SAID TO JOIN REBELS IN AMNESTY BID

Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 4 May 83 p 32

[Text]

A Cotabato postmaster allegedly masterminding a syndicate in postal money order anomalies in the South has reportedly joined the North Cotabato Revolutionary Command (NCRC), government agents said yesterday.

The postmaster was identified as Yahodza A. Salik, 34, formerly acting postmaster of Cotabato city post office. He had issued about 2,000 money orders worth P313,600 in February and was dismissed last month.

A report to Postmaster General J. Roilo S. Golez said that Salik joined the rebel movement under Ahod Ibra-

him alias Alhad Murad to allegedly seek amnesty with the group from the government later.

He went into hiding since the discovery of the money order irregularity in the city last February. Agents said three other postmasters named as cohorts in the illegal activities decided "not to follow his move."

Postal authorities revealed that several post office employees in the region involved in various anomalies and now facing administrative and criminal charges have also joined the movement.

Salik was appointed acting postmaster last

Nov. 17 when the regular Postmaster Datu Bara Sinsuat went on leave. The irregular issuance of money orders, apparently a syndicate operation, was discovered about Jan. 26 and 27.

Meanwhile, three persons are being investigated in connection with the lost pilfered letters found behind Manila Hotel at Rizal Park the other day.

Golez identified them as Ronila Camara, 25, courier; Edgardo Garcia, 24, courier; and Jovito Ortiz, 31, mail sorter. A fourth suspect, formerly a letter carrier, is still at large.

CSO: 4200/577

NATIONAL POWER CORPORATION TAPS NEW FUND SOURCES

Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 4 May 83 p 12

[Text]

The state-owned National Power Corporation (NPC), its financial position hampered further by a 50 per cent cut on government equity contributions, is tapping funds from various credit institutions to cover up a budgetary deficit which swelled further this year to P1.3 billion.

Federico Puno, NPC vice president for finance, disclosed yesterday that the government firm will specifically request funding from the Asian Development Bank (ADB) under the latter's special assistance to selected bank-financed projects.

Puno said other alternative sources of financing are still being sought by NPC, whose projects have been adversely affected by the peso's rapid de-

preciation against the US currency and the belt-tightening measures announced by President Marcos last year.

Among the possible alternatives being considered for submission to Prime Minister Cesar E. A. Virata are the issuance of additional bonds to the domestic market, the deferment of some projects which are still on the drawing board and borrowings from commercial sources, he said.

Puno ruled out another increase in the rates charged by NPC.

According to Puno, the biggest financing problem faced by NPC is its inability to provide peso counterpart funds. NPC's financial position has been compounded by the budgetary cut on all government-owned firms.

CSO: 4200/577

PHILEX MINING CORPORATION EARNS P60 MILLION

Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 4 May 83 p 14

[Text]

Philex Mining Corporation continues to make money, earning an unaudited net income of about P60 million from mining operations alone during the first quarter of the year.

The rough report was made by company president Henry A. Brimo at yesterday's annual meeting during which the management received a fresh mandate from the firm's more than 40,000 stockholders.

Elected by an overwhelming majority along with Brimo were newcomer John Gokongwei Jr., Antonio G. Gonzalez, Albert Awad, Emilio Gonzalez-Lao, Gilbert Dee and Federico Agrava.

Gokongwei, who ran under Brimo's banner, took the place of stockbroker Antonio Garcia Jr. whose reelection bid culminated with his withdrawal owing to what the management considered as loss of his proxy base.

Yesterday's elections ended what proved to be the most exciting

proxy fight of the year between the Philex management and a lone independent candidate seeking for a second term in the country's most widely-held public corporation.

Brimo's team garnered nearly 80 per cent of all the proxies, leaving Garcia and another stockbroker, Manuel Cosio, with barely a few million shares to split between them.

Three stockholders of Philex Mining Corp. have asked the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) to compel officials of the copper/gold producer to answer several questions with regard to their transactions with Baguio Gold Mining Co.

The petitioners — Jose Elpidio O. Isip, Abundio M. Awal and Catalino Guinto, acting for themselves as and on behalf of other minority stockholders of Philex — alleged "possible breach of trust, frauds, and personal illicit gains of respondents"

Henry A. Brimo, Antonio G. Gonzales and Federico A. Agrava who are, respectively, the president, executive vice president and vice president of both Philex and Baguio Gold, in connection with Philex's transactions with Baguio Gold.

The petitioners said they hope to elicit from the respondents the answers to some questions in connection with an option granted by Philex to Baguio Gold to drill and examine mining claims with all costs of exploration to be assumed by Philex.

Through lawyer Norberto J. Quisumbing, the petitioners asked among others if the 50-50 share in profits was to the advantage of Baguio Gold rather than of Philex and if the respondents received royalties.

The petitioners also raised the issue of a power of attorney given by Baguio Gold to Philex to undertake management of the former's Sto. Niño mines.

MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

ISSUANCE OF PARTY MEMBERSHIP CARDS REVIEWED

Hanoi TAP CHI QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese Feb 83 pp 1-10, 24

[Article by Lieutenant General Pham Ngoc Mau: "Improving the Quality of the Corps of Party Members and Increasing the Fighting Strength of the Basic Organizations of the Party in Order To Excellently Complete the Tasks of the Army"]

[Text] The leadership ability and the fighting strength of the party depend, to a decisive degree, upon the quality of the corps of party members. Only with strong party members is it possible to create a strong party organization and only a strong party organization insures that party members make continuous progress and are fully capable of leading the masses, of turning the lines and policies of the party into real victories in everyday life. As a result, forging party members, emphasizing the vanguard role they play and building a pure, solid and strong corps of party members are always a foremost task in party building.

In order to improve the quality of the corps of party members and meet the requirements of the new stage of the revolution--the stage of building socialism and defending the socialist fatherland on a nationwide scale--the 4th Congress of the Party decided to issue party membership cards throughout the party. This is an important effort, "one which has profound significance in the teaching of politics and plays an important role in strengthening the organization of the party, improving the quality of party members and purifying the corps of party members."(1)

Over the past 2 years and more, in keeping with the directive of the Party Secretariat, the Military Commission of the Party Central Committee and the party organizations on the various echelons of the army have made every effort to seriously carry out the issuance of party membership cards and have closely linked the issuance of membership cards to the completion of the tasks of the army. The issuance of party membership cards within the army has now been virtually completed and has achieved good results, having increased the fighting strength of the basic organizations of the party and the quality of the corps of party members, consequently, this effort has helped to hasten the completion of the army's tasks.

The 5th Congress of the Party pointed out that, in the new stage of the revolution, the people of our entire country must simultaneously carry out two strategic tasks: successfully building socialism and firmly defending the socialist fatherland. The performance of these two strategic tasks will represent a great, profound and comprehensive step forward by our country's revolution, by the history of our nation under circumstances in which we have very many basic advantages in our favor but still face many very serious difficulties and challenges.

The tasks of our army are very large and pressing: fighting, maintaining combat readiness and joining all the people in defeating the multi-faceted war of sabotage of the enemy; making every effort to train and build up its forces in order to be ready to defeat a large-scale war of aggression; and participating in economic construction through productive labor, thereby helping to build socialism and fulfill our noble international obligation. In the face of this situation, the corps of party members within our army as well as the corps of party members throughout the country must continue to display a high sense of partyhood, firmly adhere to the viewpoints and stand of the working class, display their revolutionary, display the spirit of responsibility, overcome every difficulty and hardship and work along with the entire party and all the people to strengthen the achievements of the revolution and steadily advance the cause of building socialism and defending the fatherland.

Our army is very proud of the fact that it has completed the various tasks assigned to it by the party and state over the past several years. The level of combat readiness and the overall strength of the army have been raised to a new level. Productive labor and economic construction are also being carried out in a positive spirit and have yielded economic returns.

These results are closely associated with the growth that our army has made in every area. These results also prove that the corps of party members within the army has maintained its vanguard position and is fulfilling its role as the central force leading the unit in the completion of every task assigned by the party, the state and the army. These are achievements that have been recorded as a result of building and improving the quality of the corps of party members, in general, which includes the issuance of party membership cards.

In order to continue to successfully carry out the large tasks of the army in the new stage and comply with the resolution of the 5th Party Congress, the Military Commission of the Party Central Committee and the Political General Department have established the task of continuing to develop upon the results that have been achieved in the 2 years of issuing party membership cards and making every effort to build the corps of party members, improve the quality of this corps and strengthen the basic organizations of the party to serve as the nucleus in building regular force, modern people's armed forces that are fully capable of excellently completing each task assigned by the party and state. This is a practical requirement in order to accelerate the completion of the tasks of our army and is a basic job that must be performed in order to continue to improve the quality of the corps of party members and increase the fighting strength of the basic organizations of the party.

Through the realities of the 2 years spent issuing party membership cards, which has been reviewed by various places, we can learn a number of valuable lessons and experiences with regard to improving the quality and building the corps of party members. These lessons and experiences must be applied by us in a practical and creative manner in order to cultivate and develop upon the strongpoints and correct the existing shortcomings and weaknesses of the corps of party members, further improve the quality of this corps and build the basic organizations of the party within the army in order to meet the requirements of the new military tasks that have been set forth by the Military Commission of the Party Central Committee for our army, for our armed forces, in 1983 and the next several years.

First, we must consider raising party consciousness and forging the qualities and skills of party members to be a very important part of increasing the fighting strength of the party.

Forging and raising party consciousness are a requirement of a pressing, immediate nature as well as an issue of basic, routine importance that lays the foundation for party members to continue to struggle, to forge and improve their qualities and skills and meet the rising requirements of their revolutionary tasks.

In all cases, in all circumstances and regardless of the task, the party member must always firmly adhere to the principles of the party, maintain a solid leadership position and struggle relentlessly against every enemy in order to excellently complete each task of the revolution.

The things that constitute party consciousness are not immutable. They are always developing in accordance with the development of the tasks of the revolution in each stage. Whereas in the cause of the national liberation, absolute loyalty to the revolution on the part of the party member meant being ready to sacrifice and struggle to oppose imperialism, liberate the nation and reunify the country, today, in the cause of building socialism and defending the fatherland, loyalty to the revolution by the party member means having absolutely confidence in the party's line on the socialist revolution; being ready to overcome every difficulty, hardship and sacrifice; taking the lead in the revolution to abolish private ownership at its roots, abolish poverty and backwardness and successfully build socialism; successfully resolving the question "who defeats whom" which exists between capitalism and socialism; and always displaying high revolutionary vigilance, always being ready to oppose the imperialist aggressors and other reactionary powers and winning victory over the multi-faceted war of sabotage being waged by the Chinese expansionists and hegemonists, in collaboration with the U.S. imperialists, and each of their aggressive schemes, thereby firmly defending the Vietnamese socialist fatherland. In order to firmly maintain his vanguard position and fulfill his task, each party member must continuously cultivate, forge and heighten his sense of partyhood. This is not only a requirement in the issuance of party membership cards, but is also a constant requirement that party members must struggle to meet so that they can keep the title "member of the communist party" and help to make the party organization pure, solid and strong.

The higher a party member's position is, the larger his task is and the more difficult and complex the circumstances under which he works are, the more it is necessary to attach importance to heightening the sense of partyhood.

The party consciousness of the party member is expressed by continuously improving one's qualities and skills in order to complete the political task of the unit and fulfill one's duties. Consequently, an evaluation of the party consciousness of a party member primarily involves evaluating the degree to which he has improved his qualities and skills and evaluating the quality of the completion of tasks by each person in accordance with the lines and viewpoints of the party, the laws of the state and the resolutions, directives and orders of the upper echelon.

In the issuance of party membership cards, we evaluated the qualifications and quality of party members on the basis of how well each person completed his task and fulfilled his duties in light of the lines, viewpoints and principles of the party. As a result, every party member as well as each basic organization of the party has made progress in the struggle to fulfill duties and complete tasks, endeavored to gain a clear understanding of the lines and viewpoints of the party and waged a relentless struggle against mistakes in the performance of tasks, with these efforts being used as the measurement of the party consciousness of party members and the basic organizations of the party.

The party demands that its members display a high sense of responsibility in maintaining and protecting the strength and purity of the party organization. Every party member must truly cement himself to the organization, must fully concern himself with building the party organization and make every effort to protect the line and the prestige of the party, protect the solidarity of the party and constantly struggle against actions that are contrary to the viewpoints and principles of the party.

The party member must agree with the political and the military line of the party and have a deep understanding of the tasks of the revolution as well as the tasks of the army in the new stage; set examples in agitating and persuading the masses, in organizing and guiding them in successfully implementing the lines and performing the tasks set forth by the party, the state and the army and insure that the masses of the unit always make progress in every area. The party member must be strict with himself and with everyone else in the struggle against attitudes and actions that are contrary to the viewpoints and line of the party and against every manifestation of opportunism, rightism and infidelity. The party member must wage a thorough struggle against negative, backward phenomena and must be determined to overcome every violation of the principles and code of discipline of the party, the laws of the state and the orders and regulations of the army. The party member must be aware of and resolutely struggle against every phenomenon within his unit, within his basic party organization or within his sector that is contrary to the viewpoints, lines and principles of the party, the laws of the state and the discipline of the army; he may not cover up these phenomena, be a party to them or pretend that he does not know they exist.

Party members, regardless of their position, must be communist militants who possess ideals and act in accordance with the line of the party. They must continuously cultivate and forge their qualities and skills so that they firmly adhere to the stand of the working class and continue to tirelessly struggle for the goals and ideals of the party, the ideals of communism. They must oppose individualism of all forms, take determined steps to overcome anything that reflects a decline in political qualities, a lack of discipline, a deviant lifestyle or a bureaucratic style of work and help to stop and eliminate negative phenomena.

The effort to raise party consciousness and forge personal qualities and skills must be an effort that is regularly directed toward each person in a manner consistent with the task and duties of each type party member in order to build a pure, solid and strong corps of party members, thereby insuring that those persons who are party members will complete their tasks well and possess all the qualifications of a party member. While training and building the corps of party members, special attention must be given to training those party members who are management cadres, secretaries and commanders on the various levels. The example of party consciousness, of the spirit of forging themselves, of personal qualities and skills that they set has a very large impact upon the effort to forge the corps of cadres and party members as well as upon the strength and stability of the party organization and the unit. Conversely, if they fail to set such an example, they not only harm themselves, but also adversely affect the development of others.

Secondly, the building of the corps of party members must go hand in hand with strengthening the organization, especially the basic organizations of the party.

The basic organizations of the party, especially the party chapters, must truly be schools that forge and educate party members, implement the lines, viewpoints and principles of the party and are the nuclei that unite and lead the masses in the successful completion of each task.

Only with a strong corps of party members is it possible to have a strong party organization. However, party members can only mature when the party organization is pure, solid and strong. Every party member must be part of a party chapter. Only a strong and solid party chapter that possesses high fighting strength is capable of leading the unit in completing its task well, capable of tightly managing the corps of party members, capable of pointing out the strengths and the weaknesses of the entire corps as well as each person within it and capable of taking concrete, effective measures for forging and educating party members. Only a strong party chapter can fulfill its function as a school forging and teaching party consciousness to party members and create favorable conditions for party members to fully display their capabilities, sense of responsibility and intelligence in every job.

In the new situation we face now, the combat task, the maintenance of combat readiness, the buildup of the army and the situation surrounding the organization, equipment and mode of operation of our army have reached a much higher level of development. This reality demands that we strengthen the leadership and increase the fighting strength of the party, primarily the

basic organizations of the party, the party chapters. The foremost requirements facing the basic organizations of the party are that they must have a thorough understanding of the viewpoints, lines, positions and policies of the party and the tasks of the army and the unit and insure a high degree of unanimity concerning politics, ideology and viewpoints throughout the unit. These are the prerequisites of decisive significance to building a basic organization of the party that is strong, solid and pure and to increasing the fighting strength of the corps of party members.

A basic organization of the party, a party chapter that is strong, solid and pure must fully reflect leadership ability, militancy and adherence to principles. Above everything else, it must persuade and guide party members and the masses in fully complying with the lines and viewpoints of the party, the positions, policies and laws of the state and the directives and orders of the upper echelon and must creatively apply them under the realities of the unit in order to excellently complete the assigned task. It must inspect and supervise the organization of implementation and keep abreast of every aspect of the unit's situation in order to develop upon positive factors, correct and overcome deviations and mistakes and not allow them to exert an adverse influence. It must struggle in a determined fashion against attitudes and actions that are contrary to the viewpoints and line of the party and against negative, backward phenomena that occur within the organization of the party and within the unit. It must harshly deal with anyone who violates the code of discipline, violates the principles of the party or the laws of the state, anyone who abuses his authority to commit an action against socialist property and anyone who violates the right of collective ownership of the masses or the nature of the party or the nature of the socialist system. Everyone must be given a clear understanding of right and wrong and phenomena that keep reoccurring must be eliminated once and for all, especially those that violate the nature and tradition of the army or the policies and standards that apply to the unit or its soldiers. Concern must be shown for the growth of the masses, for educating them and helping them to complete their tasks. Only in this way can the party chapter truly be the nucleus that leads the unit, truly be the firm base of the commander; only in this way is it possible for party work to have a positive and profound impact upon every aspect of the unit's work and operations.

