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# Vietnam Report

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## VIETNAM REPORT

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MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

PRODUCERS OF FAKE MEDICINE GIVEN STIFF SENTENCES

Hanoi HANOI MOI in Vietnamese 27 May 82 p 4

[Article: "Harsh Punishment for Persons Who Produced Fake Medicines and Endangered Consumers"]

[Text] On 28 June 1981, the public security force of Dong Da Ward arrested Vu Hong Giang who lives at 151 Kham Thien Street as he was producing fake medicine. While searching his residence, the public security forces confiscated 2,000 vials of injectible camphor bearing the label of the "Hanoi Pharmaceutical Enterprise Number 1," which he had finished producing, and 300 vials that were in the process of being produced together with all of his patterns and solution and 7 kilograms of vials. Giang's accomplices were Ngo Dinh Kien, Nguyen Ba Vo, Bui Tien Hung... The originator of this activity was Nguyen Anh Tuan, alias "Hairy" Thanh, who lives at number 31 Nam Bo Road. Thuan fled and is being pursued, consequently, his case is being handled as a separate case.

During the first several months of 1981, the persons mentioned above produced thousands of vials of distilled water and tens of thousands of vials of liquid camphor and vitamin C. They put on the market some 40,000 vials of liquid camphor and 20,000 vials of vitamin C.

Liquid camphor is generally used to provide emergency treatment to persons who lose consciousness. Vitamin C is usually injected directly into an artery. However, they used "may" water to produce the medicine.

Their actions not only resulted in illegal profit, disrupted the market and reduced the trust of the people in the medicine of the state enterprise, but what was even more dangerous was the fact that they directly threatened the health and lives of the persons using their fake medicine as well. Their crime was organized and involved many persons and their production was carried out at many different sites in order to avoid detection. Their production line ranged from processing fake medicines to filling vials, sealing vials and printing labels.

At the trial for the producers of fake medicine, the city People's Court reminded the people not to use medicines that are not circulated in official channels as they might be easily deceived and would face a threat to their health and lives.

On the morning of 26 May, after several sessions of this trial of the first instance, the city People's Court handed down the following sentences:

--Ngo Dinh Kien: 11 years in prison and a 5,000 dong fine.

--Nguyen Manh Hung: 11 years in prison and a 15,000 dong fine.

--Vu Hong Giang: 9 years in prison and an 8,000 dong fine.

The other defendants were given suspended sentences of 8 months to 3 years and fined 500 to 1,000 dong.

7809

CSO: 4209/398

MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

BRIEFS

POLICE KILLER EXECUTED--On 5 June, the legal agencies of the city carried out the death sentence imposed upon Dam Van Thuan, who killed Nguyen Tai Hai, a public security officer of Chuong Duong Subward while he was performing his duty. The Sentence Enforcement Council read the decisions of the state agencies upholding the sentence and the decision of the State Council to reject Thuan's appeal for a reduced sentence. [Text] [Hanoi HANOI MOI in Vietnamese 6 Jun 82 p 4] 7809

CSO: 4209/398

PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

ALLOCATION OF DUTIES TO WARD, SUBWARD PEOPLE'S COMMITTEES NOTED

Hanoi HANOI MOI in Vietnamese 12 May 82 p 2

[Article by D.C.D.: "Content of Power Allocation Between the Ward People's Committees and the Subward People's Committees"]

[Text] To promote the efficiency of the state organs at the local level as well as to answer in time the requirements of serving production and the people's livelihood, in the recent past the city people's committee has taken measures to allocate the duties among the ward and subward people's committees. Following is the main content of a number of concrete instances:

1. The financial and budget management is the duty of the ward people's committee. In this allocation of power the ward is entitled to the following expenditures:

--Expenditures devoted to construction and the economic development of the ward such as: basic construction capital, operating and special purpose capital, deficit covering expenditures, overhead expenditures, expenditures related to storm and flooding protection; expenditures for repair of ward managed rental buildings and the collection of rent.

--Expenditures related to the ward's cultural and educational activities, which include: educational costs covering the regular schooling, kindergarten programs, the children's creche, health and human services expenditures, cultural and informational expenditures, gymnastic and athletics expenses; expenses related to training, vocational classes meant to complement the training provided at the economic base units run by the ward.

--Expenditures related to administration as well as other expenditures, for instance, as related to medical examinations for military service, equipment at work-sites, emergency expenditures due to new requirements but which have not been foreseen in the estimated budget.

Furthermore, the ward is entitled to project a 3 percent cost over and above the normal expenditures so as to be ready in case the collection of income does not meet the planned level, and also to provide for emergencies.

As far as the income collections of the ward are concerned, the main items are:

--Tax collection, state-operated stores income, profit after cost and other income produced by the state economic bases run by the ward.

--Taxes levied on the collective and individual business sectors such as the agricultural tax, the industrial and trade tax, the handicraft and small industry cooperatives tax, the buying and selling cooperatives of the ward and subwards, the individual production and business cells, fines and money gathered from the sale of confiscated goods that the ward comes into possession through market management.

Other income comes from the business of various economic and cultural sectors directly managed by the ward, other income such as apartment rental, market fees, street curb fees, bicycle watching, and traffic fines.

If the above revenues still do not cover all the requirements of the ward budget expenditures then the city budget will subsidize the balance needed in the ward's budget.

2. Allocation of the economic units to the ward: Besides the existing units run by the ward, the city has also allocated to the wards a number of state operated economic base units such as catering, the ward's buying and selling cooperatives, the building materials corporation.

3. Allocation of the power of housing management to the wards and subwards.

a) To the wards: The ward people's committee has the responsibility of managing the housing found in the ward including the state's rental properties, the private homes, the offices of various administrative organs and those buildings of public interest.

The ward is responsible for the quality situation of the housing, for planning for repair, for organizing such repair and it is responsible also for the utilities found in the ward managed houses and buildings.

The ward signs the agreements for renting the houses and solves all problems related to the transfer of rental agreements in the case of state managed housing, it is expected to solve all conflicts and complaints related to housing, to take care of such issues as illegal occupation, of illegal transfers, and to issue permits for buying raw and building materials for the private home repairs.

The ward can use the rental money for repair purposes. As for the capital for major repairs, it should ask the city to give it some.

The ward has the right to permit home repairs. As for major innovations or expansions involving new building, the ward will certify the intent and the city will give or deny it final approval.

b) To the subwards: The subward people's committee gives direction to the subward housing management committee, it should be in control of the housing ownership and utilization situation in the subward, and reflect its housing requirements up to the ward level.

The subward should be fully cognizant of the quality situation of the housing and make plans for repairing them, it should mobilize and help the tenants of state owned property to do minor repairs; it should organize such repairs in the buildings and take charge of the utilities such as the power and the water.

The subward implements the housing distribution decisions of the city and of the ward people's committees, it recovers and maintains the state owned housing whose tenants have moved elsewhere, and reports to the ward for solving such situations as illegal occupations.

The subward controls and stops all illegal construction and repair, it reports to the ward level about the organization of implementation of all upper echelon decisions regarding the tearing down of illegal construction and repairs.

The subward establishes a subward housing management committee which would undergo the guidance of the subward people's committee and of the ward housing management enterprise when it comes to the technical and professional aspects of management.

The subward must organize housing repair cooperatives in order to implement the housing repair plans that it has been assigned.

4. Allocation of power to the subwards regarding the management of cottage industries and handicrafts and of rudimentary transportation.

The subward people's committee directly manages the cooperative cells, the individual handicrafts making households, the cells and individual households engaged in rudimentary forms of transportation, the supplementary income professions of various families, and a number of handicraft cooperatives (as concretely assigned by the ward).

The subward people's committee proposes to the ward that the latter issue business and production permits to the handicraft units found in the subward. The subward people's committee makes its own decisions as to acknowledging the supplementary income professions of various families in the households of laborers and government workers, organizes the various individual handicrafts making households in the subward into professional cells; and it appoints a cell leader so as to carry out regular activities. Giving official recognition to the cell leaders in the production of family run and individual handicrafts enterprises, the subward people's committee certifies the economic agreements so that the individual handicrafts making households can sign them with the customer organs. The subward people's committee controls the handicrafts units and the rudimentary transportation businesses in the subward. It commends and sanctions the handicrafts units and rudimentary transportation businesses for fine implementation or violation of various regulations in force.

The subward people's committee is allowed to collect a fee of 1.5 percent on the total business of handicrafts units and rudimentary transportation businesses directly under its management and it will be allowed to reserve part of this money for the purpose of running, organizing and managing the handicrafts in the subward with the guidance of the federation of handicrafts cooperatives at the city and ward levels. Depending on the amount of handicrafts production cells and individual households engaged in it, each subward will establish the handicrafts management committee at the subward level undergoing the total and direct guidance of the subward people's committee and the guidance of the federation of handicrafts and cottage industry cooperatives at the ward or municipal level as far as the organization and management of handicrafts is concerned. The

the subward handicrafts management committee is decided by the subward people's committee, with the salaries and expenditures incurred by this committee shall be included in the management fees collected by the subward from the handicrafts units, whichever part is retained by the subward.

In order for the wards and subwards complete implementation of the functions and responsibilities allocated to them by the city people's committees as described above, it is suggested that the various branches of the city that have anything to do with the content of the above allocation of powers issue orientation documents and transfer the powers as defined so as to guarantee that the allocation of powers and its disinvestment to the wards and subwards be done properly.

1751

CSO: 4209/380

## PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

### STRIVE TO BUILD STABLE RURAL PARTY ORGANIZATIONS

Hanoi HANOI MOI in Vietnamese 12 May 82 p 2

[Article by Phan Su: "Strive to Build Strong and Stable Party Chapters and Cells in the Countryside"]

[Text] After two years of endeavor, the suburbs of Hanoi have come to the point where there are 52 village party chapters (18.5 percent) achieving the criteria of stable and strong party chapters, in which 22 villages representing 8 percent have been presented with banners by the Hanoi city committee and 30 have been cited by the district and municipal committees which have decided that they would issue to them a certificate of recognition that they are stable and strong party chapters. At the level of these chapters, the most outstanding characteristic is that there is a mass movement gathering all the necessary force to implement the three revolutions in the countryside.

Compared to the total number of 276 villages and to the requirements of the population, the above number represents only a small percentage. But from such results let us pull out some initial conclusions so as to benefit other village party chapters which can then study them.

The party chapters recognized as "strong and stable party chapters" are first of all so designated because they have correctly determined their political tasks and their production and business orientation. The cadres both inside and outside the Party are "public minded and not egoistic." Many bases have matured from weak beginnings. This is a lesson that the district of Gia Lam has learned and the city committee has disseminated to the various party chapters for study purposes. All party chapters have striven on all three areas: politics, ideology and organization, and they have unified their point of view which is both to construct and to fight at the same time.