The basic organizations of the party, the party chapters, must manage party members in terms of both their thinking and their actions and must regularly examine the attitudes of party members toward current events, the viewpoints, lines, positions and policies of the party and the fulfillment of tasks and duties while also examining their eagerness to learn, their desire to make progress and their communist lifestyle as well as their relationship with the masses. On this basis, they must teach party members about their exemplary-vanguard role, examine how well they fulfill this role, reach conclusions concerning party member qualifications and take practical steps to educate and forge party members so that they endeavor to make progress, so that each member of the basic organization or party chapter is truly qualified and many outstanding party members emerge. When a letter of denunciation has been filed, when a party member has been found to have violated the code of discipline, to lack good qualities, to be irresponsible and so forth, the party chapter must conduct an investigation, reach an accurate conclusion and

promptly deal with the matter and must avoid rightism, avoid trying to save face, avoid covering the matter up and avoid placing the entire matter in the lap of the agency, of the upper echelon, which lead to lax party discipline. Determined steps must be taken to expel from the party all members who are unqualified, including members to whom party membership cards were issued but who now have degenerated and lost their good qualities, thereby making the party increasingly pure.

The relationship between the party organization and the corps of party members is a dialectical relationship, is a reciprocal, not one-way, very close relationship. Whereas the basic organization, the party chapter, must concern itself with forging, teaching and managing party members, party members must display a high sense of responsibility in building the organization, must do their very best to contribute opinions concerning party building and fulfill the responsibility entrusted to them by the party organization. They must create every condition for the party organization to manage them and must make every effort to learn what is taught to them by and conform with the management of them by the basic organization, the party chapter. Obeying the leadership and complying with the management of the party chapter are, above everything else, manifestations of the party member's party consciousness. Party members, regardless of their job, regardless of whether their position is high or low, must set good examples by participating in party chapter activities, accept its management of party member qualifications and seriously perform the job assigned to him in party work and in the mass work of the party chapter. Every party member, be he a party committee member or commander, must accurately report on the qualifications of party members to the party chapter, willingly accept inspection by the party chapter and accept the criticism voiced by the party chapter as well as the guidelines set forth by it for rectifying shortcomings. Whether or not the party chapter keeps fully abreast of the situation, whether its fighting strength is high or low and whether it fulfills the function assigned to it or not are primarily determined by whether or not the party chapter and each of its members fully comply with the principles of party life. As a result, it is necessary to overcome the lax management of party members by the party chapter and the practice on the part of some party members of using one excuse or another to evade the management and education of the party chapter, not participate in party chapter activities and evade inspection by the party chapter. These are expressions of a lack of party consciousness and are violations of the Party Statutes. At the same time, the party chapter must manage party members well, assign work to party members properly and periodically inspect the activities and the qualifications of party members, but not in a cursory, general fashion.

The building of the basic organizations of the party and the forging and improvement of the quality of party members must be closely linked to building basic units that are solid and strong in every respect. It is necessary to firmly adhere to the main political task of the unit and the basic requirements in the successful performance of tasks. Only on this basis is it possible to adopt practical, specific guidelines and requirements, forge the corps of party members and build strong and solid units. Party members must not only complete every task of the unit with the highest possible results, but must also encourage and persuade the masses to fully comply with the lines

and policies of the party, the laws of the state and the code of discipline of the army. Every party member must speak and act in accordance with the viewpoints of the party and not "say one thing but do another."

Within every unit, the building of basic units that are strong and solid in every respect must be carried out in a widespread manner. Solid, strong and pure basic organizations of the party are the nucleus for building basic units that are strong and solid in every respect. At present, in our work of providing guidance, special importance must be attached to building the basic organizations of the party at places where cadres are concentrated, especially middle and high level cadres, at combat units and at places that primarily manage technical equipment and weapons and material bases. It is necessary to firmly adhere to the viewpoints, lines and principles of the party and apply them in a manner consistent with the situation, characteristics, nature, requirements and tasks of each type basic organization in order to build basic organizations of the party that are strong, solid and pure. We must stop being general, stop adopting measures that are measures in name only, that are useless and less than effective.

Thirdly, we must wield the weapon of self-criticism and criticism, considering it to be one of the most effective principles and measures for improving the quality of party members and increasing the fighting strength of the basic organizations of the party.

Practicing self-criticism and criticism is a law of development of the party. In the issuance of party membership cards, the dividing line between a party member who is well qualified and one who is not, between basic organizations of the party that comply with the requirement that "party membership cards only be issued to fully qualified members who have fulfilled the task of a party member" or not is whether or not they have displayed a full sense of practicing sincere and forthright self-criticism and criticism.

Forthright self-criticism and criticism are a manifestation of high party consciousness, of the militancy of the party member as well as the party organization. In those basic organizations of the party that practice criticism and self-criticism in exact accordance with principle and in a manner that conforms with reason and sentiment and that organizes the masses to participate in the criticism of party members and the rectification of shortcomings, the fighting strength of the party is increased, the party's prestige among the masses is heightened, the relationship between the party and the masses becomes increasingly close, the internal organization is unified, the political task is completed, every activity of the unit yields good results, discipline within the unit is strict and negative phenomena are gradually overcome.

The practice of self-criticism and criticism within the party organization is a matter of principle, a matter of party consciousness to the party member. Everyone from new party members to party members who are members of party committees or secretaries, from party members who are soldiers to party members who are management cadres, middle level cadres or high level cadres, must review his party member qualifications before the party chapter. The party chapter contributes its opinions and reaches a conclusion concerning

these qualifications as well as the other matters that pertain to the party member's performance of his task or activities. Only in this way can the party member clearly see his strengths and weaknesses, see the guidelines that he must follow in order to make progress and become closer to the collective and the organization. Conversely, through the practice of self-criticism by the party member, the party organization is able to learn more about the quality of the party member and evaluate its own strengths and weaknesses in the forging, training and management of party members.

In order for the practice of self-criticism and criticism within the party to achieve good results, it is necessary to give each party member a full understanding that the purposes of practicing self-criticism and criticism are to mold persons, build the party organization, strengthen the solidarity of the party and encourage the fulfillment of the tasks of the unit and the duties of each person. Self-criticism and criticism must focus upon the matters involved in implementing the principles, viewpoints, lines and resolutions of the party and the tasks and directive of the upper echelon with a view toward confirming the strengths and the new factors of the entire unit as well as each unit, praising and encouraging everyone to follow the example set by these new factors and encouraging the criticism of actions that are contrary to the viewpoints and line of the party, that violate the nature of the party and the tradition of the army and represent a decline in the political qualities and the lifestyle of the communist. The motives for what is said when engaged in self-criticism and criticism must be pure and the attitude that is displayed must be sincere and forthright but also resolute and thorough; we must avoid trying to save face, avoid covering up for or tolerating one another's mistakes, overcome the problem of party members on the lower level not daring to criticize party members who are on the upper level and so forth. We must take every precaution against and prevent party members who are cadres of position and authority from retaliating against or suppressing persons who criticize their shortcomings or express opinions contrary to theirs.

Together with the practice of self-criticism and criticism within the party, we must have the masses contribute their criticisms of party members and the leadership of the party organization. This is a measure designed to insure that the practice of self-criticism and criticism by the party member and the examination of party member qualifications are precise and complete. The party member is not only under the management and supervision of the party chapter, he is also under the supervision of the masses; this is a matter of principle. The realities of party history as well as the past 2 years of the issuance of party membership cards show that the role played by the masses in party building is a very large one. Within the army, our cadres and soldiers are very close to the party, have confidence in the leadership of the party and want to contribute constructive criticisms to party members and the party organization. Party members and the party organization must create every possible favorable condition and periodically have cadres and soldiers of the unit criticize party members and the party organization. They must listen to each criticism voiced by the masses. All matters raised by the masses must be fully examined, accepted and fully resolved within the scope of the unit's authority. This will create a high degree of unanimity in thought and action throughout the party organization and the unit, uphold the collective

ownership role of the masses, heighten the leadership effectiveness of the party organization and develop commanders into more responsible managers.

Fourthly, we must thoroughly implement the principle of democratic centralism to insure that party members act in exact accordance with the principles of party life and to tap the strength of the party organization.

In leadership activities, the party member and the party organization must firmly adhere to the principles of the party, among which democratic centralism is the basic principle of organization. The principle of democratic centralism is the combination of close, strict discipline and widespread democracy in all activities of the party with a view toward tapping the collective intelligence of the party in the formulation of party lines, positions and policies, insuring unity of action and creating a tremendous strength in practical organizational work in order to turn the resolutions of the party into real victories.

The issuance of party membership cards over the past 2 years has shown that those places that have achieved good results are the same places that have correctly complied with the policy, objectives and requirements in the issuance of party membership cards set forth by the Party Central Committee and the Military Commission of the Party Central Committee; at the same time, they are also the places that, in terms of organization, scrupulously and closely comply with the principle of democratic centralism.

When holding discussions and soliciting opinions, practicing democracy is a very basic requirement in reaching correct decisions; however, once a decision has been made and is being implemented, centralized, unified leadership becomes the determining factor.

In party life, party members have both the right and the responsibility to express their political views and contribute opinions to the line, position and policy of the party and to develop diverse, creative and positive measures for turning lines and policies into reality. The same holds true with regard to the situation and tasks of the unit, of the party organization. Opinions might be accurate or inaccurate, correct or incorrect. This is normal. However, once a resolution is adopted, including a resolution of the party chapter, it is necessary to comply with the resolution in a high spirit of party consciousness and principle, to speak and act in accordance with the directives and resolutions of the party and party organization. The purpose of practicing widespread democracy is to tap the intelligence and the spirit of responsibility of each person in order to formulate and implement resolutions of the party and create the centralized, unified strength of the party. Consequently, the party member and party organization must study and gain a deep understanding of the lines and policies of the party and insure that every person fully understands and successfully implements them in a full spirit of responsibility. The interests of the party, of the state, must be placed above all other interests; the phenomena of partialism, localism, individualism, doing as one sees fit, decentralization, only giving attention to personal interests or partial interests and harming the interests of the collective, the common interests of the party and state must be overcome. There must be full compliance with reporting regulations, reports must be

faithful so that the upper level can assess the situation and provide appropriate leadership and guidance. We must wage a determined struggle against violations of the party's principle of democratic centralism, such as not expressing an opinion or endorsing a decision made in party chapter activities but speaking outside the conference in an irresponsible manner and say or do something, either unintentionally or intentionally, that is contrary to the viewpoints, lines, positions and policies of the party.

The purposes of strictly complying with the principle of democratic centralism are to heighten the party consciousness of party members and increase the leadership strength of the party, of the party organization. Only true democracy creates a high degree of centralization and unity. Conversely, only with a high degree of centralization and unity is it possible to achieve true democracy. This is a very useful experience gained from the realities of the 2 years spent issuing party membership cards. It is also a practical experience, a very basic matter in forging and improving the quality of party members and in developing the leadership strength of the party organization.

In 1983 and the years ahead, large tasks in the work of defending the fatherland and building socialism face our army, face our people's armed forces. The entire army must constantly display high revolutionary vigilance; join all the people in winning victory over the multi-faceted war of sabotage of the Chinese expansionists and hegemonists, who are collaborating with the U.S. imperialists, and firmly defend the socialist fatherland; and make every effort to increase the fighting strength, raise the level of combat readiness and improve the overall quality of the armed forces, thereby helping to strengthen the national defense system, strengthen our defense posture and insure that the country is always ready and strong enough to win victory over a war of aggression waged by the reactionaries within Chinese ruling circles, regardless of the situation. At the same time, our army must actively carry out its productive labor and economic construction task, thereby helping to build the material-technical bases of socialism, and fulfill its international obligation to the Lao revolution and the Kampuchean revolution.

To contribute to the completion of these large military tasks, party work and political work are focusing on the key issues of intensifying political and ideological training; giving the entire army a deeper and more firmly based understanding of the line of the party and the tasks of the army; further improving the communist qualities of cadres and party members so that they can serve as the nucleus in improving the overall quality and increasing the fighting strength of troops; building basic organizations of the party that are truly pure, solid and strong so that they can serve as the nucleus in building basic units that are strong and solid in every respect, possess high fighting strength, are combat ready and win victory in combat.

The entire army is accelerating the "determined to win" emulation movement and focusing its efforts on successfully achieving the objectives set forth by the Party Secretariat for the great campaign to "display the fine nature, improve the fighting strength" of our people's armed forces.

These weighty, comprehensive and large tasks demand that we constantly strengthen the leadership of the party, beginning by further increasing the

fighting strength of the basic organizations of the party and further improving the quality of the corps of cadres and party members.

We have learned lessons and gained experiences through the review of the 2 years spent issuing party membership cards.

By creatively applying these lessons and experiences, our entire army will surely bring about a strong change in the work of increasing the fighting strength of the basic organizations of the party and improving the quality of the corps of party members in order to successfully complete the large tasks of each unit, of the entire army.

FOOTNOTES

1. The Vietnam Communist Party--"Report Summarizing Party Building and the Revision of Party Statutes," Su That Publishing House, Hanoi, 1977, p 149.

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MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

WARFARE IN MOUNTAINOUS TERRAINS DISCUSSED

Hanoi TAP CHI QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese Feb 83 pp 25-33

[Article by Lieutenant General Pham Hong Son: "Several Matters Concerning Warfare in Mountainous Forest Terrain"]

[Text] The mountainous forest terrain of our country extends from Dong Van in Ha Tuyen Province to the southern tip of Trung Bo. Forests and mountains cover more than three-fourths of our country's territory; about 40 percent is mountainous terrain and only one-quarter is lowland terrain. The vegetation is, for the most part, natural forest of mixed species. Along our country's borders with China and Laos, practically all of the terrain is mountainous forest terrain.

In our country's history, one of the main battlefields that we have used to annihilate the enemy has been the mountainous forest battlefield. Many victories of a strategic nature have been won in this terrain, such as the victory of Chi Lang in 1427, the victory of Dien Bien Phu in 1954, the Central Highlands campaign in 1975 and so forth.

From the northern and western borders, the mountainous forest terrain blends into the hills of the midlands and form the skirt enveloping the Red River and Thanh Hoa deltas; the mountainous forest terrain also forms the backbone of the lowlands of Central Vietnam. Today, in a war to defend the fatherland against the Chinese aggressor army, we can use the mountainous forest shield to stop enemy forces attacking across the northern border or from the west and prevent them from deeply penetrating our country.

To many countries, mountainous forest terrain is something special; however, in Vietnam, this terrain is the basic, most common terrain. Conversely, the rolling terrain that is common in many countries is not widespread in ours.

I. The Main Characteristics and Conditions That Influence Combat Operations in Mountainous Forest Terrain

The natural characteristics of mountainous forest terrain very greatly influences, in ways different than ordinary, lowland terrain conditions do, the combat organization and combat operations of opposing forces. Every army,

regardless of whether it is a modern army or not and regardless of how destructive its weapons are, must take these characteristics into consideration if it wants to win victory.

The mountainous forest terrain in tropical regions, in general, and the mountainous forests in our country, in particular, are very rugged: there are high, sheer mountains, deep chasms and narrow mountain passes; there are dense forests and numerous streams; the climate changes suddenly depending upon the altitude and the time of day; the humidity is low; at present, the villages in the mountains are widely scattered, the population is sparse, the economy is undeveloped, there are few highways and railroad lines, the condition of roads is poor and the trails are difficult to travel.

The terrain characteristics mentioned above affect the combat capabilities of our forces and of the enemy. The most significant ways in which these capabilities are affected are as follows:

In offensive combat operations, limitations are imposed upon the use of a large force to conduct a surprise attack on one front, mobility and the impact of line of sight firepower are limited and observation is difficult, consequently, many limitations are placed upon tanks, armored vehicles, mechanized artillery, means of highway transportation and so forth and the speed of attack cannot be as high as in ordinary terrain. The rugged terrain, the lack of roads and the high mountains make it difficult to coordinate large forces in combat operations. On their separate fronts, troops must be ready to fight on their own without the assistance of coordinating, friendly units; in addition, their flanks easily become exposed. For this reason, it is very important to establish positions for the tactical detachments, regiments and military corps that enable them to achieve mobility and promptly carry out the assigned mission.

Road networks are far apart and the various fronts are far from one another, consequently, the lanes of attack are usually wider than in ordinary terrain, coordination is more difficult to achieve, command operations are more difficult and the repositioning of a large force or the movement of a force from one front to another involve numerous difficulties and sometimes cannot even be achieved.

However, with small, compact forces that are suitably equipped, we can take advantage of the concealment afforded by the mountainous forest, approach defending enemy forces undetected and surround, envelop, deeply penetrate and divide these forces.

In defensive combat operations, due to the rugged terrain and the concealment provided by trees and objects, the defending forces can easily hold and conceal their positions. They have a good position from which to block enemy attacks and the treacherous terrain enables them to fight large enemy forces using only small forces and provides them with favorable conditions for constructing projects and obstacles. However, the basic disadvantage in defensive operations is that the opposition can easily divide, surround, envelop and launch surprise attacks against defending forces, individual components of these forces (bases or groups of bases) can easily become

isolated, force and equipment mobility is very difficult to achieve and so forth because the terrain is vast and there are many chasms hidden from view.

Thus, the characteristics of mountainous forest terrain have a very impact upon the combat operations of troops. With this reality in mind, we must research suitable methods of fighting, methods of organizing forces and equipment and methods of training troops that enable us to develop upon the advantages and overcome the difficulties of this type terrain. We cannot simply apply the methods of fighting and the methods of organizing forces that we employ in combat operations on normal terrain; at the same time, we cannot allow the difficulties posed by mountainous forest terrain to prevent us from making full use of the strength of our modern weapons and equipment, our various means of mobility and so forth.

Our armed forces, especially our main force military corps, which are now equipped with many modern weapons and means, must be organized and must conduct their combat operations in a manner consistent with the economic conditions and circumstances of our country, especially at a time when our industry is still underdeveloped, roads, seaports and airfields are few in number and lacking in quality in many respects and material and technical supply capabilities are still limited. In the mountainous forests, these limitations are even more severe. In the next 5 to 10 years, our country's economy will, of course, undergo new changes, but not changes that can be called basic changes. The problem we face is that we must know how to use the new strengths that have been created for us by our modern weapons and technical equipment and make bold use of these weapons and this equipment in combat in mountainous forest terrain, determined to overcome the difficulties posed by this terrain. It is necessary to research and further improve the organization, staff, equipment and fighting methods of our troops, further improve the quality of the organization, staff and equipment of troops to suit mountainous forest terrain, thereby increasing our ability to launch surprise attacks, strengthening our firepower and increasing our mobility in campaigns and combat operations. At the same time, we must also know how to employ the inherent strengths and strongpoints of our troops on mountainous forest battlefields; in particular, we must develop upon the experiences of the lightly equipped infantry troops that won very glorious victories over the French and American armies. When it arrived in Vietnam, the very modern U.S. Army also had to change its organization, its equipment and its methods of fighting on the mountainous forest battlefield in South Vietnam (for example, mechanized infantry divisions became infantry divisions, air cavalry divisions and so forth). The experience of the Soviet army in combat operations in mountainous forests provide us with many useful lessons. According to Soviet documentation, the armies and army groups that conduct combat operations in mountainous forests have different equipment, different staffs and different methods of fighting than units that conduct combat operations on the terrain most commonly found on the European battlefield. Their table of organization consists of lightly equipped divisions with equipment and weapons suited to mountainous forest terrain; as regards their methods of fighting, very much importance is attached to coordinating the ability to conduct frontal assaults of strong forces equipped with many tanks, armored vehicles and mechanized infantry troops with lightly equipped troops and airborne troops in order to

surround and envelop enemy forces, make use of narrow trails and launch surprise attacks against the enemy's rear.

The preparations that must be made for our army and people in a war to defend the fatherland, especially the preparations that must be made for troops to win victory over the Chinese aggressor army in mountainous forest terrain and along the border, involve much that is new and very complex. We must develop upon the abundant experiences we have gained and make every effort to study the experiences of the Soviet Union and the fraternal socialist countries in order to help resolve these problems well.

II. Combat Operations in Mountainous Forest Terrain

The experience of past wars shows that combat operations in mountainous forest terrain usually must be conducted in accordance with the following several principles that are in the nature of laws:

Offensive operations:

In offensive combat operations conducted in mountainous forest terrain, special importance must be attached to deeply penetrating enemy lines and encircling and enveloping enemy forces in coordination with frontal assaults on the defense system of the enemy.

Operations designed to breach and deeply penetrate enemy lines usually must be conducted along valleys and roads, especially vehicular roads, as this is the only way to make full use of the superiority of modern technical equipment, tanks and mechanized vehicles. Conditions must be created for fully utilizing the strength of modern technical equipment. A successful breach of enemy lines is the decisive prerequisite to deploying large, highly mobile forces that possess strong firepower to deeply penetrate and crush the main defense system of the opposition in order to rapidly annihilate them and complete the offensive mission.

However, frontal assaults to breach enemy lines involve numerous difficulties, especially when the technical equipment of the attacking side is not the most modern; when the other services, such as air force, are unable to control the air for a long period of time; when the mobility of mechanized equipment is greatly limited by poor roads and complex terrain; and when the opposition has a large army and has organized a deep defense system consisting of many units.

Consequently, the attacking side cannot merely conduct a frontal assault and breach enemy lines. It must know how to use the terrain of the mountainous forests, the trails and dense forests and must take advantage of the fact that the defending side has organized its defense on the basis of a system of bases in order to control important points, thereby usually leaving their flanks exposed and creating empty spaces in their defense line, to deploy lightly equipped forces to secretly surround the opposition and deeply penetrate their lines in coordination with a frontal assault to destroy whole contingents of the opposition's defending forces. The thoughts expressed by F. Engels concerning warfare in mountains are still of practical significance today: "The simple alternative of going around those enemy forces amply offsets the

strength of defensive positions that it would be utter madness to conduct a frontal assault against..."(1)

As a result, if the attacking side only conducts a frontal assault and breaches enemy lines, only attacks the bases at which the defending side has used the terrain to strengthen its defense, it will encounter steadfast resistance by the opposition, the offensive will develop slowly, casualties will rise and it might become necessary to consider attacking the enemy numerous times. However, if it skillfully encircles the enemy, a small force that attacks the flank and the rear of the defending side can also cause very heavy damage.

Operations to encircle enemy troops and deeply penetrate their lines must not only be widely conducted on the tactical level by small detachments that attack the flanks and the rear of strong enemy bases and pockets of resistance of the defending side for the purpose of isolating them, but can also be conducted on the campaign level by light infantry corps and well trained units that attack the artillery positions, command posts and rear service bases of the opposition, cut resupply lines, destroy granaries and interdict reinforcements from the rear line of the defending side.

In offensive operations in mountainous forests, airborne landings play a very important role. When closely coordinated with frontal assaults and the breaching of enemy lines, they increase the speed of the offensive, especially when the attacking side has the advantage of having held positions behind the opposition for a long time. Airborne landings made at different depths behind the lines of the opposition can isolate the basic forces of the defending side and enable the attacking side to occupy important targets deep behind the lines of the defending side, prevent them from sending forces in from various directions and disrupt their command and rear service operations.

In offensive operations in mountainous forest terrain, the various forms of tactical operations in which we have experience and which are strengths of ours can be flexibly applied and developed upon: attacking enemy forces in strong defensive positions; attacking enemy forces moving in the field; ambushing and launching surprise attacks against moving enemy forces; surrounding and continuously attacking enemy forces, etc.

Defensive operations:

Because they are controlled by the terrain, defensive combat operations in mountainous forest terrain are generally organized along lines and roads and have the purposes of maintaining control of important roads, prominent hills, passes and road junctions by means of bases and groups of bases with strong fortifications and permanent underground passages. In the urban centers, it is possible to organize defense areas of large units in a system of battle positions consisting of field fortifications coordinated with strong bases, artillery positions and permanent fortifications. In view of our terrain, defensive operations in mountainous areas must be organized in a multi-layer, deep system of defense positions. In addition to organizing strong and solid bases and systems of bases to defend against enemy infantry troops, tanks, artillery, air attacks and chemical weapons (as is done on ordinary terrain),

special importance must be attached to defending the flanks and the rear against every attempt by the attacking side to encircle our forces and deeply penetrate our lines. The defending force must make use of the strength of the people's war and coordinate main force troops with local troops and militia and self-defense forces.

Basic defense operations include using pre-deployed battle positions and firepower on the spot to stop and wear down the attacking forces while launching a counter-attack and attacking the flanks and the rear of the enemy by means of many different methods and forms of warfare. Established combat bases, main force infantry troops, artillery forces, engineer troops, the air force, special operations troops and the local armed forces can develop many forms of attack: attacking the rear bases, attacking the communications, attacking the airfields, firepower bases, command posts and so forth of the opposition.

It is necessary to build combat villages, combat worksites and state farms and strong combat clusters so that local forces (primarily the militia and self-defense forces and some local troops) can stubbornly fight and defeat enemy forces that attack their villages, worksites and state farms with a view toward attracting, pinning down, dispersing and reducing the speed of attack of enemy forces and inflicting heavy losses upon them. At the same time, the local forces must take the initiative in attacking the enemy within the area of which they are in charge by means of such suitable methods as ambushes, surprise attacks, mine attacks, the destruction of roads, the use of booby traps and so forth along the roads being used by the attacking side to transport forces and along their communication routes.

In the process of conducting defensive operations against an enemy that has a superiority of forces, under disadvantageous combat conditions or when surrounded, the defending side must be able to organize combat operations within the encirclement in order to firmly maintain its battle positions or break through the encirclement. Troops must know what to do when they are ordered to withdraw from the encircled area or when moving to another line; they must also know how to withdraw to the rear in order to consolidate their forces when necessary. However, in order to create a position from which they can break through an encirclement, breach enemy lines and attack their forces, fight the enemy when in between enemy forces or fight in lines and closely coordinate the combat operations of the main force military corps with the local people's war, defending forces must know how to remain behind the enemy in order to continue to attack their forces when they move through our defense zone. In coordination with local forces, a contingent of our main force troops can organize combat bases of a campaign nature (strategic) in order to continuously fight the enemy. Experience has shown that even small units can, if they stubbornly cling to key positions behind the enemy, destroy a large component of the attacking forces of the opposition and frequently block their attack.

The building of combat bases behind the enemy can be the function primarily of the local army. However, in certain situations, main force troops must also participate in the building of these combat bases in order to create positions in between enemy forces in order to divide and eventually destroy large

numbers of enemy forces. The experience of the wars of resistance against France and the United States show that we can, even in the lowlands, send in main force troops to launch a people's war and establish combat bases and liberated areas in the areas immediately behind the enemy.

Counter-offensive operations:

A counter-offensive operation is an offensive operation against attacking enemy forces in which offensive and defensive operations can be coordinated and defensive operations can be used to support offensive operations, used to block the enemy and divert their forces into areas in which our forces have already been prepared in order to attack them, usually the flanks or the rear of the enemy formation, in order to destroy them. The forces that are employed in a counter-offensive usually have the advantage of not being as large as the forces employed in offensive operations and are sometimes roughly the same size as the forces of the opposition; however, with their resourceful fighting methods and their knowledge of the mountainous forest terrain, they can still win victory. In a counter-offensive campaign, offensive forces are the primary forces; the forces defending the various zones only have the purpose of creating positions and opportunities for offensive forces and are only a component of the overall force. This is the basic difference between a counter-offensive operation and a defensive operation. The experience of the Route 9-southern Laos counter-offensive campaign in the resistance against the United States proved these points. Depending upon the terrain conditions on each front, a counter-offensive campaign conducted in mountainous forest terrain in a war to defend the fatherland can coordinate heavily equipped infantry forces, mechanized infantry and tanks with light infantry forces in order to conduct both offensive and defensive operations in the course of the campaign.

Mountainous forest terrain encompasses many large valleys and chasms, which make it possible for attacking enemy forces to conduct an enfilade movement involving relatively large forces, such as a division or larger. As a result, the defending and counter-attacking side must research ways to thwart such movements by the enemy and eventually defeat the opposition's large-scale attack. On the basis of maintaining a strong defense on important fronts and in long important sections of defense lines, the counter-attacking side can, in order to block the main attacking forces of the opposition on the main front, force the attacking side into enfilade movements in pre-determined directions for the purpose of destroying each force of theirs that does so. F. Engels pointed out: "The only advantage that a defending army can employ is to determine those places at which the enemy is weak and thrust their forces into the spaces between the dispersed units of the enemy. In this case, the strong defensive positions and the purely defensive operations that the enemy anticipated become a trap to the enemy; they can be drawn into this trap by forcing them to attack primarily these points at a time when the main efforts of the defending side are directed against the units that are attacking them, thereby forcing them into a situation from which there is no escape, which is the very same situation in which they intended to place the defending side."(2)

III. The Organization, Equipment and Training of Troops That Fight in Mountainous Forest Terrain

The organization, equipment and training of troops that fight in mountainous forest terrain are based on the fighting methods and mission of the unit as well as the characteristics of the terrain. The geographical conditions of the country affect the buildup of the armed forces. It is impossible to establish a single type of organization, staff and training for all units at a time when units have different tasks to perform on battlefields on which the terrain varies.

As regards the table of organization of troops that fight in mountainous forests, many countries have adopted their own particular methods of organization. During the years from 1920 to 1930, the Soviet army had mountain infantry divisions, the West German army has mountain infantry divisions. The French and Italian armies have mountain climbing troops; the Chinese army has mountain troops, light infantry and so forth. The mountain infantry divisions of the Soviet Union consist of three to four infantry regiments, one to two artillery regiments, one anti-aircraft battalion, one anti-tank artillery battalion, one cavalry company and various specialized detachments. The mountain divisions of West Germany consist of two infantry brigades, one mechanized brigade, one artillery regiment, one anti-aircraft battalion and various support units. In addition, they might also include units that provide transportation by bearers or pack horses.

Thus, combat experience in mountainous forests shows that it is possible to organize strong infantry divisions, mechanized infantry divisions and tank brigades while also organizing light infantry divisions, which are the basic tactical corps. When breaching enemy lines, deeply penetrating enemy held territory or launching attacks in coordination with the other branches and services, in areas where the road network is well developed and in directions in which mechanized vehicles can be easily employed, it is possible to make use of strong infantry divisions, mechanized infantry divisions and tank brigades. When encircling or conducting an enfilade movement against the enemy on a campaign scale, when crossing difficult terrain, when attacking the rear area of the enemy, dividing the enemy's forces, deeply penetrating behind enemy lines, fighting within combat bases and so forth, it is possible to utilize lightly equipped, highly mobile infantry divisions that can take advantage of trails that are difficult to travel.

On the basis of strong infantry divisions, mechanized infantry divisions, tank brigades and light infantry divisions, it is possible, depending upon the requirements of the mission of each campaign and the strategic objective in each stage of the war, to establish larger joint military corps, such as military corps and army groups with the types of divisions needed to carry out the mission at hand. The experience of the armies of the fraternal countries has shown that when military corps are attacking in the main direction along broad valleys in which there are main roads and in which the terrain permits the use of concerted tank and mechanized forces, the table of organization of these joint corps can include mechanized infantry divisions and tank divisions. When military corps are operating under difficult terrain

conditions, their table of organization can include one or two mechanized infantry divisions and one mountain infantry division.

In missions that involve encircling enemy forces, conducting an enfilade movement against enemy forces and attacking the area behind the enemy in a campaign, it is necessary to make full use of the local army. However, the methods of attack of main force troops in mountainous forest terrain in combat operations conducted by main force military corps are complete methods in that they encompass frontal assaults, encirclements and enfilades; as a result, it is necessary to research the organizing of the various types of divisions mentioned above. We, who wage war by means of two closely coordinated modes of warfare, must use our main force troops as the central forces that deliver decisive blows; as a result, encirclements, enfilades and operations to divide large enemy forces behind enemy lines are not only carried out by local units, but also have the participation of main force military corps. These forces must be under a unified command and must be closely coordinated in order to achieve the objective of the campaign in the best possible manner.

In mountainous terrain, depending upon helicopter capabilities, it is both possible and necessary to organize airborne landing units to perform such missions as occupying favorable terrain, helping to increase the speed of attack and encircle, divide, counter-attack and destroy enemy forces. In all situations, the organizing of special operations battalions and regiments that fight in the mountainous forests is very necessary and plays many large roles.

The equipping of combat units in mountainous terrain with weapons and technical means also is special.

Generally speaking, mountainous forest terrain restricts the use of large, concentrated tank forces. However, it is possible to make concentrated use of tanks in a number of areas in which tanks can maneuver, such as in large valleys and on plateaus in mountainous areas. Generally speaking, the use of tanks and mechanized vehicles on the battlefield of Vietnam must be thoroughly studied.

According to the review conducted by the French in the war of aggression against Vietnam, Vietnam's terrain is a type of terrain in which it is difficult to make widespread use of mechanized vehicles. In Bac Bo and Nam Bo, there are many bodies of water and vehicles frequently sink in the soft ground; therefore, as in the mountainous forests, mechanized units can only operate primarily along roads and cannot widely operate in rice fields. Vietnam's terrain is also rough terrain on which combat vehicles consume very much fuel, consequently, tanks in Vietnam are only used for one-tenth as long as tanks are in use on the European battlefield. This means that tanks can be used for 10 years on the European battlefield but break down after only 1 year of use in Vietnam.(3)

The military vehicles and means of transportation used by light infantry divisions equipped with small, light weapons are highly mobile in the mountainous forests.

Ground artillery and anti-aircraft artillery of suitable ranges, calibers and designs can be easily moved by vehicle along mountainous roads, carried by troops or drawn by horses. In addition to long-barrel artillery and rockets, troops can be appropriately equipped with and use arched trajectory artillery and mortars that have a large firing radius to fire on concealed targets and make use of the angles of fire that could otherwise not be used because of limitations imposed by the terrain.

Aircraft are a type of equipment that can be used most effectively to kill the forces and destroy the technical weapons and equipment of the opposition that are deployed on the back sides of mountains in narrow and deep ravines. Helicopters can be widely used in mountainous forest terrain to transport reserve units, relocate artillery control stations, transport equipment, food and ammunition, build bridges across rivers, streams and mountain ravines, lay communication lines, implant mines, etc.

Engineer units usually must be two to three times as large as they are under normal conditions and must be equipped with special means of mobility so that they can easily cross rivers or mountain ravines, quickly build military roads and carry heavy objects to high places.