Through the experience of these bases we have seen the expression of the ideology of self-help and self-strengthening. They all start from the land, the labor and the material bases of their localities in order to build up their economic blueprints and to mobilize the masses for input. The tendency of relying on others and waiting from above direction has not yet been eliminated but at least it is not as heavy as in the case of the weaker chapters. The Dong Xuan (Soc Son district) party chapter has grown from a weak and deteriorating production village where the people's living standard was wanting in many ways, where the food duty realized towards the state reached only 48 tons of paddy and 13 tons of tobacco leaves in the best of years, to a situation where after the Party congress it has

redetermined its economic blueprints, thus succeeding in drawing the masses into the production front, resulting in a 1981 increase of 960 tons of grain, yielding a requisition transfer to the state of 100 tons of paddy and 100 tons of tobacco leaves--a contribution level never achieved before. The people have enough to eat, the cooperative accumulated funds have enough to allow an increase in expenditures that went into 3 tobacco drying furnaces and 8 bays of a stopover house costing 40,000 dong. Yet there still remains money in the funds, making it unnecessary to borrow from the banks. The village now projects to build a mechanical repair station. The village of Kieu Ky (Gia Lam district) has brought in a new rice seed that fits well with its soil and fertilizer, which yields increased productivity from 45 kilograms per sao to 100 kilograms per sao. From a situation of losing production, it has now moved to one of commodities production. From a situation where it had to struggle hard, losing an arm or a leg to do its duty to the state, now it has enough to deal straightforwardly with the state and even has extra commodities to do business with the state. The people's livelihood has stabilized and thus drawn trading people back to the land.

Many villages in Gia Lam are fully exploiting their land and labor potentials to create agricultural export products of high economic value. That is the case of Phung Thuong (Phuc Tho district), Yen So (Thanh Tri district), etc. Besides the above strong aspect, these villages have been able to build up many conventional criteria regarding the protection of production and the comprehensive utilization of all three economic management methods, to encourage the labor force to engage enthusiastically in production, to produce a lot more grains and foodstuffs for export, etc.

But what is noticeable, however, is that many such bases have not actually gone into economic leadership. It is even the case where a number of them have neglected their leadership role regarding the implementation of directive 100 so as to "slide" into "blanket contracting" thus causing the raising of many eyebrows in the masses and detriments to the draft power of the cooperatives. Thus the collection of products and the fulfillment of duties to the state become difficult.

In the strong and stable party chapters, the division of labor among the cadres and Party members from the production brigades up the cooperatives and village level must become the responsibility of the Party cells depending on their corresponding leadership roles. This is because only from there can the Party cells fully understand the aspirations of the masses and gain their trust towards each and every Party member and cadre. From such a manner of doing things the villages will be able to have all the elements necessary for purging from their machine all the profiteers, corrupt elements and violators of economic regulations.

At the present time, in a number of localities this question has not received adequate attention, which is why the cadres at the village and cooperative level are fine but a number of lower echelon cadres have not yet been winnowed out, thus causing still many negative phenomena to find expression in the economy. The end result is that not only this would be to the detriment of the local situation but that it would represent irregular connections with bad elements in the state sector. For this reason the division of labor among the cadres and Party members becomes the responsibility of each Party cell. And only when the ideas originate from the Party down to the masses can we be certain that the political tasks get well implemented.

ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

ARTICLE URGES IMPROVEMENT OF CONSUMER GOODS QUALITY

Hanoi HANOI MOI in Vietnamese 12 May 82 p 3

[Article by Quang Cat: "Improvement of Consumer Goods Quality is an Urgent Necessity"]

[Text] Generally speaking, there is almost no year in which the enterprises in charge of producing consumer goods do not fulfill their plans, and the production volume of one year tends to be higher than the year before. Yet in the last few years we still do not have enough goods. How can we explain this situation? It goes without saying that we know as a fact that there are more commodities than before, but as a matter of fact we still do not have enough. That only explains partially the situation; in actuality there are many other factors that cause such a dearth of commodities such as our poor planning, our still irrational pricing policies and especially the poor quality of our goods.

For instance, several years ago the Hong Ha stationery factory put out black and color pencils at extremely reasonable prices but there were still no buyers. It was so bad that a number of localities had bought the various kinds of black pencils and turned them into children's toys, which came to cheaper than if they had to buy wood and turn them into such shapes. But since last year, when the pencil division of the factory was transferred to the Cau Duong wood factory so that the latter can be in charge of producing various kinds of pencils (the rationale being that here they have the wood right there) there simply are no more pencils in the market, especially the color kind.

We are right now short of materials, especially the kind sold at subsidized prices. But even in the case of those that are sold at high prices, although there is always a supply of them in the state stores they still do not sell too well.

It can be said that our customers are not yet satisfied with the quality of many commodities. And generally speaking, many of our commodities have the tendency of getting from bad to worse as far as the quality goes: Sao Vang tires, vacuum flasks, Rang Dong light bulbs, bicycle parts, and various general merchandise commodities, they are all now not so good as they used to be. Some tires get shredded to pieces before one even has a chance to ride them, some thermoses explode as soon as one pours hot water in there, some bicycle chains do not fit with the cogwheels, and the bicycle wheel hubs drag the spokes along causing the rider to fall, etc. Thus not only are the goods wanting there is even greater dearth because of the situation of poor quality. Oftentimes the cost of repair comes to higher than the cost of the actual items.

In this situation of dearth of commodities, many establishments have "expanded" their operations to produce consumer goods. But having no production experience and using makeshift materials, they end up putting into the market poor quality goods. For instance, soap which at one time was scarce is now flooding the market. Now we have every kind imaginable: powder soap, cream soap, soap cakes, liquid soap. Some are produced by regular enterprises, some are put out by the cooperatives. The buyers and sellers cooperatives trade in soap cakes which outwardly look nice but get used up fast when used in laundering and besides do not really clean the materials. Some other soaps do well with the laundry but also cause the clothing to deteriorate fast. Even the soap coming from the Soap Factory which is somewhat better than the other kinds still leaves to be desired as the quality is not as good as before.

The bicycle tires must be built on crossing cord material, yet in some localities they have used canvas instead. One must wonder how long such tires can last. And yet such tires are sold for a fortune!

For several years now, the Sao Vang rubber plant as well as the Soap Factory have appealed to the units having the raw materials for making soap to come to their plants to do the processing because they have at their disposal the machinery and technical means and a production tradition of several decades. But these appeals seemed to have fallen on dead ears. Everyone wants to do things their own way and market their own product, and as it turns out, we are fully aware, the advantages of such manner of doing do not amount to much whereas it creates havoc as far as the quality of products is concerned. Thus to "expand" one's lines of production is a bold way of doing things, one to be encouraged, but how to "expand" has been the question before, and it still needs further discussion now.

Let us go, for instance, into a wood product store and take a look at the beds, tables and commodes that are offered for sale: the tables are shoddy affairs with a sickly, yellow color because they are dyed and not painted, gaping joints, and they can hardly stand since they are essentially nailed together. Yet the prices that are asked for them are out of this world. Is that because we do not have enough goods that we let these products out for sale?

The workers and cadres of the Sao Vang rubber plant, of the Hong Ha stationery products plant or other factories can be proud of the fact that practically everybody, the cadres, the workers and the people are using their tires, pens and pencils and other commodities that they put out. But they themselves must not be too happy because the quality of their products keeps on getting worse and worse.

What should make us happy is that the consumer goods on sale in the country at the present time are practically all produced by our own people. The proportion of imported consumer goods has decreased significantly. But one should still very much criticize the poor quality of the products.

Why is it that we are producing so many commodities with such poor quality? We can cite many reasons for it: poor raw materials, machinery and equipment that have gone out of shape, the difficult living standard, our technical limitations, etc. but the main reason would still be that we are doing things in a devil-may-care fashion, in shoddy manner, pursuing only our individual profit and advantage.

Are we capable of producing good commodities? Let us look at the ones that are

put on exhibit (normally they are not for sale) and those meant for export (they are not for sale in the country). In general, they are fine and beautiful. This is because they have been done carefully with all our heart and our mind in it, then they underwent careful quality control. Especially in the case of the goods meant for export, if they are not well done they cannot be exported in the first place, so there had to be a great deal of effort devoted to them. Many of our export commodities have since found favor in various countries.

Yet when we work on those that are put on sale inside the country, for some reason we do not have a very strict procedure to follow, we have not practiced careful quality control, which is why many commodities have proved to be of poor quality.

What is extremely significant is that this year the light industry sector makes it the quality year, with everything geared toward quality improvement.

The light industry sector is the one in charge of producing consumer goods. This year, if we take everything to be equal as far as the state's material conditions are concerned then in many areas the state has at its disposal an amount equal to or less than last year, yet the tasks of the plan, generally speaking, are all supposed to represent an increase of 30 percent. This is a difficulty requiring that the entire sector to subjectively struggle in urgent fashion and with resoluteness, especially on this question of product quality.

It must be said also that although the plan contemplates an increase of 30 percent this still represents a very low requirement as compared to the real needs. This year also, the sector has been able to insure the availability of commodities at a very low level only as far as clothing, educational needs and other areas are concerned. As far as clothing is concerned, we must endeavor to insure plan fulfillment in regard to exports, insure a "very modest" level for national defense, provide protection for our laboring people and provide clothing for the general population. As far as educational needs are concerned, we merely guarantee enough writing paper for the students, newspaper stock and paper for a number of urgent needs. As far as the other consumer goods are concerned, we must endeavor to answer the regular needs for producing commodities using local raw materials such as pens, ink, chalk, dinnerware, crockery, wooden clogs, sandals, hats, straw hats, matches and soap.

The sector has recognized the fact that compared to its capacity, the tasks of 1982 represent a very low requirement. The production capacity of various branches like the textile industry, the paper industry, the pottery and glass industry, the plastics industry, the leather industry, the enameling industry and the consumer good metal industries is still far from being fully mobilized.

We want not only the light industry sector to do well but also that all other branches of the economy endeavor to produce high quality goods.

In a number of progressive countries, right from kindergarten the children already learn that "product quality is the conscience" of the workers--and the quality of our products is the best in the world. When I grow up I will produce high quality goods." We are having many difficulties but right from this moment we wish that everyone train himself, learn and play up the conscience of the workers and of the cadres so as to produce many commodities of high quality. One's conscience and

the awareness of one's responsibility constitute the initial step, they are what determine the good quality of the products. As for the actual methods used by each enterprise, each cooperative or each individual, they do not belong within the framework of this article.

We only wish that the enterprises and each cadre and worker practice self-criticism to find the shortcomings in our bureaucratic management, in our lack of realism, in our conservatism and stagnation, in our lack of responsibility, and in our individualism so as to proceed therefrom and boldly improve our way of doing things, so as to have many more good quality products.