Technical and rear service units, in addition to mechanized transportation, must also make use of bearers and pack horses.

As regards combat training, units that have the mission of fighting in mountainous forest terrain usually require training and educational programs in campaigns, tactics, technology, morale-psychology, physical conditioning and so forth as well as training ground and training aids that are similar to the actual terrain and equipment conditions under which they will be fighting.

The heavy infantry divisions, mechanized infantry divisions and tank divisions must be trained to successfully deal with the complex situations that arise in combat in the mountainous forests. Light infantry divisions must be trained in the use of such traditional tactics as moving and attacking, staging ambushes and surprise attacks, attacking enemy forces within strong fortifications and so forth in mountainous forest terrain.

In the physical training of the cadres and soldiers of these units, attention must be given to developing their mobility, practicing climbing rock walls, swimming and fording streams carrying equipment, marching along dense and steep forest roads during the day and at night and so forth.

Our country's basic terrain is mountainous forest terrain. Therefore, should not the basic combat training of our troops be based on this type of terrain first and then applied on the basis of lowland terrain and the other types of terrain?

FOOTNOTES

1. F. Engels: "War in the Mountains, Past and Present," from "On the People's War," Su That Publishing House, Hanoi, 1970, pp 107 and 108.
2. Ibid., pp 107-111.
3. Tran Ngoc Que: "Observations of the French Army Concerning the Use of Mechanized Forces on the Vietnam Battlefield," TAP CHI QUAN DOI NHAN DAN, No 3-1958.

MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

THEORY OF MILITARY CAMPAIGNS EXAMINED

Hanoi TAP CHI QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese Feb 83 pp 34-39

[Article by Major Nguyen Nang: "Thoughts on the Campaign Art of the Vietnamese People's War"]

[Text] The military art of the Vietnamese people's war is an art that involves fighting and winning victory over the enemy through the combined strength of all the people fighting the enemy. This is also the military tradition of our nation. Therefore, when organizing and conducting campaigns, we must closely coordinate the two modes of warfare (the combat operations of the main force military corps and the local people's war) in order to create and employ a combined strength, in order to win victory by using small forces to fight large ones, using small forces of high quality to fight large forces.

The realities of the wars of resistance against France and the United States as well as the war of liberation and the wars to defend our country that have been fought by our people prove this viewpoint. In these wars, which were fought on different levels of development, our army and people fought the enemy by means of armed struggle and political struggle, by means of conventional warfare and guerrilla warfare, by means of our armed forces and the forces of the people, which included main force troops, the local army and the guerrilla militia. As a result, we were able to create and employ a combined strength, were able to defeat enemies that had larger armies and stronger material bases.

Many of the enemies that have committed aggression against our country have not understood the combined strength of the Vietnamese people's war. They have always made a mistake when evaluating the strength of our armed forces. When comparing the forces of the two sides, aggressors usually only give attention to the main force units of the opposition in order to evaluate its strength on the battlefield.

The French High Command only took into consideration our independent companies and battalions and our newly established regiments. Consequently, they sent troops into our country thinking that they could conduct a "blitzkrieg" and re-establish their domination; however, the French colonialists met with defeat.

The U.S. aggressors only gave their attention to the battalions, regiments and several divisions of the Liberation Army and no doubt thought that the 1 million man army of U.S. expeditionary troops, puppet forces and vassal troops would quickly destroy our main force units, break the back of our people's resistance and enable them to establish U.S. style neo-colonialism in South Vietnam(!). In the end, however, the ringleader of the imperialists also suffered an ignominious defeat.

The Beijing expansionists also thought that they would only have to deal with a number of our regiments, divisions and military corps. In February, 1979, they used nine armies and a number of divisions, a total of 600,000 troops (not including their civil guard) in a traditional "human wave" assault along our entire northern border in a vain attempt to annex our country in a short amount of time. However, they, too, miscalculated.

All of the aggressors faced by us in recent wars have been tied to "classical" concepts of waging war by means of professional armies and failed to measure the combined strength of the Vietnamese people's war. They only took into consideration the number of main force units and failed to see the strength of the local army and guerrilla militia. They saw the strength of our armed forces but not the strength of our people. This was one of the reasons for their defeat.

To apply and develop upon the invaluable experiences that were gained in previous wars, the campaign art of the people's war to defend the fatherland must involve researching ways to organize and conduct campaigns in a manner consistent with the military line and tasks of the party under the new conditions that exist regarding our country's situation, regarding the enemy we must fight, regarding the comparison of forces between ourselves and the enemy and so forth.

Our party has pointed out: "Building the country must go hand in hand with defending the country" and "building socialism must go hand in hand with protecting socialism." Thus, building the country and defending it are always closely linked together, always have an impact upon each other and create the basic conditions needed to increase the strength of the national defense system while creating the combined strength of a people's war to defend the fatherland. Campaign art must involve researching, applying and developing upon new capabilities and strengths of our army and people in a war to defend the fatherland.

The art of organizing and conducting the various types of campaigns, such as offensive campaigns, counter-offensive campaigns, defensive campaigns, campaigns against seaborne landings and so forth or campaigns conducted by the various branches, campaigns conducted by the various military corps, military regions or the Ministry of National Defense and so forth, must be firmly based on the overall defense posture of the country, on the strategic plan for defending the fatherland. Within this defense posture, especially on important, strategic fronts, our combat forces, which include the main force military corps, local army units and the large militia and self-defense forces, can be organized and deployed in advance. Battle positions, which include the system of combat positions, the system of combat villages and

bases and so forth are being established in advance and constantly improved. The preparations made for the army and people of each locality, including the preparation of their will to fight and the preparation of the material-technical bases, are gradually being made in accordance with a plan. These are the new capabilities, the new strengths of a war to defend the fatherland. We must research these new conditions, these new factors within each locality in a thorough fashion so that we can achieve the full, new strength of a war to defend the fatherland in the process of organizing and conducting campaigns.

When war breaks out, some of the campaigns that are conducted during the initial period of the war have usually been prepared for in advance and are conducted on the basis of pre-deployed battle positions. These campaigns can be campaigns that are models of the new strength of a war to defend the fatherland. As the threat of a war of aggression is decreased, the factors of these new strengths form more fully and the preparations for the campaigns conducted at the start of the war as well as the preparation of the overall battle position become increasingly thorough and firmly guarantee that victory will be won. As a result, we must truly study the art of organizing and conducting the various types of campaigns during the initial period of a war in order to help insure that our strategy is implemented.

One problem that we face is that the new requirements and developments of the military art employed in a war to protect the fatherland must be researched, applied and gradually incorporated in detail in the tactical training of the high level (division level) and campaign level military corps. We have made an effort to do this. However, it is necessary to have a fuller awareness of the strength of the local people's war and to correctly evaluate the new capabilities of the local armed forces. In our practical activities, more attention must be paid to building up the mass armed forces, to building up the local army. We must continue to research, compile and improve instructional materials concerning local military activities and the local people's war, considering them to be a very important part of our system of materials on military theory.

Campaigns are usually the center of the storm of armed struggle in the course of development of a war. Armed struggle assumes many different forms of combat, such as attacks, defensive operations, unexpected encounters, withdrawals and so forth, with attacks and defensive operations being the two basic forms of combat operations. Therefore, when conducting the various types of campaigns, including offensive campaigns, counter-offensive campaigns and defensive campaigns, we must know how to coordinate the two types of combat operations mentioned above in a manner consistent with each type campaign. This is also one of the principles of military art: the principle of coordinating the various forms of combat in the process of armed struggle. As everyone knows, a campaign is an entity consisting of various battles (offensive combat, defensive combat and possibly the other types of combat as well). Of these battles, some are key battles that are fought simultaneously or one after the other in accordance with a common plan and under a unified command in order to achieve the established objective. The coordination of offensive combat operations with defensive combat operations depends upon the other types of campaigns and is something that is done on the basis of

campaign objectives, forces and methods as well as the other specific conditions of each type campaign.

In offensive campaigns, offensive combat operations play the primary role. Because, the basic objective of an offensive campaign is usually to annihilate enemy forces, to attack and occupy or liberate land, and only by taking the offensive is it possible to annihilate the enemy and liberate land. Therefore, it is essential that we fight many offensive battles. However, in an offensive campaign, it might also be necessary to conduct defensive combat operations. For example, in the Dien Bien Phu campaign, we fought a number of defensive battles to retain control of Hill A1, Hill D, Independence Hill and so forth.

In counter-offensive campaigns to attack enemy forces that are attacking us, offensive combat operations are also the primary form of operation. Because, the objectives of a counter-offensive campaign are to annihilate attacking enemy forces, maintain control of or regain ground and defeat the enemy's attack. In a counter-offensive campaign, a number of defensive battles might also be fought. For example, in the Route 9-Southern Laos counter-offensive campaign in 1971, we fought defensive battles to gradually block the enemy's advance, seize and create favorable positions for our campaign, occupy favorable hills, such as those around Ban Dong, and so forth.

In a war to defend the fatherland, a counter-offensive campaign can occur immediately after a defensive campaign (that is, can develop from a defensive campaign) or occur within the defense zone of local forces, of stationary forces and not develop from a defensive campaign. Consequently, there can be many more defensive battles in a counter-offensive campaign than in an offensive campaign.

The smooth conduct of a counter-offensive campaign usually requires that we conduct combat operations with the objective of creating a favorable position for ourselves. Therefore, in addition to relying upon the position that has been created by stationary defense forces, the campaign commander must sometimes also order a component of his forces to fight a number of defensive battles as well as conduct offensive operations with a view toward creating a favorable position and favorable conditions for the counter-offensive campaign to develop as intended.

In defensive campaigns, especially those fought in the mountainous forests, we might find it necessary to deal with an offensive campaign being waged by the Chinese aggressor army that involves the coordination of attacks to breach our defense lines with attacks to encircle our forces. In such a situation, we must coordinate the various forms of combat in a very flexible and creative manner in order to thwart this offensive tactic of the enemy.

To us, defensive operations mean taking the initiative; to us, defensive operations reflect the thinking of taking the offensive. Therefore, the best way to fight a defensive campaign is to closely coordinate defensive battles with offensive battles, conduct a campaign counter-attack and surprise attack against the enemy in a resolute and effective manner and employ the many other offensive operations of main force troops, the local army and militia and

self-defense troops. The initial offensive battles fought in a defensive campaign, regardless of how many there might be and regardless of the number of forces involved in them, have the objectives of a defensive campaign, that is, of maintaining control of the assigned territory, annihilating a component of the opposition's forces and halting and defeating their attack.

When conducting a defensive campaign, whether the number of defensive battles or the number of offensive battles is greater and which form of combat operation plays a decisive role in the victory of the campaign depend upon the realities, upon the specific situation of each campaign. In their specific operations, forces that are employing defensive tactics must also continuously counter-attack in order to defeat enemy forces. Among the fighting methods employed in a campaign, surprise counter-attacks to annihilate an important component of enemy forces and retain or regain control of lost battle positions are also essentially offensive operations. In some campaigns, victorious surprise counter-attacks have made an important contribution to achieving the objective of a defensive campaign.

In our defensive campaigns, there are, in addition to main force troops, many other elements of the armed forces participating in combat operations, such as border security troops, local troops of the district and province and militia and self-defense forces. The general fighting method employed by these forces in a campaign is to closely coordinate defensive combat operations and offensive combat operations on the basis of fortifications (defensive) prepared in advance in order to inflict casualties upon, stop, attack and divide the forces of the enemy; when flanked on either side by the enemy, these forces primarily employ offensive combat operations. The combat operations of the local armed forces, although limited when it comes to killing enemy forces, serve the important function of creating a favorable position from which our campaign forces, although smaller than the enemy, can still win victory over the enemy by means of their position and their power. When the operations of the local armed forces are closely coordinated with the operations of the main force military corps, they provide very much flexibility regarding defensive as well as offensive combat operations within defensive campaigns. The realities of combat have proven this. The defensive combat operations on the Plaine de Jarres, the defensive operations in Quang Tri City in 1972 and the defensive operations on the battlefield of Military Region 5 in 1973 in which main force divisions of the military region and the Ministry of National Defense along with local armed forces conducted a defensive campaign to annihilate occupying enemy troops and retain control of liberated areas were defensive combat operations that were closely coordinated with offensive operations, thereby creating the strength needed to achieve objectives and complete the defense mission.

Do not the above mentioned defensive operations of a campaign nature, which are operations conducted by main force troops along with local armed forces, reflect the process of defensive campaigns in our country developing from a low to a high level, from small to large scale?

On the basis of the actual experiences cited above and on the momentum of the development of military science and military art as well as the development of technical weapons, it can be stated that when we conduct a campaign of any

type, we must closely coordinated basic offensive operations and defensive operations to achieve the objective of the campaign.

Our campaign art must reflect the specific conditions of our country and our armed forces and must resolve the problems that arise in a manner consistent with these specific conditions.

The strategy and combat missions of the armed forces in a war to defend the fatherland as well as the continuous development along regular force and modern lines of the people's armed forces, especially the people's army, in terms of their size and quality, their organization and staff and their weapons and technical equipment determine the basic direction in the development of campaign art as the art of organizing and conducting modern campaigns that involve the various branches and services and are closely coordinated with the local armed forces and the movement of all the people fighting the enemy.

The campaign art of the Vietnamese people's war also reflects the general laws of armed struggle. However, this art has special characteristics of its own. Our forces conducting a campaign consist of a strong campaign group as well as forces of all arms of the military and mass armed forces. Thus, in addition to being modern, our campaigns are also campaigns of the people, are integrated campaigns. With the system of socialist collective ownership gradually being established and strengthened, with our long and brilliant tradition of resisting foreign aggression and on the basis of the strength of the socialist system, the popular nature and the modern nature of the campaign art of the Vietnamese people's war have been brought together in a dialectical fashion and are developing more with each passing day.

In addition, this campaign art is being practiced under the economic and terrain conditions of Vietnam.

Our country's economy is advancing from small-scale to large-scale production and is, in addition, in the initial stage of the period of transition to socialism, consequently, very many difficulties are still being encountered. The national defense industry has not developed yet and is still greatly limited when it comes to equipping and supporting the army. It will take quite some time for our country's economy to be able to supply some of the firepower, means of mobility and other means needed by the army. This demands that we research and resolve the problems involved in organizing and conducting campaigns in a suitable manner, such as defining the basic parameters of each type campaign, that is, their breadth, depth, rate of development and so forth, organizing technical and rear service support, determining the calibers of ammunition needed for a campaign and determining the attrition and consumption of manpower and materiel resources in a campaign.

The majority of Vietnam's terrain lies in mountainous forces (three-quarters of our land) and lowlands. Our mountainous forests are a very special type of terrain that has a very large influence upon the effort to establish combat coordination among the various services and branches, especially when large mobile forces and modern technical weapons are involved. The U.S. Army is

the most modern army in the imperialist camp and is backed by the strongest economy in the capitalist world; however, when it arrived on the battlefield of South Vietnam with its very special terrain, it had to change its organization (by establishing airborne divisions and paratroop brigades) and change its methods of fighting; it absolutely could not continue to follow established orders and was ultimately defeated. Therefore, in conjunction with researching the areas of organization, staff, equipment and troops, our campaign art must also involve the thorough study of our country's terrain for the purpose of developing ways to organize formations, ways to utilize forces and creative methods of fighting that enable us to conduct victorious campaigns.

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MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

TRAINING METHODS OF 5TH BATTALION CAMPAIGNING IN KAMPUCHEA PRAISED

Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 11 Apr 83 p 2

[Article by Khanh Van: "The Secret of the Volunteer 5th Battalion"]

[Text] It must be said that the entire B07 division of Military Region 5 was very surprised about the 5th Battalion, for the unit had killed the most enemy troops, prevented the Pol Pot and Son Sann remnant troops from infiltrating from Thailand, and dismantled all mines and grenades the enemy had planted on the trails. Especially, all year long not a single cadre or enlisted man had been killed or wounded in combat.

The battalion had done a good job of carrying out the major campaign and had applied the objectives to its combat missions in a lively, specific manner to help our friends fight an extremely complex enemy. With regard to will, the cadres and men of the 5th Battalion affirmed the responsibility of the volunteer troops to always show all-out concern for the people of Kampuchea, as long as their mission requires. The battalion had experienced extremely difficult days and months, sleeping in the jungles and fields, and eating compressed rice and drinking stream water, not showing lights at night or singing during the day to maintain absolute secrecy on the battlefield so that it could intercept and attack the enemy. But the above-mentioned results and accomplishments were also due to other factors.

Realistic Combat Training

The command officers of the 5th Battalion told me that that the secret was giving the troops realistic combat training. It was not a new subject, but carrying it out was no simple matter. First of all, it is necessary to determine what realistic conditions are when carrying out training in the basic subjects, so that they can be included in the training program. For example, only if the commanders base training on realistic terrain and on the actual characteristics of the enemy, their equipment, and their level of ability and stratagems, can they help the troops, especially those who have just arrived from Vietnam, to adapt rapidly to the circumstances of combat in the area for which the unit is responsible. Squad leader Trinh Xuan A explained that if training is not based on the enemy's situation in the unit's area of operation, the troops will have shortcomings.