1751

CSO: 4209/380

## AGRICULTURE

### HA NAM NINH DELIVERS MUCH GRAIN TO STATE GRANARIES

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 28 Jun 82 p 2

[Article: "In 15 Days Ha Nam Ninh Delivers Nearly 50,000 Tons of Paddy to Granaries"]

[Text] Between 5 and 20 June Ha Nam Ninh delivered to granaries 49,771 tons of grain, equal to 64.63 percent of the temporary obligatory norm assigned it. The districts of Thanh Liem, Kim Bang, and Hoang Long and 161 agricultural cooperatives fulfilled ahead of schedule the temporary fifth month-spring grain obligation quotas assigned them. Eleven of those cooperatives fulfilled their annual grain obligations.

This season Thanh Liem, a district which for several seasons in a row led the way in the delivery of grain, was the first district in the province to fulfill its fifth month-spring grain obligation, and attained 100.1 percent of that norm.

In comparison to the past, Hoang Long District's output did not appreciably increase, but it attained 127 percent of the fifth month quota assigned it. After fulfilling its fifth-month grain obligation, Kim Bang District collected 132 tons of paddy owed it.

Hai Hau, a district which led the province with regard to yield with about 42 quintals per hectare and delivered the largest amount of grain to the granaries, in a period of only 10 days (10 to 20 June) attained 85 percent of its assigned quota for the fifth month-spring season. One day it delivered more than 1,000 tons, the greatest amount during this year's fifth month-spring season. Ninety percent of the paddy was Grade 1.

With the enthusiastic spirit of a province which was awarded the circulating flag of the Council of Ministers for its grain work in 1981 and a Second-Class Labor Medal awarded to cadres, workers, and civil servants of the Grain Service for mobilizing grain in 1981, Ha Nam Ninh is endeavoring to fulfill early the grain obligation assigned it. The peasants of Ha Nam Ninh exchange paddy for merchandise and sell it at negotiated prices, thus concentrating grain in the hands of the state.

5616  
CSO: 4209/404

## AGRICULTURE

### STATISTICS GENERAL DEPARTMENT UPDATES NORTHERN HARVEST

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 22 Jun 82 p 1

[Article: "Northern Provinces Harvest 70.4 Percent of the Fifth Month-Spring Rice Area, With Higher Yields Than Last Year; Hai Hung Attains the Highest Fifth Month-Spring Yield and Output Ever"]

[Text] In the northern provinces the sunny weather has created favorable conditions for rapidly and effectively harvesting the fifth month-spring rice. The ratio of wasted and dropped rice is very low. According to the Statistics General Department, as of 15 June the provinces had harvested 745,000 hectares, equal to 70.4 percent of the transplanted rice area. Binh Tri Thien had completed its harvesting; the municipality of Hai Phong had completed 91 percent; Nghe Tinh had completed 89.4 percent; Thanh Hoa had completed 80.3 percent; the midland provinces had completed 68.1 percent; and the mountain region provinces had harvested 54.4 percent of their transplanted rice areas.

The mid-season and end-of-season plantings are heading under favorable weather conditions, the rice grains are firm, and yields are better than those of the first plantings.

According to initial statistics, this year's fifth month-spring rice yields may be higher than last year's. The municipality of Hai Phong and the provinces of Hai Hung, Ha Nam Ninh, Thanh Hoa, and Binh Tri Thien surpassed the plan norms with regard to yield. The other provinces (except for Ha Bac and Vinh Phu) attained the plan norms.

Hai Phong has harvested 70 percent of its planted area. Although many difficulties have been encountered during this year's fifth month-spring season (fertilizer and materials have not been supplied according to plan and there were heavy rains and strong winds when the rice was heading), thanks to the contracting out of final output to workers and the selection of new rice varieties that are suitable for acidic, saline coastal soil, Hai Phong still had a successful crop. The yields of the early rice plantings increased by one to three quintals per hectare over last year's fifth month-spring rice yields. During this year's fifth month-spring season, 25 percent of the cooperatives in Hai Phong had yields greater than 30 quintals per hectare. Of those cooperatives, 2.78 percent attained yields of 40 quintals per hectare or more. Vinh Binh is still the municipality's model district with regard to

high rice yields. The average yield in the district was about 31 quintals per hectare. At the present harvesting rate, the localities will essentially complete their harvesting of fifth month-spring rice by the end of June.

In addition to harvesting fifth month-spring rice, the northern provinces are urgently preparing for the 10th month production season. The localities have planted 66,000 hectares of rice seedlings, 51 percent of the rice seedling area that must be sown but less than at the same time last year. The delta provinces have nearly completed the sowing of the early rice seedling area and are preparing to sow the main-season seedlings. The early rice seedlings are developing well but stem borers, rice thrips, and brown leafhoppers have appeared. The present difficulty in the localities is a shortage of water to plow, harrow, and nurture the rice seedlings. The early 10th month rice seedling are mature enough to transplant but there is insufficient water to harrow the paddies to be transplanted. This year the plowing rate is slower than at the same time last year because the harvesting is behind schedule and some places lack draft power. To date 347,000 hectares -- 28.2 percent of the plan norm for the 10th month season -- of the 10th month rice area has been plowed. In some localities the area plowed by tractors exceeds the plan norm. In Ha Nam Ninh Province the tractor-plowed area equals 40 percent of the planned area.

As of 15 June the southern provinces had planted 528,000 hectares of summer-fall rice, 80 percent of the plan norm. The provinces south of Thuan Hai have transplanted 424,000 hectares. Guu Long and Dong Thap provinces have surpassed the transplanted area plan. Song Be, Ben Tre, and Minh Hai have fallen short of their transplanting plans.

Thanks to steady rain, the summer-fall rice is developing well.

Hai Hung Province has nearly completed the harvesting of its fifth month-spring rice. There the rice crop has surpassed the plan with regard to area, yield, and output. The province has transplanted 114,189 hectares, surpassing the plan norm by .1 percent. The yield was 34.12 quintals per hectare and output could reach 390,000 tons of paddy. In comparison to 1981, the yield increased by 1.5 quintals per hectare and output increased by 27,000 tons. This year's fifth month-spring rice crop resulted in the greatest yield and output ever in Hai Hung.

All districts and cities attained higher rice yields than in 1981. The districts of My Van, Cam Binh, and Tu Loc, and the city of Hai Duong attained a yield of 37 to 40.3 quintals per hectare. Nearly all of the districts attained yields of about 30 quintals. Chi Linh District also attained a yield of 24.6 quintals, per hectare. More than 10 cooperatives attained yields of about 50 quintals per hectare.

Hai Hung confirmed that its successful fifth month-spring rice crop was due to rather favorable weather and economic technical factors that were better than last year. More than 90 percent of the area was allowed to air out and aired out very well; more than 65 percent of the area was transplanted in the Nong Nghiep 8 and Spring No 2 varieties; 10 percent of the area was transplanted in the 424 and 184 varieties; the planting was concentrated

during the best part of the season; and there were good supplies of fertilizer. An average of 110 kilos of nitrogenous fertilizer -- double that in 1981 and in many places four times that of 1974 -- were spread on each hectare. Nearly all of the cooperatives contracted out final output to workers. Therefore, progress was made in maintaining the seasonal schedule and in intensive cultivation, there was little damage by insects and diseases, and there was greater uniformity than in previous years.

The Hai Hung Provincial Party Committee has also confirmed that if there had been closer guidance of the planting schedule from the beginning of the season, and if there had been better management, especially guidance to do a better job of coordinating the production aspects which could be undertaken by the collective, the production results would have been even greater.

Having had a successful harvest, the cooperatives are preparing paddy, have met 70 percent of their stabilized annual obligation by June 1982, and have sold additional grain at negotiated prices and have exchanged grain for state industrial goods and fertilizer.

5616

CSO: 4209/404

AGRICULTURE

HA SON BINH TAKES STEPS TO HALT BLANK CHECK CONTRACTING

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 22 Jun 82 p 3

[Article: "Ha Son Binh Opposes 'Blank Check' Contracting Out"]

[Text] In essence, "blank check" contracting out is the seed of development which results in two extremes: the rich and the poor. "Blank check" contracting out clearly is contrary to the party's line toward agricultural cooperativization.

The cooperative cannot control the production means -- land, draft animals, plows, and harrows -- assigned to the families so that they can produce and turn over products. As a result, products cannot be collected and, of course, there can be no adjustment among families with surpluses, those with shortages, and the cooperative's capital accumulation fund. The results of "blank check" contracting out not only weaken the socialist collective economy but threaten the destruction of the socialist production relationships.

In order to correct those deficiencies, first of all the party organizations, administrations, management boards, cadres, and party members must clearly realize the nature of the struggle between the socialist and capitalist paths in the phase of transition to socialism. Only when there are complete standpoints of the working class can we avoid leftist or rightist distortions when resolving specific problems.

On the basis of correct revolutionary viewpoints, stand points, and methods we must grasp the situation, objectively analyze the problems that must be resolved, and assign cadres with resolute proletarian standpoints, strong skills, and expert knowledge to rectify the situation of "blank check" contracting out by controlling all production means, preparing the necessary materials and technical facilities, then implementing the contracting-out step-by-step. First of all, land must be assigned to cultivation workers accepting contracting out (never assigned to families) fairly and rationally, and the truly necessary specialized units, such as seedstock and water conservancy teams, must be organized. On that basis, all eight basic tasks in the production process must be directly managed. The cooperatives are responsible for five tasks and must closely guide the three tasks contracted out to workers.

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## AGRICULTURE

### QUANG NAM-DANANG SAVES SPRING RICE FROM INSECTS, DISEASES

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 20 Jun 82 p 1

[VNA News Release: "Quang Nam-Da Nang Saves 6,500 hectares of Spring Rice From Insects and Diseases, Steps up Planting Rate of Summer-Fall Rice"]

[Text] In Quang Nam-Da Nang 7,000 hectares of spring rice were affected by the rice yellows, brown spot and root suffocation diseases. The province guided the production bases in taking steps to save and protect the rice. The Agricultural Materials Corporation promptly sent to the cooperatives nearly 1,000 tons of lime and 100 tons of insecticides. The agricultural sector sent technical cadres to the cooperatives to guide them in discovering, guarding against, and eliminating insects and diseases affecting rice. To date, more than 6,500 hectares of spring-summer rice have recovered and are growing well.

In addition to tending the spring-summer rice, Quang Nam-Da Nang has prepared all conditions in order to complete the planting of 22,000 hectares of summer-fall rice on schedule. The entire province has nearly completed soil preparation for the summer-fall crop and has planted more than 8,000 hectares of rice. Quang Nam-Da Nang has also fully utilized waste matter, green fertilizer, and the various kinds of manure to process organic fertilizer, thus assuring that each hectare of summer-fall rice receives from five to six tons of supplementary organic fertilizer.

The districts of Dai Loc and Dien Ban have rationally distributed labor between tending the spring-summer rice and putting out the summer-fall rice. The summer-fall rice has been planted on schedule.

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AGRICULTURE

STATUS OF FIFTH MONTH-SPRING CROP IN NORTHERN PROVINCES UPDATED

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 27 Jun 82 p 1

[VNA News Release: "North Attains 67.7 Percent of the Fifth Month-Spring Grain Mobilization Quota: Seven Provinces and Municipalities Fulfill Stabilized Obligation Quotas"]

[Text] According to the Ministry of Food, as of 26 June the provinces and municipalities in the north had delivered to state granaries 67.7 percent of the over-all fifth month-spring grain mobilization quota, and had fulfilled 80.3 percent of the stabilized quota. Seventy-three districts and 2,086 cooperatives had fulfilled their stabilized obligations.

Ha Son Binh, Nghe Tinh, Hai Hung, Ha Nam Ninh, Binh Tri Thien, Thanh Hoa, and the municipality of Hai Phong had fulfilled their stabilized fifth month-spring quotas. Nghe Tinh Province had fulfilled 100.4 percent of its mobilization quota.

Many provinces had good harvests but grain deliveries were still slow. Thai Binh had attained only 33.9 percent of its total fifth month-spring grain mobilization quota and 40.2 percent of its stabilized obligation quota. Hanoi had attained 39.6 percent of its over-all quota and 48.3 percent of its stabilized obligation quota. Ha Bac had attained 50 percent of its over-all quota and 58.5 percent of its stabilized obligation quota. Vinh Phu had attained 52.8 percent of its over-all quota and 57.4 percent of its stabilized obligation. Only two of the mountain-region provinces -- Quang Ninh and Bac Thai -- which were harvesting the main rice crop had fulfilled their grain obligations.

In order to carry out the 45-day grain delivery cycle in accordance with the directive of the Council of Ministers, the Ministry of Food has reminded a number of provinces to take advantage of the favorable weather to step up the grain delivery rate and endeavor to fulfill their grain obligations in June. The mountain region provinces, which are harvesting at a later date, must also go all-out to quickly deliver grain so that the grain can be used to meet the local needs and to contribute to the victorious fulfillment of the grain mobilization plan for the 1982 fifth month-spring season.

5616

GSO: 4209/404

## AGRICULTURE

### LOCAL HOG PURCHASES FALL SHORT OF PLAN

Hanoi HANOI MOI in Vietnamese 22 May 82 p 3

[Article by TR. TH.: "What Can Be Seen in the Purchase of Hogs by the Food Products Sector Over the Past 4 Months?"]

[Text] During the first 4 months of the year (not including May), the food products sector of the city provided a full supply of meat in accordance with ration standards to cadres, manual workers, personnel and their dependents. This represents a significant effort if we remember that, during these 4 months, the Lunar New Year occurred, which required an increase in the supply of meat. This achievement was the result of active coordination on the part of the Level I Corporation and the Food Products Corporation, which made a major effort to purchase hogs under obligations and at negotiated prices.

The plan quota assigned by the Ministry of Home Trade to Hanoi (through the Level I Corporation) for the first 6 months of the year is 4,000 tons; as of the end of April, 3,526 tons had been delivered. The quantity of product received by the central level is considered satisfactory but, on the local level, despite purchasing efforts, the results that have been achieved compared to the plan are not much. Specifically: the hog purchasing norm for the first 6 months of the year (both under obligations and at negotiated prices) is 4,080 tons; however, as of the end of April, only 1,786 tons had been purchased.

The Food Products Corporation has reported that although the purchasing plan has not been met, it has still been able to provide a full supply of meat because it took some of the hogs it intended to sell at commerce business prices and has put them on sale at supply prices. In other words, if the purchasing quota is met, the corporation will have many more hogs to sell at normal retail prices and, as a result, will be able to dominate the market, thereby helping to better stabilize the market prices of pork products.

The hog purchasing results of the corporation have been limited partially because of the lack of adequate cash at some times and places and the differences between purchasing prices and free market prices.

To correct this situation, the Food Products Corporation, under the close guidance of the Commerce Service, is taking positive steps.

The corporation has guided its subordinate purchasing stations (in and outside the city) in closely coordinating with and obtaining the assistance of the various levels of government to intensify the effort to mobilize livestock producers to sell products to the state. On the other hand, the corporation is experimenting with a form of centralized purchases in which it coordinates with the bank while preparing a good supply of merchandise to sell in return. The Commerce Service has allocated merchandise for the purchase of hogs amounting to nearly 1 million meters of cloth of various types, 50,000 pairs of sandals and 20,000 bicycle tires.

Recently, centralized purchases were successfully implemented in a number of villages: Cat Que and Duc Giang in Hoai Duc District and Xuan La and Xuan Dinh in Tu Liem District. In Cat Que, the corporation purchased 16 tons of hogs on 26 April (the village's plan for the entire year is 29 tons).

In order to provide support on the day centralized purchases were made in Cat Que, the Hoai Duc District Bank prepared a full supply of cash and a sales unit to sell goods at the place where purchases were being made. The bank provided 350,000 dong in cash. The residents purchased merchandise worth 77,000 dong and deposited 33,000 dong in savings accounts.

The Food Products Corporation is developing upon the results achieved in Cat Que in order to expand the guidance of centralized purchases to other districts.

In this work, the corporation hopes that the bank will take more positive steps to provide support in terms of cash as it did in Cat Que. As for the city, the corporation hopes that more attention will be given to supplying merchandise to be sold in return for the purchase of hogs. As regards existing products, although their supply is relatively adequate, their variety is still poor, some products do not suit tastes and, in particular, there are still complaints that prices are "too high."

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CSO: 4209/398

## AGRICULTURE

### COOPERATIVE'S GOOD EXPERIENCE IN PRODUCT CONTRACTING NOTED

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 9 Jun 82 p 2

[Article by Nguyen Thanh Tuc, chief of the Administrative Office of the Ha Nam Ninh Provincial Party Committee: "Product Contracting Experience in Dong Tien Cooperative"]

[Text] Dong Tien is situated in Hai Dong Village, Hai Hau District, Ha Nam Ninh Province, and is a coastal area cooperative composed of 922 households (70 percent of whom are Catholics) with a population of 3,866 including 1,529 laborers and having a farming area of 320 hectares. In the past, Dong Tien was a weak, inferior cooperative. In recent years, especially since the implementation of Directive No 100 of the party Central Committee Secretariat on product contracting with laborers, Dong Tien has taken a new development step. The 1981 average rice yield of 60.32 quintals per hectare was an all-time high representing an increase of nearly 10 quintals per hectare over 1980 and more than 3 quintals per hectare over 1976 which was the year with the highest yield theretofore. The 1981 grain output was 1,476 tons--a 172-ton increase over 1980--and the 1981 reed output also surpassed the plan norm. The hog herd numbered 1,450 including 221 which were raised collectively. Due to its production development, Dong Tien fulfilled its obligations by delivering to the state 248 tons of paddy (representing an increase of 26 percent over the average delivery in the preceding 5 years) and 32 tons of pork (surpassing the norm by 7 tons). The cooperative fund increased by 37 percent over the average norm in the previous 5 years. The portion allotted to the cooperative members according to the plan was 650 tons (representing an increase of 1 percent over the average allotment in the preceding 5 years). If the output excess over the contract norm was taken into account, the increase obtained would be about 32 percent.

It is envisaged that the current 5th-month and spring crop will yield 33 quintals per hectare because the rice plants seem to have grown rather satisfactorily.

These production results have been obtained under the influence of many factors one of which is the application of the system of product contracting with laborers.

Dong Tien is one of the cooperatives which have thoroughly understood and strictly and creatively implemented Directive No 100 of the party Central

Committee Secretariat, thus clearly developing the positive aspect of the system of product contracting with laborers and limiting deviations and negative practices. Following are some good experiences drawn from Dong Tien.

#### Accurate Determination of Output, Nonscattered Allotment of Fields

In implementing the system of product contracting with laborers, Dong Tien pays attention to the need to correctly determine the contract output and other economic-technical norms. Taking into account the nature of soil, the water conservancy conditions and the yield of each field in the preceding 5 years, Dong Tien holds democratic debates and divides fields into five categories in calculating their yield. On this basis and considering the rate of investment in and the actual production conditions of each crop, an appropriate contract output is fixed for each plot of land. The average output of the entire farming area was 42.1 quintals per hectare in the preceding 5 years. For 1981, Dong Tien set the contract output norm at 47 quintals per hectare. Because the contract output was determined in a democratic and rational fashion on the basis of accurate data, fields were let out on contract in a convenient, nonscattered manner: Each cooperative member's household accepted on contract from one up to four different pieces of field. Of course, [this has been possible because] the land conditions in this coastal region are less complicated than in many other areas.

#### Management and Direction of All Eight Tasks by the Cooperative

Dong Tien cooperative uniformly manages and directs the entire rice production process including eight tasks. Of these tasks, five (tilling, seed and seedling preparations, fertilization, water conservancy and insect control) are carried out mainly by letting out work on contract to specialized groups or teams and the remaining three (transplanting and growing, tending, harvesting) are assigned by production units to laborers under the end-product contract system.

For tilling purposes, Dong Tien has 125 draft buffaloes and oxen. Each production unit has a special tilling group which is placed under the direct responsibility of the production unit chief. Dong Tien considers that a uniform direction over the tilling task is of paramount importance because this task is the first stage which ensures the success of the production process and also because if this task is done unsatisfactorily, it will directly affect the subsequent ones. Tilling is, therefore, managed and directed rather strictly in this cooperative. Based on the production plan and pattern and the economic-technical standards and norms set, tilling groups carry out plowing and harrowing according to a specific schedule drawn up by production units and these tasks are checked by three parties (the production unit cadre, the tiller and the person who has accepted a piece of field under the product contracting system) so that the job quality may be assessed and work-points determined. Nevertheless, there have been some instances when a household bribed the tiller with money and wine to have him carefully till their own field first or use the cooperative's buffalo to do overtime work on contract. The cooperative has firmly dealt with such cases by cutting down the number of work-points due to the tiller and expelling him from the tilling group. As a

result, people in Dong Tien no longer dispute with each other over draft buffaloes and no longer overwork these animals as is still the habit in other localities.

Concerning seed and seedling preparations, Dong Tien strengthens specialized production units and makes additional and appropriate investments in order to produce good strains for its own use. For each crop, the cooperative uniformly manages the planned allocation of rice varieties and the sowing and transplanting schedule. Production units are responsible for soaking and warming seeds until germination, plowing and harrowing the seed sowing field and assigning the task of sowing seeds and tending and transplanting seedlings to each household according to the [farming] area it has accepted by contract. Each household is allowed to transplant only one or two rice varieties for each crop. Owing to this method, the cooperative has been able to uniformly regulate the production pattern and the planned allocation of varieties, thus preventing everyone from growing whatever variety is in his possession and to his liking, as is the case with many other cooperatives.