He said, "I believe that creativity in combat usually arises from technical and tactical expertise, and from thorough understanding of the enemy and of the terrain. If there is still confusion about those matters when the fighting begins, it will be difficult to be creative. That difficulty will limit resourcefulness."

"Can you give some examples of that?" I asked. "Take as an example training in firing at moving targets," he replied. "After completing basic training we arranged for the men to practice as if they were shooting at enemy running from tree to tree and in thickets and dense undergrowth. A characteristic of the bandits is that they elusive. Thus it is necessary to have marksmanship training so that our troops, even if they have only a split second to pull the trigger, can fire accurately. Each time they fire, whether they hit the target or miss it, they must learn something."

Squad leader Trinh Xuan A also told about the application of tactics, and especially the methods of coping with the various kinds of mines planted on the roads by bandits sneaking over from Thailand. "If we don't want the men to be afraid of mines we cannot achieve that result by talking about theory. We must give them specific guidance in the places where the enemy plant mines so that they can study ways to detect mines and know how to disarm them. Each soldier must practice disarming mines many times so that they can become more confident and expert. If that is not possible, it is necessary to set up a training area in which the various kinds of mines are planted as they normally would be planted by the enemy, so that everyone can quickly learn to cope with the various contingencies regarding mines."

The things squad leader Trinh Xuan A said helped me understand why no member of the 5th Battalion stepped on a mine in the course of a year and why it was able to disarm hundreds of mines of the various kinds. Indeed, everyone in the 5th Battalion knows how to disarm mines. Management personnel know how to disarm mines, and the cooks and medical aides can disarm mines as well as the troops in combat squads. Squad leader Trinh Xuan A offered a theorem that troops can only bring into play the strength of will when they have good combat capability, master weapons, techniques, and the terrain, and profoundly understand the enemy. If not, the troops will be passive and confused, even if they are bold and are not afraid of dying. Therefore, when an unexpected contingency arises they sometimes they are "taken care of" by the enemy before they have had time to think.

Prepared To Fight At All Times and Everywhere

-- "Training in our 5th Battalion pays off right away," said Duong Tien M, the operational aide of the battalion rather seriously. In other words, soldiers are usually able to apply what they known about marksmanship, firing while advancing, and detecting and disarming mines immediately while fulfilling their missions.

"M" continued to tell about the time Company 5, which received an order just after it had completed its training to deploy in a combat formation and pursue

a group of the enemy who had crossed the border in the area of Mt. Ta Not. The results of that battle were that we killed or captured all 17 of the enemy and all of their weapons.

He continued, "Here, when we get up in the morning we hear enemy guns firing from across the border. If we take one step into the jungle we must beware of mines, and all detachments must search for and be on guard against bandits who sneak in and attack by surprise. We regard such matters as very natural training conditions. They force everyone to exert themselves in training and to be prepared to fight the enemy immediately.

Squad leader Trinh Xuan A added that small detachments and individual troops must always be combat-ready no matter where they are. When an operation is being carried out, when bivouacking and even when sleeping everyone must observe the tactical rules in each specific kind of terrain, in order to insure that when the enemy appear we can open fire immediately, surround them immediately, and present their escape. Trinh Xuan A said, "For example, when bivouacking we always form into defensive clusters. Each infantry battalion forms a cluster. Three-man teams must also form into such clusters so that if the alarm is sounded the troops can pick up their weapons and fight the enemy immediately. For cadres and enlisted men who have just come up from the rear, that is the first lesson.

I have complete confidence in the capability of the 5th Battalion. Comrade Bui H., the deputy battalion commander and commander of Company 7, the best company in the battalion, related that many of the enemy who were captured declared that when laying in ambush they often saw steel-helmeted troops passing by (i.e. troops of the 5th Battalion, who wore steel helmets) and dared not open fire. Asked why, they said, "To open fire would be to be surrounded immediately and we would not be able to get away, for the steel-helmeted troops were very fast."

Finding What Is Good and What Is Not Yet Good in Each Battle

That had become an habitual practice in the 5th Battalion. After each battle, whether large or small and whether there was a resounding battle or requirements were not met, the units were evaluated in five respects: the organization of command, tactics, techniques, losses, and commendations and discipline.

A number of troops who have recently arrived from Vietnam are usually inexperienced when fulfilling combat missions. When standing guard in border areas in which the enemy cross over to harass us, they are not yet accustomed to the sounds in the night, and when they hear the sound of a fox looking for food at night they think that the enemy are coming and fire. When they hear the sound of a deer's horns knocking against a tree trunk they think that one of the enemy has dropped his weapon and fire. The evaluation of battles helps the troops have much better understanding. The new troops become less awkward and rapidly gain combat experience, while the experienced troops raise their levels. As for the cadres, they have an opportunity to help everyone have better understanding of himself and improve his leadership skill. For example,

a very successful battle in which Company 7 killed 11 of the enemy and captured all of their weapons was also evaluated to find out whether or not there was an even better way to fight it and whether the victory had been won by tactics or by "luck." "To win by tactics and kill five of the enemy is better than to win by 'luck' and kill 10 of them." The cadres of the 5th Battalion often say that to one another.

A year before that there had been a battle in which we won a rather big victory, but an evaluation showed that too many B40 rounds had been used against an objective defended by only two of the enemy, not to mention several bandoleers of AK rounds that had been fired at it. The men concluded that that was no proof of combat skill. The battalion concluded that it was necessary to unify the guidelines regarding the use of AT, B40, or AK weapons. The results of the past year were that the battalion killed or captured 31 of the enemy and captured considerable quantities of weapons and ammunition without having to fire a single B40 round.

It may be concluded that the key secret for the victories of the 5th Battalion was thorough understanding of the situation and missions. The major campaign has served to strongly enhance that mission. When the 5th Battalion is on the move the management personnel carry breeding hogs on their backs, the troops tie breeding chickens to their backpacks, and the troops never forget to take along bindweed seeds. All of that is for one objective: maintaining combat readiness and fighting victoriously.

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MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

QUANG NINH HOLDS CONFERENCE ON MILITARY TASKS

BK131520 Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 12 Apr 83 pp 1, 4

[Report by P. V.]

[Text] The party and people's committees of Quang Ninh Province and the Quang Ninh special zone command recently held a "soldier and people are of the same will" conference in Hon Gai City. Attending the conference were the first secretary of the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union Central Committee, the secretary of Quang Ninh party committee, representatives of the Ministry of National Defense, the Quang Ninh special zone command and delegates from Thai Binh, Haiphong and Hai Hung Provinces, representatives from the 1st, 2d, 3d and Capital Military Regions, the Navy, Air Force and Air Defense Force and almost 500 outstanding officers and combatants from Cao Ba Lanh, Ngan Chi, Po Hen and outpost islands.

The conference listened to a report reviewing the emulation movement which said: The soldier-people solidarity has become a tradition between the people's armed forces and the people of various nationalities in Quang Ninh Province. The province's party and people's committees have launched a "soldier and people are of the same will" campaign and, since then, the soldier-people solidarity has been strengthened and has contributed to accelerating vigorously the task of building and maintaining security for the province. Various armed forces units have established brotherhood relations with the province and its branches and sectors have accepted to provide aid to these units. The local armed forces have devoted 54,000 man-days to build 20 projects serving production and the local people's economic and cultural lives. They have built 385 sets of chairs and 196 classrooms for the local children and treated 3,850 patients. They have also helped the province strengthen the people's war position and the all-people national defense. Emulating with the armed forces, the people of various nationalities in Quang Ninh have produced 100,000 metric tons of grain (the highest output produced to date), while coalminers are striving to overfulfill their production plan norms. Quang Ninh has been recognized as a leading province in the emulation drive of the eight northern border provinces. It has been awarded the 1982 Rotation Banner by the Council of Ministers.

The report stressed: During the 1983-85 period, more than 700,000 people in Quang Ninh are determined to create favorable conditions for various military units stationed in the province to fulfil all these tasks outstandingly; and at the same time, to carry out the rear service task satisfactorily, thereby contributing to building and firmly defending the fatherland's border, islands and mining areas.

MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

YEAR OF IMPLEMENTING NEW MILITARY OBLIGATION LAW REVIEWED

Hanoi THANH NIEN in Vietnamese No 2, Mar 83 pp 8-9, 15

[Article by Pham Cong Khanh, Secretary of the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union: "Reviewing A Year of Implementing the Military Obligation Law Among Youths"]

[Text] The enterprise of defending the homeland is one of two missions of strategic national importance. Our youths are profoundly aware of the universal law of socialist revolution: socialist construction cannot be separated from the defense of the socialist homeland. As a new phase of the revolution began, on 30 December 1981 the second session of the Seventh National Assembly approved a new Military Obligation Law.

The Military Obligation Law is a legal document which is intended to concretize articles 52 and 77 of the Constitution of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, and to bring into play the patriotism and revolutionary heroism of our people and youths in the enterprise of building an all-round, modern national defense of all the people.

The party's line toward building the people's armed forces in the new phase demands that youths participating in the armed forces be well prepared politically, be strong ideologically, have tight discipline, have the necessary educational level to rapidly grasp modern military scientific-technical knowledge, and have the necessary physical qualifications. Those are new, urgent requirements for building the armed forces, especially powerful regular army forces, and ensuring that there are powerful reserve forces in order to be prepared to meet all needs of developing the army's forces should a large-scale war break out. The HCMCYU echelons must enable the Youth Union bases, and each Youth Union member and youth, to clearly understand the law and have a strong sense of responsibility toward contributing to building the people's armed forces in accordance with those requirements. In order to build such people's armed forces there must be a truly good, truly positive preparatory process in all regards and all phases, even before youths reach military obligation age. First of all, the HCMYU bases must do a truly good job of

carrying out education regarding patriotism, love of socialism, the revolutionary traditions of the party and the HCMCYU, and our people's heroic tradition of defending the nation. In order to do a good job of carrying out the education task, there must be close cooperation between the school and the other cultural and social organizations, and there must be coordination with the families in steeling and guiding youths in studying, working, and fulfilling the obligations of youths. But an important characteristic is that the HCMCYU organizations must do a good job of implementing Directive 05 CT/TWDTN, dated 5 January 1982, of the Secretariat of the HCMCYU Central Committee, which states that "The HCMCYU at all levels must coordinate with the local military organs in grasping forces and doing a good job of appealing for youths to enlist. In the immediate future the Youth Union organizations must concentrate on propaganda and education regarding the Military Obligation Law that has been approved by the National Assembly, in order to enable youths to clearly understand their sacred obligation and honor of defending the homeland."

Immediately after the Military Obligation Law was promulgated, many Youth Union organizations in the localities coordinated closely with the military organs at all echelons and participated, along with the military organs, in grasping the youth forces in the military obligation age groups. The guidance points of the central level at the district and ward levels (Phuc Tho District and Hai Ba Trung Ward in Hanoi) have brought about good results. In the places which have done a good job of carrying out propaganda to introduce the Military Obligation Law, 100 percent of the youths of military obligation age clearly understand the goals and requirements, clearly realize their obligations, and have enthusiastically registered. (The registration was carried out rapidly and was completed in one day).

On the basis of the results of the test points, the law was disseminated to the Youth Union bases nationally by means of the Youth Union's guidance network, in conferences at all levels, and in short-term and long-term training classes for Youth Union cadres at the Youth Union schools at the central, provincial, and municipal levels. The task of propagandizing and introducing the contents of the Military Obligation Law was meticulously organized and was aimed toward many categories of youths in many forms and with such positive measures as periodicals, radio stations, and television stations, in the youth programs, answers to readers columns, conferences, seminars, meetings with generations which fought the French colonialists and U.S. imperialists, meetings to explain laws, etc.

Even in the northern border provinces, in order to oppose the enemy's counter-propaganda arguments the Youth Union bases in six border provinces set up more than 1,000 youth propaganda units to carry out propaganda regarding the military obligation law. The assault propaganda units both fulfilled the mission of propagandizing the law, served as a tool for opposing the enemy's psychological warfare, and promptly countered the enemy's counterpropaganda arguments. There are many rich forms, such as "youths holding meetings to greet the new military obligation law," "meetings to discuss the affairs of the country," etc. During a year of explaining the Military Obligation Law, nationwide nearly 80 percent of the basic-level HCMCYU organizations organized

study for 60 percent of the young men and women. In addition, many provinces combined the building of an emulation movement to win the designation of "Glorious Young Warrior" with improving understanding of the military obligation law. It may be said that wherever the Youth Union base has done a good job of carrying out the five organizational tasks the best results have been attained in appealing for youths to enlist:

1. Introducing the Military Obligation Law, teaching love of socialism, and building revolutionary ideals for youths.
2. Carrying out studies and grasping the numbers of youths nearing the military obligation age, with a division of labor to monitor and assist them, and with encouragement by their friends, families, and teachers.
3. The Youth Union must participate in selections by the draft boards, as required by the law, and fully exercise the rights and duties of the HCMCYU, the representative of the collective mastership rights of youths.
4. Positively investigating instances of induction which are not in correct accordance with the law or the stipulated policies.
5. Organizing very meticulously, with many rich forms, the seeing off of youths who leave to join the army, and fulfilling the obligations of those who remain behind toward those who go to fulfill their duty.

The above experiences show that in the fulfillment of the obligations of youths the percentage of youths who did not strictly observe the draft law last year declined greatly and was only one-fifth that of previous years. In some places the phenomenon of youths evading their duties has practically disappeared. The law was enforced fairly and rationally and the quality of recruits clearly improved.

Last year 95 percent of the provincial and municipal chapters, doing a good job of implementing the Military Obligation Law, fulfilled and surpassed the assigned norms. The many rich forms of seeing off youths who were setting out to fulfill their duties, such as organizing departure ceremonies, giving certificates of honor to youths who are joining the army, lighting traditional fires, planting commemorative trees, entering names in traditional golden registers, giving flags to groups of youths, etc., created an atmosphere as seething as a youth festival day, moved the youths setting out to fulfill their obligations, and had a good educational effect on Youth Union members and youths.

However, during the recent period the task of propagandizing and teaching the Military Obligation Law has been carried out broadly and superficially, but not deeply. Propaganda and education regarding the basic contents of the Military Obligation Law have not yet reached each youth. They normally stress explaining the active duty period and the exemption and deferral regulations. An outstanding weakness is that there has been failure to bring about a true transformation in awareness that the responsibility of youths is tied in with the development of the armed forces and the building of a professional, modern

army, which require the overcoming of new challenges and determination to overcome new difficulties and hardships under the conditions of both building the nation and being prepared to cope with war should one break out.

In order to do a good job of calling youths to active duty, the Youth Union echelons must go all-out to resolve the problem of some youths returning to the localities before they have fulfilled their military obligations. That task must be carried out parallel with calling up youths for active duty. Such comrades must be educated and persuaded to return to their units. Last year clear progress was made in that regard. After studying the military obligation law, many people volunteered to return to their units.

Furthermore, in order to do a good job of calling up youths for active duty, the Youth Union echelons must also do a better job of receiving youths who have been discharged after fulfilling their obligations and have returned to the locality to work. The good performance of that task will directly affect those who are about to go to fulfill their mission. Many Youth Union chapters have organized that task well beginning in the phase of coordinating with the military organ to grasp the number of people returning to the locality, and have arranged for the receiving chapters to meet the returnees at the district unit, organize meetings with local youths to report the results of their period of work in the military unit, along with the sectors, provide suitable work for those youths in enterprises, cooperatives, production teams, etc.

Although much progress was made in a year of enforcing the military obligation law, there arose many deficiencies in the work of the Youth Union bases:

1. Coordination between the Youth Union and the local military organ in calling up youths for active duty is not yet truly close and is not yet carried out uniformly. The role and position of the Youth Union organization are not yet appropriate to its function. There is still a rather widespread lack of confidence in the consciousness of youths and the mobilization capability of the Youth Union organization. Thus the violation rate of policies and laws is still 4 percent (such as calling up youths who are not yet 18, mobilizing youths who are in exempt and deferred categories, etc.).
2. The task of providing discharged youths with jobs, and the task of educating youths and preparing them ideologically, are not yet carried out well. When they return to the locality, many Youth Union members do not have sufficient documentation to participate in Youth Union activities, so more than 40 percent of the discharged youths who return to the locality drop out of Youth Union activities. It is necessary to organize education and encourage youths who have returned after fulfilling their missions to make good use of the skills they learned in the army and to be exemplary in the activities, and regard them as a rich source of reinforcements for the ranks of Youth Union cadres at the basic level.
3. The Youth Union organizations must be more active and coordinate with the local sectors, especially the Vietnam Women's Union, the Fatherland Front, and the governmental administration in mobilizing the youths to observe the Military Obligation Law and continually monitor the progress of youths who serve

on active duty, make meticulous arrangements to receive them when they return to the locality after fulfilling their obligations, and provide jobs for those youths and carry out the state regulations and policies toward them.

Preparing youths to correctly observe the Military Obligation Law is an extremely glorious responsibility of the basic-level Youth Union organizations. The law stipulates that all male and female citizens have the right and obligation of serving in the armed forces for periods of time stipulated by the law. In order to ensure that youths are called up accurately and fairly, the base level Youth Union organizations must manifest a strong spirit of collective mastery and take the initiative in grasping and classifying youth categories, have an educational program to train the youths well in all regards, coordinate with the sectors in correctly implementing the regulations and policies, and resolutely struggle against all incorrect tendencies and failure to correctly implement the law, continually strengthen the role and position of the Youth Union's political organization, and correctly fulfill their responsibility of representing the interests and collective mastership right of youths in implementing the Military Obligation Law.

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MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

THREE CHINESE SPIES SAID CAPTURED

Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 8 Apr 83 p 3

[Article by Bui Van Bong: "Three Spies Captured"]

[Text] It was nearly noon. Tan and Dong waded across two streams and climbed Pu Lang hill. As they passed through the sparse jungle wind blowing up to the mountain side from the valley cooled them off. A horizon bright with the light of morning appeared before the eyes of the young soldiers. Tan and Dong, who were from the Hai Hau coastal area in Ha Nam Ninh and were the same age and had been in the army for the same time, were stationed at strongpoint 427. Thus the two soldiers, who had known each other for a long time, became even closer.

"We've almost reached Lung hamlet," said Tan.

"It only looks close," said Dong, "It'll take us another hour."

"Are your shoulders tired yet?" asked Tan. "I'm carrying nothing heavy -- only some clothing and a few gifts the unit sent my family," replied Dong. Dong agilely stepped over a rock crevice in which pink and purple Pong May flowers were blooming. Dong had achieved an outstanding marksmanship rating during the recent training cycle at the strong point. Dong, Tan, and their comrades had achieved merit by capturing two spies who had sneaked across to operate in the boh tree jungle area. Dong hadn't had a home leave in more than a year. Because of his accomplishment the unit awarded Dong with a leave of more than a week. As for Tan, the unit gave him Sunday off so that he could accompany Dong to the Lang Giang railroad station.

When they arrived at Lung hamlet the two soldiers met a militiaman who was excitedly running in the direction of Pu Lay hill. Tan saw that it was Thao Luong. When he saw the two soldiers, Thao Luong shouted, "Tan and Dong! There's an emergency!"

"What's wrong?"

Thao Luong, who wore a rifle across his shoulder and whose clothing was wet with sweat, said in between gasps, "I was going to the strongpoint."

"Why are you going there?"

"This morning the militia patrol discovered strange footprints and followed them. When it reached the head of Nam Na Stream it spotted three strangers running through the jungle. The Lung hamlet militia have surrounded the area and closed off the escape routes. I was going to tell the troops at the strongpoint so that they could help us track them down."

After thinking for a moment, Dong said, "You don't have time to go to the strongpoint. If they are Chinese spies who infiltrated our country we must track them down and capture them immediately. If we wait until dark they will be able to escape. We will help the militia capture them"

Tan anxiously looked at Dong and said, "But your train is about to leave." "If I can't take the train today I'll take the one tomorrow or the day after tomorrow," said Dong with a resolute voice. The militia know the area and know the paths in and out of it, but they will have a better chance if troops assist them,"

The two soldiers and Thao Luong turned onto a path that followed the stream to Lung hamlet. After leaving their belongings at the house of the militia platoon leader, Tan and Dong obtained weapons and hand grenades at the militia arsenal then cut through the jungle in the direction of the border. Accompanying Dong and Tan in the pursuit team were two militiamen. The militia units in the hamlets near the jungle and the self-defense company of state farm H also coordinated in the operation.

"Has the team penetrated deeply enough into the jungle? Does it need additional forces?" asked Thao Luong.

Dong said, "In the jungle there are many streams and rock cliffs. The spies are very devilish. They have many ways of hiding out. There must be three teams to track their footprints and search for them. The other detachments must surround the area and block the paths and streams in the direction of the border.

It was in the dry season and leaves and rotten branches covered the paths, so it was very difficult to see footprints. At the bank of a dry stream, where there was a thin layer of sand, Thao Luong stopped.

There are footprints leading in the direction of the valley," he said. Dong looked around carefully and said "That's not so. They're trying to trick us. They are not going toward the valley. They wouldn't be dumb enough to go to an open place in broad daylight. The footprints are not evenly spaced and go in different directions. Sand and dirt are piled up behind the heels, which shows that they were walking backwards. Let's reverse the direction and go toward the crevice.

Sure enough, near the rock crevice, where there was a small cave, many branches had been snapped. Thao Luong intended to run in that direction but Tan stopped him and said, "Careful! They've planted a grenade." Tan had

spotted a wild manioc vine stretched across the path. Tan cleverly disarmed a green hand grenade laying in the cogon grass.

The three spies had sneaked into the small cave. Just before dark Tan and Dong and the militamen of Lung hamlet captured three Chinese lackeys who had infiltrated to sabotage security in our border region.

Tan returned to the strongpoint, while Dong remained in Lung hamlet so that he could take the train to Hanoi the next day. That night the people of Lung hamlet went to the home of the militia platoon leader to celebrate the victory that had just been won.

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PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

TRAINING AND EDUCATION OF YOUTH UNION MEMBERS DISCUSSED

Hanoi THANH NIEN in Vietnamese No 2, Feb 83 pp 13-15

[Article by Hoang Ngoc Ha: "Some Opinions on Training and Educating Youth Union Members and Recommending Them to the Party"]

[Text] During recent years, after the issuance of Directive 72 of the Secretariat of the VCP Central Committee in July 1979, there has arisen within the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union a new spirit on the part of members who are being trained so that they can enter the party.

In Hanoi, during the past 4 years (1979-1982) more than 10,000 Youth Union members were admitted into the party, 10 times more than the total admitted during the previous 4 years (1975-1978).

However, at present some people, including some adult party members, are of the opinion that "the present generation of youths does not like to strive to enter the party because they lack revolutionary ideals but chase after the practical way of life and are reluctant to become steeled politically."

Why is that observation made when the actual situation is that increasingly larger numbers of young party members are being admitted?

In order to understand the actual situation, we carried out many surveys of Youth Union members and paid special attention to seeking to understand the personal thoughts and aspirations of outstanding Youth Union members, who are eligible for party membership. After analyzing many such opinions we have arranged them into the following groups of problems.

-- Youths want to enter the party but are still confused and do not know whether, in addition to the standards set forth by the party there are any restrictions regarding individual aspirations and preferences. For example, whether youths can continue to like stylish clothes and hairdos and whether youths will be free to love anyone they want or have a carefree, happy way of life, etc.

-- In sum, they are prepared to go all-out in their work and to fulfill all of the party's missions, but they want to hold on to the happiness and freedom of youth and do not want a restricted way of life. When they are considered for admission, however, the Youth Union chapters do not approve of such desires.

-- Youths believe that the party organizations must include only model people and that people committing violations must be subjected to critical struggle. Because they think that way, many Youth Union members are very straightforward when bringing up the deficiencies of party members, even leaders, during open mass meetings, so they of course are often regarded as "lacking political maturity and not having consciousness of protecting the party." Therefore, youths are confused and cannot strike a balance between combattiveness and the easygoing handling of violations. Thus they have little contact with party members, especially the adult comrades.

-- Since the party controls political power, the question of entering the party is usually tied in with the evaluation of political quality. Therefore, among the masses some people believe that people who become party members will have conditions for "getting ahead" in life. Thus some youths think that striving to enter the party amounts to "desire for prestige" or "opportunism." That has caused a number of outstanding Youth Union members, although they ardently want to join the party but dare not appear to be too thick with the party members so that they can receive assistance and advice. Seeing that, some chapters have concluded that the youths are not making an earnest effort.

-- Another kind of confusion on the part of Youth Union members is that although they very much want to join the party they feel very perplexed when filling out their personal history forms, especially those comrades whose father or mother committed errors in his or her personal life (such as committing mistakes when they were young) and who want to conceal such things. Thus youths are very reluctant to answer historical questions for which they are not responsible.

At the same time, we sought the opinions of party members about the efforts made by youths by meeting with Youth Union Committee members and by reading a number of reports evaluating Youth Union members applying to join the party. Those opinions focused on criticism of youths in the following regards:

-- The youths' motivation for wanting to join the party is not yet truly proper. They often consider what they will gain and what they will lose if they join the party. Thus they do not make persistent efforts, and although youths participate in production labor, they regard lightly the task of motivating and leading the masses, fear social work, and do not have a strong sense of responsibility in collective construction.

-- The youths' exemplariness and combattiveness are weak. Life styles and deportment, including manner of dress, posture, speech, etc., are arbitrary and lack strictness.

In struggle, they are either perfunctory and superficial or struggle fiercely but lack solidarity.

-- Youths are reluctant to engage in political struggle and lack consciousness of taking the lead in carrying out lines and policies and propagandizing the party's lines and stands.

It is evident that the above opinions regarding the deficiencies of youths preparing to enter the party are very correct. Such youths are concerned only with their own efforts to fulfill their missions well and are not yet concerned with raising their political level or transforming themselves into people who are highly organized and have a strong sense of responsibility toward the mass leadership task.

However, from the opinions of youths and the critical opinions of party members toward youths we also realize that there are points not fully shared by the older generation and the younger generation because of the age difference and especially because the conditions under which the two generations grew up differed.

-- What should the basic standards be at present toward evaluating the political quality of youths? Youths usually think that productivity and work quality are the basic standards, while adult comrades usually believe that political consciousness and social responsibility are the principal concerns. Therefore education by the chapter and the actions of youths often do not closely coincide, and there are different degrees of shading in evaluations when considering youths for admission.

-- Furthermore, because youths have grown up under conditions of lax social discipline and of the ignoring of family education, there are many deficiencies in their work style and behavior, and they lack experience in social relations, there are still many deficiencies in the work of mobilizing and winning over the masses and in relations with everyone. But some of the adult comrades are not fully sympathetic, so their evaluations in that regard are severe.

-- At the same time, in many places the procedures for considering youths for admission into the party are not yet carried out in strict accordance with the guidance of the Organization Department of the VCP Central Committee, which has caused many complications and has caused youths to feel less enthusiastic.

The HCMCYU is a reserve unit of the party and recommends Youth Union members for admission into the party. In order to fulfill that glorious responsibility especially in the present phase, during which a very fierce struggle between the two paths to determine who defeats whom is taking place, it is even more important that the Youth Union strengthen its sense of responsibility toward recommending Youth Union members who are strong ideologically, are capable of outstandingly fulfilling their missions, and have the ability to win over the masses, so that the party can add to its ranks a powerful force of young people.

-- The Youth Union must improve its methods of cultivating its members and recommending them to the party. It must fully understand the personal thoughts, aspirations, and way of thinking of youths in order to hold discussions to help one another have correct understanding of the party and the standards of party members. Furthermore, it is necessary to organize youths to participate in the work of the Youth Union and the other social tasks in order to steel themselves with regard to their responsibility of leading the

masses. At the same time, conditions must be created so that youths can outstandingly fulfill their production and combat missions. Thus the Youth Union must oppose the administrative working method in the mission of recommending Youth Union members to the party, of only carrying out the "paperwork" part when the party solicits opinions, or "rubber stamping" and recommending anyone with good qualifications, without cultivating, steeling, and educating youths and then selecting outstanding people to recommend to the party, actively and with a strong sense of responsibility.

-- Furthermore, the Youth Union is responsible for enabling party members to understand the situation of the young generation and report to the party the weaknesses and deficiencies of youths so that the party chapters can help train them and so that the party members can fully understand the good points of the new generation, who grew up entirely under a socialist regime, in order to create profound understanding between the old generation and the new generation.

-- The Youth Union must take the initiative, along with the party, in carrying out the "paperwork" phase for admission to the party, in order to create conditions for admitting people in correct accordance with principles and promptly, to mobilize a spirit of struggle throughout the Youth Union.

-- In recommending Youth Union members to the party it is not only very necessary to ensure quality with regard to party member standards but also to increase the number of Youth Union members entering the party. Another important matter is creating a strong spirit throughout the Youth Union of endeavoring to become steeled politically and enable the entire young generation to always feel that the party is close to and has confidence in youths, so that everyone can strive toward party ideals in transforming themselves into communists.

The mission of recommending Youth Union members to the party is a great mission of the revolutionary enterprise, so it is very necessary for the Youth Union to study it in order to recapitulate the experiences of past years. There must be scientific analyses of the characteristics of the various categories of youths, the economic-social laws of today, and their influence on the *raison d'être* and life styles of youths; the education and organization tasks under the conditions of the party controlling the governmental administration; the relationships among the revolutionary generations, etc., so that the task of recommending Youth Union members to the party can truly bring about new quality and new combativeness in order to contribute to increasing the effectiveness of party leadership.

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CSO: 4209/346

ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

CUSTOMS RULES FOR SENDING, RECEIVING GIFTS EXPLAINED

Hanoi DAI DOAN KET in Vietnamese 13 Apr 83 p 14

[Article by Chu Van Thuc, chief of the Customs Department: "Receiving, Sending Gifts"]

[Text] According to a recent state regulation, a number of noncommercial import-export goods which exceed the tax-free standard must be taxed at a certain rate. Which circumstances, therefore, are termed exceeding the tax-free standard? Has anything changed for families with relatives permanently residing in countries outside the socialist system who receive money or goods from their relatives?

As for Vietnamese citizens who are sent abroad by the state on assignment, for study or for work, how do you distinguish between the use of legitimate and illegitimate income for goods that are purchased to bring or send back to families? And what about guidelines and measures for dealing with goods from the illegitimate income in order to combat negative instances, satisfactorily carry out socialist transformation, and ensure good feelings between those living outside and inside the country?

Huynh Huu Bang
(Can Tho-Hau Giang)

Answer: In consideration of the desires of Vietnamese who permanently reside in countries outside the socialist system and their families who live in the country, the state takes the position that every Vietnamese who permanently resides in countries outside the socialist system may send money and goods to families living in the country.

1. Vietnamese have left the country to permanently reside in countries outside the socialist system for various reasons, but all are concerned about families and send money and goods back to families living in the country. This is a legitimate desire which should be helped, excluding only those households that have someone who is being prosecuted, or has been convicted for the serious counterrevolutionary acts of profiteering or black marketeering, or for serious criminal offenses (homicide, stealing the means of transportation to flee abroad).

2. Encourage families to use the money and goods sent back by relatives to organize production installations and create additional jobs for families so they may soon have a self-reliant, genuine and stable source of livelihood, giving comfort to relatives who live far away.

Of the amount of money sent back -- if withdrawn either to contribute business capital to the state or to form small industry and handicraft cooperatives -- whatever is needed should be withdrawn, not set. Goods sent back which are the means of production (machinery, equipment, raw materials) imported according to the requirements of domestic sectors and localities are tax-free and not restricted as to frequency or value. However, the receiving installation must register beforehand with the customs agency at the provincial level, municipal level or special zone directly subordinate to the central government, and receiving households must sell this entire lot of goods either to sectors or localities having a need or to state organizations or specialized businesses according to the purchase price stipulated by the Ministry of Foreign Trade. Receiving households, which receive goods to use, must pay tax.

3. Helping in a stable way households that receive money and goods sent from relatives permanently residing abroad is for maintaining a normal living standard and is neither for helping to create a life inconsistent with the present social condition nor for developing buying and reselling or profiteering activities. The household can withdraw the amount of money sent back to use for its livelihood, but there also is a limit. This limit is calculated fairly and generously. If spending for the family has not ended in 3 months, the remaining amount of foreign currency is left in the bank and earns interest figured at the rate of exchange at the time taken out, thus giving assurance to the sender.

Having gotten money sent from abroad, households' buying domestic consumer goods is paramount.

4. It is strictly forbidden to use money and goods sent from abroad as the means for profiteering and disrupting the marketplace and social order and security.

Consequently, the state has stipulated lists of prohibited export and import goods and has measures for managing the receipt of money and goods sent from countries with a view toward clearly distinguishing support to families warranting help from providing means for unscrupulous individuals to engage in unjust acts which should be stopped.

Managing money and goods sent to families from abroad is essential, but implementation measures have been carefully weighed so procedures are few, simple, expeditiously handled, trouble-free and avoid negative instances.

Families wanting to receive money and goods from relatives permanently residing in countries outside the socialist system submit forms requesting permission from the people's committee of the province, municipality or special zone directly subordinate to the central government. To avoid requesting permission each time one sends or receives, families may request to send and receive regularly. In this case, if permission is received, the provincial, municipal or special zone people's committee will issue a permit valid for many years and receipt books for money or goods so that when sending goods or when getting money or goods sent by the relative, one need only bring along the book for sending or receiving; there is no need to fill out an application requesting permission from the custom agency as before.

The receipt book for money and goods is issued to the entire household. When money or goods are sent back to anyone named in the book, that person should bring along the book for receipt. The person living abroad may also send to a person who represents the entire family as the recipient. Each time money or goods are received,

the bank, port customs or posts and telegraph office (where there is no customs organization) records in the book so the family can unmistakably see evidence of the person represented as the recipient.

The people termed relatives permanently residing abroad here are not those who are state cadres, workers and civil servants sent on assignment, for study, for practical training, or for work; or who serve as specialists and exchange students sent by the state to study abroad.

In the country's new circumstances, noncommercial import-export goods consist of luggage, gifts, supplies, movable property, etc., which were considerably different in character and degree beforehand. Consequently, the state has published "the tax table for noncommercial import-export goods exceeding the tax-free standard" to replace the two previous tax tables with the intention of:

1. Strengthening management of noncommercial import-export goods and combatting all acts that take advantage of import-export illegally and tax evasion in order to carry on business for gain, thereby affecting the consumer policy of the party and state, management of the marketplace, circulation and distribution, and domestic political security and social order.
2. Ensuring fulfillment of the obligation to contribute equitably and efficiently by those who have noncommercial import-export goods while, at the same time, accommodating the people's legitimate needs with respect to production and livelihood.
3. Facilitating the policy of controlling and restricting export of noncommercial goods with a view toward concentrating export goods in the country.