Concerning fertilizers, Dong Tien not only regulates the chemical ones but also manages and regulates the organic ones belonging to the cooperative members' families (the latter task still constituting an embarrassment and an unfeasible deed for many other cooperatives). Based on its production plan, the cooperative assigns, as a norm to each laborer, the task of producing every year 3 tons of stable manure, 5 tons of green manure and 5 sao of azolla. At the same time, the cooperative clearly stipulates that a production unit cadre will visit every household--before the latter carries manures into the fields for fertilization--in order to audit and pay for the expenses according to the price of each type of fertilizer and also to determine a reward in case the norm is overfulfilled. Any household which is not audited will not receive payment for the expenses incurred and will also be fined if it has failed to fulfill the norm. For this reason, all households have implemented norms eagerly and self-consciously. By taking into account the farming area accepted on contract by each household and also the assigned fertilizer norm, the production unit regulates the amount of fertilizer between persons who have more than enough and those who do not have enough. The plan for the 1981 10th-month season called for fertilization by means of 2,959 cubic meters of stable manure but the amount of manure audited and received from all households came to 3,021 cubic meters. Meanwhile, the cooperative had at its disposal 156 cubic meters of manure taken from the collective hog station and also a certain amount of buffalo and cattle manure in order to help households which could not produce enough manure. It was thus possible to create conditions to make the outputs of different households more even and to help households lacking in manpower fulfill and overfulfill the contract output.

In Dong Tien, irrigation and the prevention and elimination of harmful insects are assumed by the irrigation unit and the vegetation protection team. Of course, the cooperative members' participation is requested when harmful insects make an appearance but insecticides and spray guns are managed and used by the vegetation protection team under the direction of the management board.

As for the three tasks entrusted to laborers under the end-product contract system, the management board and production units do not rely entirely on this method and on the cooperative members but use the production pattern as a basis for regular inspection, guidance, supplementation and motivation and for promptly helping households faced with difficulties to carry out work on schedule and to intensively cultivate the area accepted by contract. Primary party organizations and party cells also assign specific tasks to their members and hold them and certain cooperative members' households responsible for these jobs. As a result, in 1981, the contract output norms were fulfilled or surpassed by 85.5 percent of the total number of households for the 5th-month and spring crop and by 100 percent of these households for the 10th-month crop.

#### Satisfactory Collection of Products

Indeed, properly carrying out the above-mentioned tasks already constitutes a highly important basis for ensuring the collection of products. However, Dong Tien is not satisfied with just that. When the rice crop is ripening and the harvest time is nearing, the cooperative conducts a statistical harvest by assessing the productivity of each field to evaluate the productivity and volume of production of each household, thereby preventing cooperative members from understanding their output with a view to requesting a deduction from the output norm assigned by contract. At the same time, Dong Tien stipulates that only those households who fulfill or overfulfill the contract output norm, who have fulfilled the man-day norm, who have no debt and are not reluctant to pay it and who own threshing tools and yards and paddy drying yards will be authorized to harvest the crop and bring it home. Based on a distribution plan formulated and published prior to the harvest, the cooperative clearly fixes a deadline for completion of product delivery. Households who do not meet the set conditions are compelled to bring the harvested crop to the yards and warehouses of the production units. After each harvest day, production unit cadres directly verify, weigh, measure and collect the product to be delivered by each household to the cooperative; cooperative members are then allowed to bring home the portions allotted to them as well as any amount in excess of the contract norm. Moreover, the cooperative applies a system of appropriate reward and penalty to units which carry out the product collection well or badly and also with regard to those tasks assumed by specialized units, teams or groups. In 1981, Dong Tien cooperative collected the exact amounts of product to be delivered by all households to the cooperative to enable it to fulfill its obligation to the state, to make deposits into various funds and to give something to families which did not have enough grain to eat.

Due to a thorough understanding and strict execution of Directive No 100 of the party Central Committee Secretariat, Dong Tien cooperative has been able to strengthen management, to develop the collective ownership spirit of its members, to satisfactorily carry out planning and, on this basis, to set economic and technical norms as well as contract output norms, to pay attention to uniformly directing all the tasks involved in the production process, to set up and strengthen appropriate specialized units, teams and groups, to manage and use material-technical bases to regulate the five tasks assumed by the cooperative itself and various units and to simultaneously pay due

attention to guiding, supervising and aiding the cooperative members' families to properly carry out the three tasks they have accepted under the end-product contract system. Owing to a correct concept, Dong Tien has been able to show creativeness, to take specific and appropriate measures to ensure satisfactory implementation of Directive No 100 of the party Central Committee Secretariat and to overcome erroneous and negative tendencies emerging during the application of the system of rice plants' product contracting with laborers.

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## AGRICULTURE

### FIFTH-MONTH, SPRING GRAIN COLLECTION DISCUSSED

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 10 Jun 82 pp 1, 4

[Text] VNA--A conference was held on 7 and 8 June in Hanoi between Tran Phuong, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers acting on behalf of the chairman of this council, and representatives of the people's committees and food bureaus and services in the provinces and cities from Binh Tri Thien northward and also representatives of various ministries and central-level sectors in order to discuss measures to collect grain from the 5th-month and spring crop.

The conference discussed and understood more thoroughly the major views of the party and state on the grain problem, stressed that the guiding concept should center on the struggle to solve the nationwide grain problem through self-sufficiency, and pointed out the responsibilities of each locality and the major production and mobilization targets to be achieved during the course of this year.

The conference asserted that the current grain problem is of strategic importance to production, construction, combat and the people's life. For this reason, there must be a profound, basic change among various sectors at all levels and among cadres, party members and the people with regard to the problem of producing, distributing and using grain. The target to be achieved by each locality is to accomplish a grain and food balance on a district and provincial scale so as to help meet the rational needs of the people and to simultaneously fulfill the plan for delivery to the central level with the objective of satisfying the requirements of the armed forces, large cities and industrial centers, supporting rural areas which have reaped bad crops and gradually increasing the national reserve.

After analyzing favorable conditions as well as difficulties in production and drawing experiences from each locality, the conference clearly voiced a determination to mobilize more grain than from the 1981 fifth-month and spring crop and to fulfill the grain mobilization norms assigned by the state to all localities. It is necessary to satisfactorily mobilize the portion of grain involved in the fulfillment of obligations (including the agricultural tax collection and the two-way contract purchase), to simultaneously purchase the surplus grain above and beyond the obligations by applying appropriate formulas and to strictly implement the party and state policy on market and price management.

The conference also stressed the need to firmly maintain the rates fixed by the Council of Ministers for the exchange of some staple materials for paddy, to keep up the specifically directed prices to be applied in buying and selling other categories of goods involved in the exchange relationships with the peasantry, and to strengthen the preservation and protection of the state grain in all stages.

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## AGRICULTURE

### INCREASE REPORTED IN NATIONAL BOVINE POPULATION

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 10 Jun 82 pp 1, 4

[Text] VNA--The figures obtained from a survey of the animal husbandry situation in mid-1982 (up to 1 April) show that, apart from 1.56 million calves, there are throughout the country 4,168,000 buffaloes and cattle--a 4.4 percent increase over the same period last year. Of these bovines, more than 2.57 million belong to North Vietnam and more than 1.6 million belong to South Vietnam (broken down into 2.36 million buffaloes and 1,808,500 cattle).

It appears that after many years of decline, the total buffalo and cattle herd throughout the country has increased every year since 1980 with an ever higher percentage. Despite the harsh weather conditions which have seriously damaged the buffalo and cattle herd throughout the country in the first 6 months of 1982, this herd still shows an increase of 174,000 over the same period last year. In North Vietnam, the cattle herd has increased by 5.8 percent and the buffalo herd by 1.9 percent. Though harassed everyday by the Chinese expansionist aggressors who killed the bovines, the northern border provinces have increased their buffalo herd by 2.3 percent and their cattle herd by 2.4 percent. In the southern provinces, the buffalo herd was small before the liberation day; since 1976, both the cattle and buffalo herds have increased rather quickly; compared with the same period last year, the current buffalo herd has increased by nearly 8.5 percent and, in the Mekong River Delta provinces alone, it has increased by more than 10 percent.

The increase in the buffalo and cattle herd is due primarily to the application of many policies to encourage animal husbandry development in all three fields--state-operated, collective and individual household. With regard to the individual household sector, the government has promulgated many incentive policies such as granting capital loans, supplying breeds, etc. On the other hand, due to the implementation of the product contracting system in agriculture, more and more cooperatives and collective members have bought and raised buffaloes and cattle to create an additional draft power for tilling purposes and to increase the source of fertilizer for crop cultivation. The cattle herd has also increased the source of fertilizer for crop cultivation. The cattle herd has also increased rather rapidly. In the provinces of Son La, Ha Bac, Ha Tuyen, Thai Binh, Hai Hung, etc., the current cattle herd has increased by 10.7 to 43 percent over the same period last year.

Together with the quantitative development, the quality of the buffalo and cattle herd has also begun to rise. The number of crossbred commercial buffaloes and cattle has increased everyday. At present, the number of buffaloes and cattle of foreign breeds is not yet large in our country (only 3,000 Murrah dairy buffaloes and 3,700 Dutch dairy cows) but the crossbred commercial cattle number over 200,000.

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## HEAVY INDUSTRY AND CONSTRUCTION

### CHEMICAL SECTOR REVIEWS 1981, SETS NEW GOALS

Hanoi CONG NGHIEP HOA CHAT in Vietnamese No 1, Feb 82 pp 1-5

[Excerpts from report by Le Van Dy, head of the Chemicals General Department, closing the Conference To Review the Sector's Work in 1981: "Developing Upon the Success Recorded in 1981 and Endeavoring To Complete the Entire Plan for 1982" ]

[Text]...The year 1981 was a year of many special characteristics: it was the first year of the third 5-year plan, the year in which we emulated to record achievements in celebration of the 5th Congress of the Party and the year in which many party and state resolutions and decisions were issued regarding revamping our organization, management, the science and technology policy and the acceleration of production. At the same time, however, it was also a year of many difficulties; it can be said that it was a year of extreme difficulties, especially with raw materials, supplies, energy, communications-transportation and so forth. The norms that were assigned were not only lower than those of previous years, but sometimes these norms could not be met at a time when the plan was not readjusted. These factors would seem to tie the hands of our sector, as happened in the 1st quarter of 1981 when we only completed 18 percent of the plan for the entire year and during the first 6 months of the year when we only completed 42 percent. However, when resolution number 6 of the Central Committee and decisions 25, 26 and 64 CP were issued, our sector coordinated and applied these resolutions and decisions in order to formulate its 5-year plan and the plan for 1981 with specific guidelines, objectives and tasks.... Recently, while reporting the 5-year plan of the sector to the Standing Committee of the Council of Ministers, the direction being taken by our sector under the guideline "self-sufficiency-business-science" was once again confirmed as being correct. As a result, we can conclude that one of the main reasons helping our sector to complete its plan last year was the correct and effective implementation of the guideline mentioned above.