The tax for noncommercial import-export goods is the tax collected on all categories of noncommercial imports and exports crossing the border of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam consisting of luggage, gifts, supplies, movable property, etc., which exceed the tax-free standard.

The new tax table has two parts:

- a- The tax for noncommercial export goods exceeding the tax-free standard: there is only one overall tax rate which is 50 percent applied to all categories of noncommercial goods permitted for export.
- b- The tax for noncommercial import goods exceeding the tax-free standard: tax rates of 10, 20, 30, 40 and 60 percent depending on whether importation of the item should be encouraged or restricted.

Noncommercial import-export goods exceeding the tax-free standard are henceforth assessed a single type of tax in accordance with the newly-enacted tax table.

Presently, noncommercial import-export goods (luggage, gifts, etc.) of Vietnamese student cadres and workers on assignment to work abroad are still tax-free according to the Council of Ministers' Decision No 327-CP, dated 30 February 1978. Cases of taking advantage (e.g., concentrating on importing a number of certain items in quantity, importing goods exceeding the legal income stipulations by means of the currency in the foreign country, or avoiding or not declaring luggage and gifts to the port customs upon entry or exit) will be handled by the agency according to customs statutes.

To implement the new tax table for noncommercial import-export goods exceeding the tax-free standard, the ministries of finance and foreign trade have published lists of the types of noncommercial import-export goods that have conditions and are prohibited from import and export (lists I, II and III) which generally apply to the importation and exportation of noncommercial goods, including goods exchanged by people on the border between two countries.

Any merchandise which is not in these lists is allowed to be imported and exported in the form of luggage, gifts, supplies, movable property, etc., including merchandise exchanged between people on the border of two countries.

To firm up the state's policy, the Ministry of Foreign Trade has published stipulations on the principle for holding and receiving noncommercial goods in the form of gifts for families in the country who have relatives permanently residing in countries outside the socialist system. The intent is to encourage importation of the means of production (machinery, equipment, raw materials) to support the national welfare and people's livelihood, restrict or prohibit exportation of luxury and extravagant items, and put a stop to the use of goods sent from abroad as a means of profiteering and disrupting the marketplace, order and security.

This regulation contains the following new points:

1. Managing by frequency.

Each household in the country that has relatives permanently residing in countries outside the socialist system may send and receive gifts three times each year (sending three times, receiving three times).

Each year is figured from 1 January to 31 December. However, if all three times gifts are received during the year any household does not violate principles on taxes and on goods prohibited entry (i.e., does not evade or dodge taxes, does not import prohibited goods such as cigarettes, raw chemical substances, all types of used clothing, blankets, mosquito nets and shoes, clothing, material and other items imprinted with drawings and words not in keeping with Vietnamese morals, etc.) and has not been dealt with by customs for these violations and this is so recorded in the receipt book for goods, it may receive gifts a fourth time.

2. Managing by stipulated value.

The value of goods sent and received each time cannot exceed 1,000 (one thousand) Vietnamese dong (for gifts sent) or 2,000 (two thousand) Vietnamese dong (for gifts received), as stipulated by the Ministry of Foreign Trade for a given period based on the retail sales price in the unorganized market.

3. Managing by taxes.

Gifts sent and received the correct number of times and at the correct stipulated value which have been declared to customs and are not items prohibited from export and import (recorded in appendix I and appendix II accompanying the aforementioned decision) are tax-free.

The customs agency will settle cases in which gifts sent or received during the year do not meet the above stipulations as follows:

a) Gifts received:

If the tax-free stipulated value (2,000 dong) is exceeded, taxes must be paid only on the portion of goods exceeding the value (at a price for computing the tax stipulated by the Ministry of Finance).

During the three times gifts are received during the year, any household that has on one occasion violated the principle for goods prohibited entry and the tax principle, from the fourth time on the recipient must pay taxes for the entire lot of goods and must sell this lot of goods to specialized business organizations of the state at the requisition price stipulated by the Ministry of Foreign Trade.

b) Gifts sent:

If the tax-free stipulated value (1,000 dong) is exceeded, taxes must be paid only on the portion of goods exceeding the value (at a price for computing the tax stipulated by the Ministry of Finance).

In cases of intentionally avoiding taxes to send goods, the gateway customs agency prepares a memorandum holding the goods in order to recommend that authorized customs levels deal with the matter in accordance with customs legal procedures currently in force.

If the gifts to be sent are for the fourth time or more in the year, the gateway customs agency or posts and telegraph office (where there is no customs organization) does not perform the procedures for sending the goods and the goods are immediately returned to the sender.

The goods will be confiscated in cases of intentionally avoiding customs procedures to send goods.

Unlike the previous principle for sending and receiving gifts, the unit sending and receiving goods must not be an individual but rather the household represented by the head of the household or another member in the household who is of age and a citizen.

In cases of sending and receiving gifts irregularly, simply bring the form from the provincial people's committee granting permission, submit it to customs or the posts and telegraph office (where there is no customs organization) and present the registration of civil status and verification to send or receive goods.

The permit, made in triplicate according to a standard form printed by the provincial people's committee, must list the members in the family exactly as recorded in the registration of civil status (for any place which has not filled out registrations of civil status, this list must be certified by the ward or village people's committee) and the name of the relative living abroad who usually sends goods back.

Based on the list of households permitted to receive goods forwarded by the provincial people's committee (accompanied by both the form and permit), the provincial customs or posts and telegraph office (where there is no customs organization) make up the receipt book for goods and are responsible for inviting the head of the household to come to pick up the book and permit. When picking up the book, one must bring along the registration of civil status and verification for comparison.

The receipt book for goods is valid for sending and receiving goods for many years at gateways (airfields, post offices, seaports, etc.) nationwide. When the book is used up, go to the issuing agency to exchange it for a new one; there is no need to reapply. If there have been changes in family members, simply bring the receipt book for goods accompanied by the registration of civil status to the issuing agency for adjustment. The book cannot have erasures and is not transferrable. Loss of the book must be reported immediately to the nearest public security and to the issuing agency for determination on issuing a new one.

When going to send or receive goods, one must bring along the receipt book for goods and the verification.

Noncommercial import-export goods in the form of gifts are subject to inspection and management by the customs agency.

To simplify procedures and paperwork from the customs management aspect, the receipt book for goods is considered as "the permit to import and export gifts regularly" of each family issued the book. And in cases where sending or receiving gifts is irregular, the form in which the provincial people's committee grants permission to send or receive gifts each time is likewise considered to be "the permit to import and export gifts irregularly"; there is no need to apply to the customs agency as presently.

After completing the customs procedures, only customs levels from the deputy chief of the gateway customs station on up are authorized to certify in the receipt book for goods in order to facilitate inspection, monitoring and settlement of the number of times the family with the book sends or receives gifts each year.

After certification, the receipt book for goods must be returned immediately to the household which has the book. It is strictly forbidden for customs cadres and personnel to hold any household's receipt book for goods.

In cases in which sending or receiving gifts is irregular, after completing customs procedures the household's form in which the provincial people's committee granted permission to send or receive gifts irregularly will be taken by the gateway customs.

Each time the sender or recipient goes through the procedure of sending or receiving gifts, he must pay a service fee equal to 1 percent of the value of the lot of goods (according to the price for computing taxes stipulated by the Ministry of Finance) to the gateway customs agency or the posts and telegraph office (where there is no customs organization).

Acts contrary to the stipulations mentioned above and acts to take advantage of the source of gifts received to serve as a means for profiteering, disrupting the marketplace or damaging security will be dealt with in accordance with regulations for punishing the crimes of profiteering, black marketeering, making bogus goods, and conducting business illegally, and customs statutes currently in force.

And, depending on the extent of the violation, the customs agency or posts and telegraph office (where there is no customs organization) may also recommend that the provincial people's committee take back the receipt book for goods.

HEAVY INDUSTRY AND CONSTRUCTION

RESEARCH REVIEWED, DIRECTION SET FOR POWER SECTOR

Hanoi TAP CHI HOAT DONG KHOA HOC in Vietnamese Feb 83 pp 2-3

[Article by Pham Khai: "Scientific and Technological Research Achieved in 1982, Direction Set for Electric Power Sector in 1983"]

[Text] The scientific and technological research work recently done by the electric power sector was concentrated on five key programs aimed at gradually resolving on a nationwide scale both immediate and long-term problems of the energy sector in general and the electric power sector in particular.

The problem that prevails now is a lack of balance between electric power supply and demand, which has led to nontechnical and uneconomic phenomena in both production and consumption. One of the important measures to be taken to overcome this situation is to find every means to raise the effective use of electric power plants. In the northern power network, thermoelectric power source with energy provided by coal plays a major role with plants located in the key locations. The common situation with equipment is lack of operational stability, frequent breakdowns, low generating capacity, short operational cycle of steam boilers and failure to achieve the projected parameters.

In spite of the difficulties encountered in connection with fuels, materials and spare parts, the progress that has been made in the thermoelectric power plants from the North to the South as it is seen today is due to the remarkable contributions of scientific and technological research.

Here are some of the results obtained in the scientific and technological research work last year. Through the results of research aimed at finding the reasons behind oxidization in ducts and behind excessive vibrations of smoke-removing fans, the Ninh Binh electric power plant succeeded in adopting appropriate technical measures to overcome that situation with success, to reduce the frequency of breakdowns and to prolong the operational cycle of steam boilers. At the Uong Bi electric power plant, after having studied and perfected a model of high-voltage generator combustion chamber, it applied this

model to fighting oxidization for steam boilers Nos 5 and 6. A study of the ways to adjust and improve combustion chambers to accommodate the type of coal being supplied today, which provides less heat than planned, also led to initial results in a few plants -- a saving in the consumption of oil as additional heat source and a reduction of the coal-consumption norms. Utmost attention was paid to studying the manufacturing of replacement parts and accessories, which helped to reduce some of the difficulties arising from a lack of foreign exchange for import.

Another important matter that was the subject of intensive study was to ensure power supply for households to use in a safe and continuous manner, with a high degree of reliability and the lowest losses of power. It was a matter that required both technical and managerial solution in both supply and consumption of electric power. The technical work was aimed at improving the power network to avoid overloading transmission lines and transformers, particularly in the Hanoi area, compensating more for deficiencies in power output, raising the power factor, and so on.

In management, the electric power sector for the first time successfully applied cybernetics to controlling production by means of automatically sending measurement signals from Dong Anh transformer station and Uong Bi electric power plant to the master control room.

On the other hand, we cooperated with the Soviet Union in a study of lightning. In our country, every year lightning caused many breakdowns and damages to equipment and interrupted power supply to households. By using Soviet-made equipment we succeeded in collecting many important lightning data.

To study the use of other sources of energy was also an important field of research in the last year. We made and installed in many locations equipment for the use of solar energy and prototypes of wind-powered motors used to pump water and to generate electric power and of biogas pits. Solar water heaters were effectively used in Saint Paul Hospital, Hospital 354, Thach That and Political Officers' School. The family-type biogas pits of 3.6- and 8-cubic meter sizes were put to use in Tuong Giang (Ha Bac Province), Da Nang and other locations. In addition, the engineering installations of the electric power sector also studied, designed and manufactured a number of water turbines of capacities ranging from a few kilowatts to 250 kilowatts as contributions to speeding up the movement to build small hydroelectric power stations in the highland provinces. In 1982, 25 such stations with generating capacities approaching 1,000 kilowatts were assembled and installed.

Beside the research programs aimed at resolving the current problems, the electric power sector also studied such long-term matters as nationwide electrification and development of a uniform power system, as well as optimal

fuel-energy balance for the nation as a whole in the 1986-1990 period and up to year 2000.

Although the results of last year's scientific and technological research in the electric power sector were quite small compared to its needs, they actually helped to resolve many problems that had arisen from the production reality and to determine the immediate and long-term steps to be taken. In the remaining years of the current 5-year plan, the sector will continue to carry out the key research programs of the state.

In 1983, we also need to maintain a rational proportion between the immediate and long-term moves. The central immediate one still is to raise the effectiveness in the use of thermoelectric power plants. As we succeeded in 1982 in resolving the problem of oxidization in steam-generating ducts, this year we should continue to resolve the problem of copper rust and other kinds of oxidized conditions. A study of the problem of excessive deposits resulting from burning Hong Gai and Mao Khe coal in the Uong Bi electric power plant will lead to practical conclusions; at the same time, the plant can use on a trial basis Vang Danh coal for the steam boilers in Uong Bi and save the Hong Gai coal for the Pha Lai electric power plant. Also this year we must review and evaluate the results of a study of using low-heat coal in the fuel chamber of steam boiler 2. As to plant operations, we must study the procedures for using the first group of generating equipment of 110-megawatt capacity at the Pha Lai power plant, under the conditions of the generating capacity still remaining very low. When this group is put into operation, a situation will exist in which the generating capacity is abundant in the late night hours (low consumption hours) but is inadequate in the evening hours (peak consumption hours). To supply electric power in a safe and continuous manner, with quality and the lowest power loss, is an extremely urgent need for the time being. In addition to strengthening managerial measures and fighting waste and illegal consumption of power, the sector must continue to improve the power network, to avoid overloading and underloading transmission lines and transformer stations and to provide more compensation for power output deficiencies at the supply sources and in consumer households so as to gradually improve the quality of power supply. To use power in an economical manner is an urgent need, both immediate and long-term, mostly since the rate of power consumption per unit product remains too high. Consequently, we must step up the studies aimed at setting power consumption norms and looking for appropriate measures to encourage consumers to save power. Through initial results in applying cybernetics to production control we must continue to study the ways to extend it to other key locations of the power network.

Research work on lightning must also be stepped up with the construction of a lightning research station where Soviet-made equipment will be used. This complete research station will certainly be serving in an effective manner the study of lightning in our country and making contributions to CEMA countries.

With the results obtained from the program of research on the use of new energy sources, this year with the motto, "The state and the people work together," we must make sure the results to be obtained will be even greater.

We must continue to perfect the models of biogas pit and wind-powered motor to make them more economical in terms of taking into consideration the shortages of iron, steel and cement and for the sake of wide application. The ability to develop small-scale hydroelectric power generation in localities and army units is very great. Since we achieved good development last year, this year we expect the results to be even better. We must continue to study the ways to perfect industrial programs for manufacturing of equipment and simple models suitable for local conditions and capabilities. We must pay more attention to the economic aspects and conditions of materials so as to make the results of such studies more acceptable for wide application.

The volume of matters to be studied for immediate solution is very great, but we must still make appropriate investment in the long-term ones. Electric power projects usually require large investment of capital and long construction time; consequently, the steps to be taken must be accurately determined, or else the consequences will be very serious and take a long time to be overcome. In our long-term research programs, we will have to resolve such matters as power sources for the central and southern parts of the country; power sources in the North following completion of the Hoa Binh hydroelectric power plant; the nationwide power network, etc., on the basis of calculations of electric power need of different sectors, localities, etc.; and determination of rational electrification steps. At the same time, through research, we will put forth our country's energy policies and determine a rational approach for using various forms of its primary energy sources.

This very wide scope of research requires close cooperation on a nationwide scale between all sectors and levels and the electric power sector, as well as the general trend in the world, particularly in the CEMA member countries.

An encouraging thing that happened last year was the fact that the scientific and technical cadres of the electric power sector achieved another degree of growth, properly fulfilled the tasks that had been assigned to them and made scientific research gradually become a real driving force behind production development.

With Resolution 37 of the Political Bureau and the 5th Party Congress resolution, the scientific and technological research work of the electric power sector this year will surely attain better results.

HEAVY INDUSTRY AND CONSTRUCTION

BASIC SCIENTIFIC ACTIVITIES IN COAL INDUSTRY REVIEWED

Hanoi TAP CHI HOAT DONG KHOA HOC in Vietnamese Feb 83 pp 4-6

[Article by Nguyen Chan: "Basic Aspects of the 1982-1983 Scientific and Technological Activities in the Coal Industry"]

[Text] In 1982, the mining and coal industry was guided by Resolution 37 of the Political Bureau on the scientific and technological policy and by the 5th Party Congress resolution and was fully aware of the role of the scientific and technological revolution in the national economy, which is now in the early phase of the period of transition to socialism with small-scale and scattered production prevailing. Specifically in the coal industry, a sector that uses many different occupations and techniques, has large quantities of modern high-capacity equipment, greatly depends on natural conditions for production, exploits a resource of the country that is precious but not so abundant and has to save it for today and future generations, there were good changes in leadership over scientific and technological activities.

The basic direction for the scientific and technological activities in the coal industry in 1982 was to concentrate on mastering at any cost the technical means it possessed; to step up the application of technological progress to production in order to improve economic and technical norms, with the ultimate goal being to raise labor productivity, to reduce costs and to save raw materials, fuels and materials; and to resolve the most urgent problems arising from production and business, with the outstanding ones being to step up removal of earth and rocks in open mines, to raise speed and volume of digging in underground mines for the purpose of reaching the projected capacity early, to improve the quality of coal, to save coal in both exploitation and consumption, to overcome difficulties in supplying accessories, materials, and so on.