In order to make an evaluation and reach an accurate conclusion, additional time is needed to test this guideline (in my opinion, about 3 years); however, the modes that we employed last year in every field of production, capital

construction, scientific-technical research and the organization of management reflected the new directions being taken and led to initial results:

1. In the field of production: the task of the sector was to concentrate its efforts on supporting agriculture and producing basic chemicals, raw materials and consumer and export goods in keeping with the spirit of the resolution of the Party Central Committee...; we decided that we must rely upon the strengths of the country, its minerals, tropical plants, especially oil bearing plants... particularly rubber trees, pine trees and a number of other trees. The results were:

--In agriculture, the production of superphosphate fertilizer exceeded the plan by 2 percent, roasted phosphate fertilizer exceeded the plan by 4.3 percent and disinfectants exceeded the plan by 11 percent.

--In the production of chemicals and raw materials: the production of alum exceeded the plan by 4.6 percent and paint production exceeded the plan by 29.5 percent.

--In the production of chemicals for consumer goods: the production of dry cell batteries exceeded the plan by 75 percent.

The production of synthetic laundry powder exceeded the plan by 68.3 percent.

In addition to meeting the plan assigned by the state, we also engaged in many different modes of exporting and earned foreign currency with which to import raw materials to produce more products for society. According to initial calculations, in addition to the exports under the state plan, we used the form of local exports to export goods worth more than 2 million dollars.

In keeping with the spirit of resolution 6 of the Party Central Committee and decision 25 CP, our general department, although not receiving guidance from the state agencies, rapidly initiated the formulation of our three part plan in the spirit of taking the initiative in our business operations, developing the existing potentials of the sector and the localities and producing additional products for society, thereby benefiting production and laborers and correctly implementing the three interests. Our general outlook was:

Concerning the state plan (plan A), we considered it to be the main task that had to be successfully completed; although the state assigned fewer means, supplies and capital, we had to produce many more products. In fact, the materials and capital supplied by the state last year only averaged about 70 to 80 percent of what was needed to produce products. According to initial calculations, the supplies and raw materials procured by the sector itself in order to compensate for the shortfall under the plan were worth 28 million dong and amounted to 10.75 percent of the plan. Thus, it was clear that with fewer supplies we produced more products or, in other words, we used the raw materials and supplies of our own plans (B + C) to carry out plan A. This was a guideline that was thoroughly implemented by the entire sector.

As regards the self-produced and self-balanced plans (B and C), which we began to implement in 1981, they resulted in a total output value of 70.2 million dong or 21.2 percent of the overall total output value of the entire general department.

Last year, in the spirit of making full use of surplus capacity, our sector cooperated and engaged in many different forms of joint businesses with the various sectors and localities. Our plan B also took many different forms:

- a) Making foreign currency loans to purchase raw materials for production and using direct or indirect exports to produce additional products, utilize equipment capacity and labor and create foreign currency profits to expand and develop production.
- b) Accepting contract production work for the various sectors and localities, also for the purpose of making full use of existing equipment capacity and labor while using the profit earned as a source of capital for developing production.
- c) Loaning goods for exportation: using foreign currency to quickly import raw materials for production and returning products during the planning period while using the resulting profits as a source of capital for developing production.
- d) Buying and selling: once we had acquired capital (foreign currency and domestic currency) through the modes mentioned above, we had "self-acquired" products that we could use in business to purchase raw materials, sell semi-finished products, take the initiative in production and keep abreast of the market.

Last year, all the modes mentioned above were successfully applied; however, these were only initial successes. Time is still needed to reach a conclusion concerning the superiority of each mode, consequently, each unit can continue to apply one mode or another based on the special characteristics of its circumstances or study and experiment with new and different modes. Generally speaking, however, the implementation of all the modes mentioned above was based on a principle of important significance, namely, cooperating and engaging in "bilateral" or "trilateral" joint businesses with the various sectors and localities. We consider this to be a new factor in the various sectors and localities working to implement the plan along with the chemicals sector.

Here, we would like to delve a little more deeply into this matter in keeping with requests by installations that the general department evaluate and reach conclusions concerning a number of new methods of operating. The viewpoint of the general department is to cautiously encourage and create the conditions for units to open the way for their business and production operations to take new directions so that:

- Production increases
- A high income is earned
- Living conditions are good.

Of course, in the process of conducting research, working and exploring, it is impossible to avoid shortcomings. This is nothing unusual, we must regularly conduct inspections, conduct reviews, gain experience and promptly rectify mistakes on the basis of economic analysis. The important matter is that we had the proper motive and were not secretive about it.

While formulating and implementing plan B, our general department frequently proposed to the state that it quickly upgrade plan B to plan A, that is, the official plan of the state, in order to establish appropriate mechanisms and timely incentive policies. This was also the aspiration of many comrades, the purpose of which was to assist in facilitating the formulation of the plan and the management of guidance by making them less complex.

As regards plan C, our purpose was to make full use of discarded materials and rejected products in production outside the design task. These provide an abundant source of raw materials that every installation has and they must be exploited in order to provide more products for society while improving the living conditions of cadres and manual workers. In addition, in order to develop enterprises, it is necessary to regularly research and develop new products. In order to provide incentive for and develop this creative capability, we can incorporate researched products in plan C within a certain amount of time; once their production has become stable and is yielding returns, these products will be incorporated in plan A in accordance with the legal norms of the state. This form was implemented on the tripolyphosphate natri and laundry powder production lines at the Lam Thao Superphosphate Plant. Last year, chiefly as a result of this incentive policy, we made full use of discarded materials and rejected products that had long been ignored or introduced a number of new products in production, thereby increasing the total output value under plan C to 27.12 million dong, 13.84 percent of plan A.

Thus, in evaluating the situation surrounding the implementation of the production plan, we see that initial changes were made last year and new, autonomous modes of operation were established in production and business. The clearest changes were seen in the final months of last year; in particular, during the last 2 months of the year, total output value equalled 100 million dong, 30.3 percent of the plan for the entire year. This is an indication of the very high determination on the part of the cadres, manual workers and civil servants of the entire sector and the concerted guidance provided by the general department in order to record the highest possible achievement in celebration of the 5th Congress of the Party.

2. In capital construction: it was difficult to implement the production plan but even more difficult to formulate and implement the capital construction plan: many projects that had been under construction for many years either had their capital allocations cut or were not allocated any capital at all; a number of new projects had not completed the procedures needed to initiate construction and

the supply of building materials was not well coordinated. Under these conditions, capital construction during the first 6 months of the year only equalled slightly more than 30 percent of the plan. However, we promptly reoriented our guidance, re-examined key projects and concentrated, instead of decentralizing, our guidance on the basis of the volume of work to be performed. Many projects were assigned under the "general contractor" form of organization in order to avoid putting the responsibility or blame on one another, especially during the finishing stage. As a result, many projects were completed quickly compared to the plan, such as the Bien Hoa Calcium Carbide Plant, which was constructed in slightly more than 4 months at a time when the Hau Giang calcium carbide project has been underway for many years but is still unfinished; the steam boiler project of the Sao Vang Rubber Plant, which was completed early and exceeded quotas as a result of centralized guidance. Many other projects were also completed and prepared for production, such as the Ha Bac Activated Charcoal Plant, the Trang Kenh calcium carbide furnace number 3, the silicate plant at the Viet Tri Chemical Plant, the plant producing electrodes for the refining of steel at the Xuan Hoa Dry Cell Battery Factory, the micro-biology system in Ho Chi Minh City, the natri sulfate number 2 system at the Dong Nai Chemical Plant and so forth. The expansion of the Lam Thao Superphosphate Plant, a key project of the state, exceeded the quotas of the construction and assembly plan by 45 percent. Thus, we learned a number of new modes to be employed in capital construction, namely, the need to rapidly change direction on a goal-oriented basis instead of assigning projects on the basis of the volume of work. The establishment of specific objectives based on the rate of construction and construction schedule with appropriate incentive systems based on the general contractor system so that work is assigned on the basis of conditions, capabilities and so forth are measures that help to complete projects as quickly as possible and insure their quality. For this reason, capital construction last year exceeded the construction and assembly plan by 17 percent and the investment capital plan by 4 percent.

However, capital construction is still marked by many problems in the division of labor and in the form of red tape, consequently, a number of projects have been started late (such as the expansion of the Lao Cai Apatite Mine) and some projects that were encountering difficulties with capital and have been reallocated capital have failed to carry out their design tasks, such as the Hau Giang calcium carbide and "bot nhe" projects, the Ha Bac and Trang Kenh soda projects, etc. These are problems that must be resolved at an early date to insure the completion of plans.

### 3. Scientific and technical research:

Last year, many advances were made in scientific and technical research and we began to bring about changes in a manner more closely linked to production. We oriented research activities toward supporting and developing production, such as developing raw materials, making technological improvements, increasing capacity, building projects coordinated by objective, such as the projects to increase the

output of the nitrogen plant, increase bicycle tire production capacity, research the production of phosphate fertilizer and so forth; we broadened research cooperation under contracts with the sectors and localities, sent scientific and technical forces to production installations and proposed ways to gradually shift scientific research agencies to the cost accounting system. This change, which is new and only starting to be carried out, must be closely guided and we must gain experience concerning it in order to carry it out more strongly in the years ahead in keeping with the spirit of Political Bureau resolution 37.

...Evaluating the implementation of the 1981 plan by the Chemicals General Department under the guideline of working while conducting research and gaining experience, we did record a number of initial results, such as the following:

--The quotas of the state plan regarding supporting agriculture, producing basic chemicals and chemical raw materials and producing consumer and export goods were met;

--Operations were oriented in new directions outside the plan assigned by the state so that we could take the initiative and begin to achieve self-sufficiency, begin to establish our own balance and create our own raw materials and foreign currency.

--Importance was attached to formulating plans from the installation level upward.

--Scientific-technological research and technological advances in support of production were carried out under the guideline of increasing the use of domestic raw materials and making investments in depth.

--The production and capital construction plans were put on an equal footing with the living conditions plan and incorporated in the emulation movement in order to develop upon its spirit.

--Use was made of businesses near markets in order to closely link them to production and develop potentials without having to invest in much equipment.

--Cooperative relations were established within the sector in order to achieve mutual support in production.

--We cooperated with the various sectors and localities to develop potentials and accelerate production.

And, the initial results were:

--We gradually took more initiative in production.

--There were more products for society.

--Income contributions to the state increased.

--Additional capital was acquired to recreate raw materials and equip with additional equipment and spare parts in order to develop production.

--Workers had work, their income was raised and their living conditions were maintained.

--Negative phenomena, theft and the number of persons quitting jobs were markedly reduced.

However, a review of the shortcomings in guidance also showed that the following problems still exist:

--The staff work in guidance of the various staff departments, line departments and institutes were not truly effective and did not involve promptly guiding installations in the positions and policies of the party and state.

Reorganizations were still carried out slowly even though the policy was adopted at an early date.

--We did not promptly develop upon, mobilize or encourage new factors and open the way for the new modes while promptly correcting shortcomings in the implementation process.

We did not develop upon the strengths of each installation in order to provide universal guidance to the entire sector; for example, some units are strong in management but weak in business while other places attach much more importance to business and give little attention to management or have poor management and a slowly developing business as well.

--Importance has not been attached to promptly reviewing and analyzing the economic returns in both production and capital construction.

--In capital construction, procedural constraints have not been alleviated and efficient and effective relationships have not been established among capital construction, technology and production.

It is hoped that, in 1982, we will make an effort to overcome the problems mentioned above in order to comprehensively carry out the work of the sector everywhere.

## II. The Tasks and Measures for 1982

Under the 1982 plan, the primary products have not changed much compared to the 1981 plan and the total output value, although a specific figure has not yet been assigned, is preliminarily estimated to be 2 percent higher than in 1981 with supply norms equal to or less than those in 1981. In addition, under the

guideline "self-reliance, business, science," we will endeavor to accelerate and further develop upon the modes of operation of 1981 to the entire general department while researching the development of many new modes. Under this guideline, the installations are making the calculations for their plans for the production of products on their own and the general department is working with a number of units to participate in the making of these calculations and provide guidance. By this method, according to preliminary projections, we are endeavoring to increase the self-produced plan from 200 to 250 percent compared to 1981 or by 25-30 percent compared to 1981.

To achieve the norms mentioned above, it is necessary to take the following measures:

1. In production:

The implementation of the production plan must be coordinated with planning the development of the sector, consequently, while formulating production plans, attention must be given to rearranging and redeploying production in order to utilize capabilities and establish efficient scientific-technical sectors that insure that the technological strengths of each installation are developed upon while coordinating with the distribution by territory with a view toward achieving the highest possible economic returns. In the immediate future, attention must be given to rearranging the sectors producing detergents, disinfectants and such chemicals as aluminum sulfate, "bot nhe" and calcium carbide and such consumer goods as rubber products, dry cell batteries... In this spirit, it is necessary to quickly recompute and rebalance plans in accordance with equipment capacity and labor in order to intensify the cooperation and joint businesses with the various sectors and localities, develop local raw materials and utilize imported raw materials to accelerate the production of products serving agriculture, such as fertilizers, insecticides, growth stimulants... Specifically, in 1982, it is necessary to:

a) Accelerate the production of superphosphate, roasted phosphate fertilizer, mixed fertilizer, organic fertilizers, insecticides and new products from domestic raw materials, such as the insecticides visinh, polyclopinen... The production of other chemical products, such as calcium carbide, welding rods, alum and chlorine must be increased and must partially meet the needs of the economy; the production of such consumer goods as dry cell batteries, electric storage batteries for civilian use, detergents, bicycle tires and tubes and so forth must be increased.

b) To rapidly put the installations that have been completely constructed into production and produce additional products for the sector, such as natri sulfate, calcium carbide, the insecticide visinh, activated charcoal and so forth.

c) Reorient the production of some apatite grinding installations (the Hai Hung Chemical Plant, the Nghia Binh Chemical Plant and the Vinh Chemical Plant) to produce products supporting agriculture and the other sectors.

d) Accelerate exports and imports in keeping with the spirit of decree 200 CP: enterprises that use imported raw materials must generate exports in order to earn foreign currency, recreate raw materials and rapidly turn over their capital; they must reorient their business operations, operate at a profit and achieve economic returns.

## 2. Capital construction:

Many problems still exist as a result of making sweeping investments in capital construction in past years. There are still some projects that have not been completed and have not been allocated capital, thereby creating waste; therefore, under the plan for 1982 and subsequent years, we must re-examine these projects. In 1982, we must focus our attention on the following problems:

--Providing guidance based on project objectives continues to be the correct direction to take; in particular, attention must be given to the major, key projects of the state, such as the expansion of the Lao Cai Apatite Mine, which must be carried out in exact accordance with the construction rate.

--A number of small projects being constructed by the sector itself must be quickly put into production, such as the Hau Giang Calcium Carbide Plant, the Hau Giang "bot nhe" Plant and the Bien Hoa Chemical Plant and the rated capacity of these projects must be achieved. We must quickly reach conclusions concerning and allocate the capital needed to continue a number of other projects, such as the Trang Kenh Soda Plant, the Ninh Binh Coke Plant and the Xuan Hoa Dry Cell Battery Factory. A plan must be quickly adopted for turning over the projects that were completed in 1981 and settling the accounts regarding them in order to rapidly put them into production.

In addition, even at the apatite grinding installations, even though initial changes have occurred, it is necessary to replan these installations in order to basically convert them to chemical plants or plants producing processed fertilizers.

Generally speaking, we must also develop new modes of operation in capital construction in keeping with the spirit of the central level, namely, the central level and the locality working together and cooperating in construction. Last year, the general department and a number of localities reached agreement on the principle of the sector and the locality working together, pooling capital to build factories and sharing the products produced. In 1982, we must quickly begin a number of specific projects, such as the SMG growth stimulant systems, the soda-chlorine plants in central as well as southern Vietnam, the super-phosphate fertilizer plant in the South and a number of other plants in order to produce alum, "bot nhe" and chemicals from vegetation.

The implementation of decision 232 CP must be initiated in coordination with applying and gaining experience concerning the general contractor system in order

to set forth a suitable mode for the projects of the sector so that new directions are opened for effective operations in capital construction as has happened in production.

### 3. Planning the development of the sector and scientific-technical research:

The planning and development of the sector are not only the concern of the general department, but must also be the concern of each unit and installation, which must coordinate their immediate production task with the task of developing their installation in the future. In order for the plans for the development of the sector to be implemented, we will, at the start of the 2nd quarter of 1982, hear presentations of these plans through the economic-technical plans for each target project.

As regards scientific and technical research, we will intensify applied research. This is a very important guideline, the purpose of which is to put scientific and technical research in support of production, especially in the present stage, in order to resolve the difficulties being encountered as a result of the shortage of raw materials, supplies and spare parts and, at the same time, support investments in development in depth, the improvement of technologies and equipment and find substitute raw materials and supplies. Experience has shown that at every scientific and technical research agency that has the correct understanding of this matter, research activities have substance, scientific and technical cadres are enthused about and satisfied with their work and display their talents and their living conditions are improved; conversely, at places that have not changed the direction of their activities, everyone from cadres to personnel is confused and remote from production and many negative phenomena occur. However, saying this does not mean that we do not give thought to basic research. The attitude of the general department is to allocate a sufficient force of scientific-technical cadres to support developmental research projects that are not only of significance within the sector, but of significance to the entire country as well. At present, we are conducting two research projects on the state level and many sector level research projects. The subjects of our scientific-technical research are very diverse, thereby creating the conditions for scientific and technical forces to fully utilize their talents.

In the immediate future, we must carry out the construction of or prepare the following projects:

- a) The production of phosphate fertilizer (from the mining of apatite and pyrite ores to processing and the use of the various types of fuels).
- b) Increasing the output of the nitrogen plant to 40,000-50,000 tons per year (stage one) and 100,000 tons a year (stage two) as well as preparing for the construction of the large nitrogen plant.
- c) Producing basic chemicals and chemicals used as raw materials, such as hydrochloric acid, phosphoric acid, alum, calcium carbide, paint, soda, chromium compounds and so forth).

- d) Researching, producing and processing chemicals to protect vegetation in the form of new products and products from domestic raw materials.
- e) Processing rubber, including the program to increase bicycle tire production capacity to 15 million tires (on the basis of the state balance in coordination with the self-balanced plan of the sector).
- f) Researching the development and use of tropical plants, especially oil bearing plants.
- g) Formulating proposals for the production of detergents on the basis of management by economic-technical sector.

The programs mentioned above must be developed with participation from the installation level upward and then integrated in a common plan for the entire sector.

The above are a few suggestions to units concerning the formulation of plans and activity programs, on the basis of which the various functional staff and line departments will formulate a complete plan for 1982. The contents of plans must be such that the following targets are met:

- Comprehensively completing a high percentage of the state plan while expanding the various forms of production, business and exports-imports.
- Introducing scientific and technological advances in production; however, this must be done in such a way that the following requirements are met: reducing the staff of indirect personnel by 7-8 percent;
- Reducing the consumption of raw materials, fuel and supplies by 10 percent;
- Economizing on foreign currency expenditures, labor, budget expenditures, construction and assembly capital and administrative and professional costs;
- Re-establishing management procedures, especially at installations and components that are still weak and deficient.

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## HEAVY INDUSTRY AND CONSTRUCTION

### GIA BAY BRIDGE IN THAI NGUYEN RESTORED

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 27 Jun 82 p 1

[Article: "Restoration of Gia Bay Bridge Completed"]

[Text] After 7 months of construction the Gia Bay Bridge, which is 95 meters long, 9 meters wide, and made of reinforced concrete, was completed 42 days before the planned deadline.

The bridge, which spans the Cau River in Thai Nguyen City, was damaged by U.S. bombs in 1965. The restoration began in November 1981.

Bridge Corporation No 1 of the Ministry of the Ministry of Communications and Transportation took on the bridge repair job despite encountering many difficulties regarding capital, materials, and equipment. The Communications Technical Institute guided the construction site in applying the method of using electrically detonated charges to demolish the old concrete and fully utilizing reinforcing bars. The phase of demolishing the damaged bridge was shortened by 50 days. Bac Thai mobilized dozens of organs and units to participate in restoring the bridge. It contributed more than 30,000 work days and nearly 6 million dong of capital.

The restored bridge has an entirely new abutment, a number of improved piers, and a rebuilt support system, surface, and parapet. The bridge was opened to traffic on 21 June.

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## HEAVY INDUSTRY AND CONSTRUCTION

### SOUTHERN PROVINCES EMPHASIZE SMALL HYDROELECTRIC SITES

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 21 Jun 82 p 1

[Article: "Southern Provinces Begin to Develop Small Hydroelectric Sites"]

[Text] Quang Nam-Da Nang has brought into use both turbines of the Cung River Hydroelectric Station, which has a capacity of 400 kilowatts. The province has also set up a small station at Vinh Trinh and has a plan to build a large station at the Phu Ninh water conservancy construction site. The provinces of Nghia Binh and Dac Lac have also begun to install small hydroelectric stations. In general, the small hydroelectricity network in the south is still taking form slowly. The localities along the central coast, in eastern Nam Bo, and in the Central Highlands have many swiftly flowing rivers and streams which are suitable for the development of that source of electricity. However, a number of district seats, towns, state farms, new economic zones, and army units near sources of inexhaustible, inexpensive water energy lack electricity or must use thermoelectricity, which is very expensive.