Following that direction, the scientific and technological activities (including scientific and technological research and application of technological progress) were concentrated on resolving the following matters:

1. To increase the volume of overburden removed from opencut mines, research was done in raising the speed of digging into the ground, with attention paid to the ways to remove earth in the rainy season and to quickly scoop up mud at the bottom of mine shafts at the beginning of the dry season. Research was done in tunneling to limit losses in coal exploitation and particularly in studying and applying technological progress for the purpose of raising the annual vehicle operation and productivity coefficient (which currently is a major obstacle to the rate of coal extraction) by adopting the method of making repairs in group or in accordance with the technical conditions of equipment and, as the large repair facilities were not yet capable of satisfying all of the needs, by increasing the number of hours vehicles were put to use (many vehicles had been running for 7,000-8,000 hours without major repairs). Cooperation was extended to nonsector installations, such as Machine Tool Engineering Factory No 1, Agricultural Machinery Plant, Tran Hung Dao Machine Works, Automobile Accessories Factory No 1, Cong River Diesel Engine Plant (Ministry of Engineering and Metals), Factory M3 (Ministry of National Defense, etc., for the manufacturing of a number of parts to be used in vehicle repairs and brought about very encouraging results. The use of conveyor belts to move overburden in the place of trucks in Coc 6 coal mine continued to be perfected, improved and tested.

Studies of industrial aspects and work procedures in connection with drilling machines having revolving platforms, particularly in areas having hard rocks and a lot of underground water, were conducted. Another study was about recovering ti khoan (a drill part) and fully using it interchangeably in different models of drilling machines. A number of advanced dynamite-detonating methods, such as using detonating hammers, were applied to increase effectiveness and to reduce losses of materials, with the opencut mines applying the vi sai and luu cot khong khi methods in 60 percent of their dynamite explosions.

2. In coal extraction from underground mines, to perfect it so as to reduce losses of resources is the most urgent need today. We did some research in and made active preparations for applying in 1983 the method of dividing the thick seams with steel netlike screens. At the same time, we continued to study extraction from steep seams like the ones that existed in Mao Khe, Mong Duong and Tay Khe Sim mines.

Guidelines were issued about increasing the height of tunnels, lowering the ceilings of middle sections and exploding dynamites by the electric vi sai method in work faces in order to raise the number of hours of extracting coal from work faces and to shorten the extracting cycle per gallery.

To raise the speed of getting down to the mine was an important factor to maintain and raise the volume of coal extracted from underground mines and

proper attention and guidance were provided for achieving it. All coal mines organized their own fast-digging units, perfected plans for drilling and exploding dynamites and organized manpower to work the faces, with such results as achieving 40 meters/month in rock faces; particularly in the digging contest in Dien Vong flooded mine, the digging unit of Mao Khe Construction and Assembly Enterprise succeeded in digging in 12 days 52 meters of rock face having an area of 9 square meters. In addition, for the first time they used machinery to work the primary coal faces.

We studied different ways to shore up work faces in order to reduce the lumber consumption norms and to use other materials to replace lumber as supports; for work faces we studied using metal frictional columns to shore them up, which we are getting prepared to make for wider application, and continued to put many columns together as support, instead of making cagelike supports, and to manufacture 30 fire-stopping metal columns, which would be tested in early 1983. In the primary coal faces we studied the use of prefabricated concrete grids and shoring up the gallery with anchored grids.

3. About improving the quality of coal, the central interest was to master the industrial aspects and techniques of sorting coal at Cua Ong Coal Sorting Facility No 2; by the end of the year, the sieving and sorting facilities had been working in a stable manner, with the output of lumpy coal being about 25 percent; and preparations were made to run the sorting facilities by magnetic suspension, at the same time to consolidate equipment in order to raise the productivity of Cua Ong Coal Sorting Facility No 1 and along with the College of Communications to assemble and install a railroad control system, which showed obvious results. The mines in the areas of Hon Gai, Vang Danh, Khanh Hoa and Na Duong also studied the ways to perfect, improve and renew their sieving and sorting equipment in order to raise the quality of their coal.

We are studying the need to retrieve coal from the tailings dump of Cua Ong Sorting Plant and the ways to handle mud in order to save industrial water.

As to the management and use of coal in which we did research, we sought to know the technical requirements in connection with coal of a number of major coal-consuming households and, on that basis, took the necessary measures in coordination with other sectors to respond to them, including a study of the coal consumption standards to be readopted on a nationwide basis and improvement and renewal of coal-powered equipment and weighing and measuring equipment used in coal control. To be able to carry out this work will considerably increase effectiveness in the overall consumption of coal in society.

4. We made much progress in manufacturing and restoring accessories and restoring vehicles and machines, as we manufactured more than 1,700 tons of accessories and restored thousands of parts to serve production in time. To

transform the vehicles that had not been able to satisfy industrial needs into service and tow trucks to bring the broken vehicles to repair shops was highly appreciated by many installations as it was a good way to fully use machinery to serve other appropriate needs.

5. More attention was paid to the management and leadership over research work in various subjects. In 1982, research plans showed 78 subjects, with 25 at the state level, 32 ministerial level and 21 basic level; development was achieved in 68 subjects, including 25 at the state level, 31 ministerial level and 12 basic level. All subjects were concentrated on the above-mentioned guidelines and goals.

6. The coal industry is carrying out state-level research program 12-01, which is a key project in which it is permitted to cooperate with the Soviet Union (Ministry of Coal Industry). So far agreement has been obtained for three subjects which both sides did joint research in; there remain five subjects which the friendly country will help us to do research in.

Looking back at last year, although it obtained some results and contributed to successfully fulfilling the 1982 plan for production of washed coal, the coal industry last year through its scientific activities still showed many things it should strive to overcome. Its scientific and technical cadres were not yet effectively used to directly serve its production and business. The research institutes did not play a truly active role in scientific research as the role of bridging the gap between research and application to practical production was far from clear. Production installations did not boldly study the application of technical progress to production, particularly in connection with basic matters and long-term subjects; as a result, the conclusions that were drawn from past studies were not developed fast enough. Since we failed to adopt a total policy to directly link the interests of enterprises and research institutes with the results of production, there were no appropriate procedures to encourage the scientific and technical cadres and workers of these institutes and installations to direct their activities toward raising the level of civilization and culture in production, raising the effectiveness of socialist enterprise of these installations, turning science and technology into a really important production force and turning the scientific and technological revolution into the key among the three revolutions, as the 4th and 5th Party Congresses have clearly pointed out.

To fulfill the 1983 plan has a decisive meaning -- to ensure reaching the goal of boosting the 1985 coal production to 8-9 million tons and at the same time producing nearly 5 million tons as overlapping production for the 1986-1990 plan of the coal industry. In 1983, although the required production of washed coal will not be increased much over the 1982 figure, the volume of earth to

be removed must be greatly increased (97.1 percent) and the coal faces in production must be increased by 80.7 percent in order to create favorable conditions for a higher level of development in 1984 and 1985; such quality norms as labor productivity, costs of products and coal quality must continue to show improvement so as to first raise production efficiency and to stabilize the income and standard of living of those workers being directly involved in production.

The direction set for scientific and technological activities, as well as the major measures devised and adopted in the last 2 years, were correct. In 1983 we must continue to carry on the program that has been set forth and supplement and perfect it to suit the real situation, with special attention being paid to these principal guidelines and measures:

- To fully use resources, to be economical and to improve coal quality in extraction, sieving, sorting, circulation and distribution.
- To extract coal in a rational manner to ensure satisfying the full need of the national economy. To concentrate energy on fulfilling at any cost the norms set for removing earth, digging the coal faces, preparing and creating favorable conditions for coal extraction in the coming years.
- To improve further the economic and technical norms, particularly the quality ones, and to ensure effective production and rational use of coal in the national economy.
- To take better care of the material and spiritual living conditions of coal-producing workers, mostly those who work in underground mines.
- To strengthen alliance with other economic sectors and installations in the country in order to resolve part of the present lack of balance, with attention being paid first to production, restoration and supply of accessories and materials.

Scientific and technological research and application, which serve and are closely linked with production, must gradually become a driving force to move production forward; with this common guideline, a practical program of action must be drawn up:

1. Extraction of coal from opencut mines must be concentrated on these matters: to raise the speed of going deeply into the mines that are below the underground water table and require pumping of both mud and water during the rainy season, to extract coal by the mode of leaving mud holes behind and to determine the industrial aspects of using backward bucket shovels. To apply more widely coal-moving conveyor belts and advanced dynamite-detonating methods

and to use ANFO and ZERNO explosives. To raise the productivity of drilling machines having revolving platforms and to save drilling bits. To study ways to keep mine rims stable.

2. Extraction of coal from underground mines must be mainly concentrated on determining industrial aspects of extracting coal from thick and inclined seams, mostly the steep ones. To perfect and resolve the uniform aspect of production lines; to reorganize production and labor, to adopt basic techniques in order to raise labor productivity and safety in production. To widely apply the experience in mechanization and labor organization of the units of fast diggers in Dien Vong flooded mine in order to raise the speed of getting down to the mine. To continue to put into application the conclusions on technical progress at the two symposiums on underground mines held in 1981. To study and apply the use of materials replacing lumber in work faces and for digging. To study the conditions for mechanization of tunneling with the use of combines.

3. About sorting: to stabilize industrial aspects and sorting equipment by suspension and sieving equipment to ensure quality and grades of coal, to save magnetite and water. To survey the state of coal consumption and to set coal standards for domestic coal consumption and coal-consumption norms. To sort grade 2 Na Duong coal with tapering channels. To draw conclusions about and widely apply washing machines using backward water flow.

4. About electrical and mechanical machinery: To determine rational formulas for using and repairing trucks, drilling machines, power shovels and earth-moving vehicles. To study industrial aspects of restoring parts and accessories of mining equipment. To reproduce hard alloys; to restore bits of drilling machines with revolving platforms, magnetic starters, dynamite detonators, mine lights, and so on. To produce a series of approved products like seam-supporting columns, drilling hammers, ventilation fans and raking machines; to improve the electric power and water supply system and communication system.

5. About management: To draft plans for renewing management in the coal industry. To set economic and technical norms serving as a basis for management. To adopt an appropriate policy to link science and technology with production.

The above-mentioned tasks require the industry as a whole, first of all the scientific and technical cadres working everywhere from institutes and support organs subordinate to ministries to corporations and enterprises, to make utmost efforts to move forward and to see their responsibilities toward production, and at the same time toward the coal industry. Only by introducing science and technology in life and production can we overcome the effects

of the natural factors and geological conditions of mines and first of all stabilize and move toward raising the economic and technical norms to the levels required by the country. Although difficulties still abound in the socio-economic life of the country and in the coal industry itself, the forward movement as dictated by the necessary revolutionary trend has been indicated by the 5th Party Congress and the 3rd Plenum of the VCP Central Committee held at the end of 1982. Further developing the tradition of staunch and invincible struggle and the creative intelligence of the worker class, the cadres and workers in the coal industry and the body of scientific and technical cadres in particular, with the spirit of feeling encouraged by the fulfillment of the 1982 coal production plan, enter with confidence the task of fulfilling the 1983 plan and overcoming any hardships and challenges in order to ensure victory in their efforts to reach the goal of exploiting black gold for the fatherland by 1985.

Beside its own efforts in the scientific and technological undertaking, the coal industry also needs the support and interest of the state and sectors concerned. As a practical matter, the state must soon issue the rules about commendation and reward for scientific research work based on a draft by the State Science and Technology Commission. There must be more effective procedures to link the interests of enterprises and working people with application of technical progress. The key research institutes of the coal industry whose material and technical base remains excessively poor must receive adequate investment in equipment, including equipment and materials for various research subjects, to allow them to fulfill the heavy task they have been assigned.

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BIOGRAPHIC

INFORMATION ON VIETNAMESE PERSONALITIES

[The following information on Vietnamese personalities has been extracted from Vietnamese-language sources published in Hanoi, unless otherwise indicated. Asterisked job title indicates that this is the first known press reference to this individual functioning in this capacity.]

Trần Văn An [TRAANF VAWN AN]

Director of the Meteorology and Hydrology General Department; he wrote an article on his sector's role in the people's life. (NHAN DAN 22 Apr 83 p 2)

Lê Huy Bảo [LEE HUY BAOR]

*Deputy Director of the Organization Department of the VCP Central Committee; on 6 April 1983 he was part of a delegation to the GDR for a scientific conference on Karl Marx. (NHAN DAN 7 Apr 83 p 1)

Nguyễn Quốc Chân [NOONG QUOOC CHAANS]

*Vice President of the Vietnam-Laos Friendship Association; on 16 April 1983 he attended a meeting marking the Lao and Kampuchean New Year Festival. (NHAN DAN 17 Apr 83 p 4)

Nguyễn Chân [NGUYEENX CHAANS], deceased

Member of the VCP since 1931; former Director of the Food Department, Ministry of Food Industry; born in 1902 in Nghe Tinh, in retirement since 1964, he died on 5 April 1983. (NHAN DAN 7 Apr 83 p 4)

Nguyễn Ngọc Diệp [NGUYEENX NGOCJ ZIEEPJ], Colonel

*Secretary of the VCP Committee, Military Medicine Academy; on 22 April 1983 he participated in a conference on medical techniques. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 24 Apr 83 p 1)

Lê Du [LEE ZU]

Deputy Head of the Preparatory Committee for the Congress of the Association of Collective Farmers; on 5 April 1983 he attended a conference convened by

Hoàng Trường Minh [HOANGF TRUWOWNG MINH]

*Head of the Nationalities Department of the VCP Central Committee; Head of the Nationalities Council of the National Assembly; on 21-22 April 1983 he attended a conference on settlement of swidden cultivators. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 24 Apr 83 p 1)

Trường Minh [TRUWOWNGF MINH]

Member of the Central Committee of the VCP; Head of the Nationalities Department of the Central Committee of the VCP; on 5 April 1983 he attended a conference convened by the Civil Proselytizing Department of the VCP Central Committee to discuss support for the socioeconomic mission for 1983-85. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 8 Apr 83 p 1)

Hồ Nghinh [HOOF NGHINH]

Member of the VCP Central Committee; on 21 April 1983 he attended ceremonies in Vinh Phu Province marking the founding of the Hung Dynasty. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 22 Apr 83 p 1)

Nguyễn Tam Ngô [NGUYEENX TAM NGOO]

Deputy Director of the Civil Proselytizing Department of the VCP Central Committee; on 1-5 April 1983 he participated in a conference organized by his department to discuss support for the socioeconomic mission in 1983-85. (NHAN DAN 7 Apr 83 p 1)

Thái Bá Nhiệm [THAIS BAS NHIEEMJ]

Deputy Secretary of the VCP Committee, Binh Tri Thien Province; recently he greeted General Secretary Le Duan's arrival in his province. (NHAN DAN 5 Apr 83 p 1)

Y-Ngông Niê-Kdam [Y NGOONG NIEE KDAM]

Member of the VCP Central Committee; Secretary of the VCP Committee, Dac Lac Province; recently he was present during Truong Chinh's visit to his province. (NHAN DAN 26 Apr 83 p 4)

Đoàn Khuê [DOANF KHUEE], Lieutenant General

Member of the VCP Central Committee; Commander of the 5th Military Region; recently he was present during Truong Chinh's visit to Dac Lac Province. (NHAN DAN 26 Apr 83 p 4)

Đoàn Phương [DOANF PHUWOWNG]

Vice Chairman of the State Science and Technology Commission; Chairman of the Vietnam Subcommittee of the Vietnam-Hungary Committee for Economic,

Scientific and Technical Cooperation; on 28 March-2 April 1983 he attended meetings of his subcommittee in Hanoi. (NHAN DAN 5 Apr 83 p 4)

Nguyễn Sĩ Quê [NGUYEENX SIX QUEES]

*Vice Minister of Forestry; on 21-22 April 1983 he attended a conference on settlement of swidden cultivators. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 24 Apr 83 p 1)

Ngô Văn Tâm [NGOO VAWN TAMS], *Lieutenant Colonel

Head of the Signal-Radar Department of the Navy Officers Command and Technical School; his book "Organizing and Maintaining Signal Communications in the Navy" was reviewed in the cited source. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 26 Apr 83 p 2)

Lê Bá Thành [LEE BAS THANHF]

*Deputy Commander of the Ha Nam Ninh Province Military Agency; he was mentioned in an article on military recruitment in his province. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 21 Apr 83 p 1)

Nguyễn Văn Tôn [NGUYEENX VAWN TOON]

Deputy Secretary of the VCP Committee, Vinh Phu Province; Chairman of the People's Committee, Vinh Phu Province; on 21 April 1983 he participated in ceremonies marking the anniversary of the Hung kings. (NHAN DAN 22 Apr 83 p 1)

Lê Thế Trung [LEE THEES TRUNG], Colonel

Deputy Commander of the Military Medicine Academy; on 22 April 1983 he attended a conference on medical techniques. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 24 Apr 83 p 4)

Phan Đình Vinh [PHAN DINHF VINH]

Vice President of the Vietnam-Kampuchea Friendship Association; on 16 April 1983 he attended a meeting marking the Lao and Kampuchean New Year Festival. (NHAN DAN 17 Apr 83 p 4)

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