Recently, the Ministry of Power held a meeting in Da Nang with representatives of sectors and localities in the south to discuss the exploitation of those hydroelectricity sources. The line that was delineated was to stress the development of medium and small hydroelectric installations. During coming years concentration and priority will be on developing small hydroelectric stations to serve the new economic zones, factories, state farms, residential areas, and concentrated economic areas in accordance with the motto "the central and local levels, and the state and the people, work together." The sector, locality, or unit that is the principal consumer of electricity must take the lead in investing in the project. The construction motto is to build first projects that are easy to build, have specific effectiveness, and are near the electricity consumption areas.

Between now and 1985, each province must draft a plan to build 200 or 300 installations with an output of 100 kilowatts or more, and to build many stations under 100 kilowatts in the districts.

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CSO: 4209/404

## LABOR

### QUANG NINH PROVIDES JOBS FOR UNEMPLOYED

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 29 Jun 82 p 2

[Article by Nghiem Thanh: "Quang Ninh Provides Jobs"]

[Text] Quang Ninh has two large coal-mining areas, in Hon Gai-Cam Pha and in Uong Bi-Mao Khe. The electricity, geology, forestry, ocean fishing, and communications-transportation sectors are also rather developed. But there is a lack of light industry production installations. In the entire province there are only a few small food-processing factories. That imbalance has given rise to serious difficulties regarding the organization and distribution of labor.

Of the approximately 170,000 cadres, workers, and civil servants in Quang Ninh, about 75 percent are males, predominately from the provinces of the Bac Bo delta. A considerable number abandon their jobs. Some do so because they live alone, far from their wives and children, for excessively long periods, while travel is expensive. Others do so because they are no longer able to do such hard work as shaft mining, operating special vehicles and machinery, going into the forest to obtain wood, etc.

A considerable number of people are unemployed. Included among them are redundant workers who had to be dismissed from the organs and enterprises, students who did not make sufficiently high grades to enter colleges and vocational middle schools, discharged soldiers and wounded soldiers returning from convalescent centers, etc. On the average there are between 8,500 and 9,000 unemployed people -- half of them women -- in the cities and towns of Quang Ninh every year.

The problem that is posed for Quang Ninh is to use that labor force rationally to produce material wealth, and to avoid negative phenomena which cause a loss of social order and safety.

Implementing the resolutions of the Council of Ministers, Quang Ninh contracted out final output on a trial basis, assigned salary funds, streamlined the organization of many base-level units and, on the basis of those results, tightly and effectively reorganized labor. At the same time it corrected the error of exaggerating the difference between the positions of people employed by the state and those on the outside, and affirmed that all jobs, anywhere,

are respectable if they contribute to the economy and society, legitimately increase the incomes of workers, and are not contrary to laws and policies. The Provincial Party Committee and the Provincial People's Committee emphasized that providing jobs was an urgent requirement, held a seminar, set up a guidance committee to be in charge of studying and recommending ways to find jobs, supplied funds for holding vocational classes, and supervised the implementation of the approved plan. The local administration closely monitored the number of unemployed. The province categorized and selected people who were fully qualified with regard to health, education, and political quality to fulfill their military obligations, train in technical and vocational schools, or to work in fraternal socialist countries. A number were selected to work in the units in accordance with contracts and agreed-to conditions that clearly stipulate time periods and responsibilities. Most were employed in jobs appropriate to women and weak people. Such jobs were in the handicraft trades, for which the province supplied raw materials and the products of which could be marketed and quickly bring about real results.

Emphasis was on the production of five export goods: embroidery, jute rugs, rush mats, woven bamboo bags, and venetian blinds. People who studied trades did not have to go through troublesome red tape but were given cash allowances and were able to buy rice at assured commercial prices throughout the period of their study. The production organization form was usually the cooperative, team, or group, on a moderate scale. Embroidery frames and looms were provided each person, and there was no need to build workshops.

During the recent period, the number of handicraft workers in the cities and towns has increased rapidly. There are now 2,470 embroidery workers, 610 jute rug weavers, 200 mat makers, 150 bamboo bag weavers, and 460 specialized venetian blind makers, who produce a valuable volume of goods.

Quang Ninh pays attention to picking up coal that has been dropped at the storage yards and ports, and to developing the lime-baking, cement block making, salt making, and rattan and bamboo weaving trades. More than 1,000 people in Hon Gai, Cam Pha, and Uong Bi support themselves by working in those trades.

At the beginning of 1982 the province accommodated 9,450 unemployed people, including 3,400 people who employed in state sectors and 1,200 who went to participate in labor cooperation abroad. The rest were employed in production bases producing export and consumer goods. By the end of May, 2,727 people had been provided jobs in Hon Gai and Cam Pha.

Many problems are still being encountered in that task caused by income differences among the trades having to be based on the intensity of labor, time, and technical training. That has led to problems when providing jobs and has upset plans to distribute labor rationally. The earthenware and porcelain trades have not attracted skilled people to carry on the tradition of their forefathers. There are ample local raw materials to produce such essential goods as salt, shoes, sandals, bottles, glasses, beds, chest, and bicycle parts, but they cannot be developed.

The difficulty is that Quang Ninh is not a rice-growing area and has no grain fund to serve as a lever. But in the final analysis, specific policies are still decisive. Taxes, prices, salaries, and the creation of collective capital accumulation funds must be improved along the lines of more strongly stimulating production. In order to avoid the situation of many people leaving their jobs and the loss of skilled workers (principally in the state enterprises), it is necessary to provide jobs which are in accordance with labor capabilities and strengthen political-ideological education, accompanied by the creation of favorable conditions for people who have been in Quang Ninh a long time and are in key occupations to bring in their families in order to stabilize their working conditions and develop production. Those are urgent problems which must be urgently resolved in order to stimulate production and stabilize living conditions in Quang Ninh.

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CSO: 4209/404

## LABOR

### LAWS ON COMPULSORY LABOR EXPLAINED

Hanoi HANOI MOI in Vietnamese 12 May 82 p 2

["Explaining the Law" column]

[Text] Q: To whom do the compulsory labor measures apply? What are the terms of forms of compulsory labor?

A: Compulsory labor is a measure applied to those within the laboring age brackets, who have the physical ability of labor but who refuse to do so, who would be roaming the streets, engage in illegal activities, causing trouble and disturb the public order and security, but whose action does not yet require concentration in reeducation camps, reform labor or legal action.

According to interministerial Labor-Interior circular No. 2-TTLB of 10 January 1980 the following elements belong within the categories of compulsory labor:

- 1) Able-bodied persons who refuse to work, who are engaged in illegal activities (such as trading in food coupons, in the various kinds of tickets; trading in and hoarding commodities and building materials belonging to the state and the trade in which is forbidden in the free market; buying, selling, and storing stolen goods and property belonging to the state and to the people).
- 2) Able-bodied persons who refuse to work and live in the streets, form gangs, and disturb the public order and peace (vagrancy, ganging up, gambling, drinking and sex, minor disturbances and fighting).
- 3) Able-bodied persons who refuse to work and are engaged in minor criminal activities.
- 4) Those who have completed their prison terms or are out of concentration camps for reeducation and reform labor, who have been allowed to go home but who refuse to work and do not obey the labor arrangements that the authorities have set up for them.
- 5) Those who have no official permission to live in the cities and towns and whom the authorities have sent back to the original home localities but who still persist in staying in the cities and towns with no legitimate occupations.

This circular also clearly delimits the situations where compulsory labor can be temporarily suspended for a definite time duration: "Sick people who are provided

with doctors certificates to the effect that they are undergoing treatment, pregnant women and women with children under 3 months of age, those belonging to families which are in special circumstances or who are having emergencies (such as a fire, seriously sick relatives such as a spouse, a child, a father or mother, etc.) but these cases must be acknowledged by the local authorities that they are the main persons responsible for the family business in question."

As for the terms and forms of compulsory labor, the above circular has this to say:

1) Terms of compulsory labor: from 6 months to 2 years.

--Should the person in question perform all his tasks during the term of compulsory labor, have truly progressed as far as quality and morality are concerned, then he or she can have the term reduced or the compulsory labor disciplinary measure may be eliminated altogether.

--Should the term of compulsory labor be over and yet the person still has not completed his tasks, violate the regulations and the labor discipline and has been given warnings to that effect, then his time will be lengthened. The prolongation term will not be over 2 years. Those who do not implement the order of compulsory labor or who have completed the prolongation term without giving proof of progress will be transferred to reeducation and reform labor camps.

2) Forms of compulsory labor:

--Compulsory labor camps: those condemned to compulsory labor camps must work, study and live in the labor units assigned to them (it could be a work site or a farm).

--On-the-spot compulsory labor: this measure is applied to those with children under three months of age or who have old and weak parents and whose families do not have anybody else in charge.

Those who have to undergo on-the-spot compulsory labor must go and work in production at the various work sites and enterprises, at cooperatives or progressive cooperative cells assigned to them by the ward, district or town people's committees. Besides the hours of production and study, they are allowed to go home to eat and live and carry out other activities with their families under the supervision of the the local authorities and people.

1751  
CSO: 4209/380

## HEALTH, EDUCATION AND WELFARE

### PUBLIC HEALTH SECTOR

Hanoi HANOI MOI in Vietnamese 25 May 82 p 2

[Article by Hoang Tuan: "The Public Health Sector Fights Negative Phenomena"]

[Text] For more than 2 years, the focus of the public health sector's effort to combat negative phenomena has been: "successfully overcoming the theft of medicines, stopping the flow of medicines to the free market from units engaged in the production, distribution and circulation of medicines and the use of medicines in the examination and treatment of disease at hospitals and determinedly overcoming theft, bribery, demands for money, demands that patients offer gifts..." During this period of time, the public health sector of the capital has held many conferences for the leadership cadres and key cadres of the sector to fully study the spirit of the directive on combating negative phenomena. More than 3,000 persons in 16 units directly under the leadership of the Public Health Service have participated in this study and conducted both collective and personal reviews to determine their weaknesses and shortcomings in order to adopt plans for rectifying them. The Xanh Pon Hospital, the Son Tay Hospital, the Dong Da Hospital, the Vietnam-Cuba Hospital, the Pharmaceutical Corporation and other units, which are units that have waged a good struggle against negative phenomena, have been nominated by the service to be commended by the city. To date, this effort has spread to practically all precinct, district and city public health facilities and yielded good initial results. Below are the results that have been achieved.

#### The Negative Phenomena

The public health sector has conducted 116 audits and inspections, some of which have lasted an entire month, such as the one at the Hanoi Mental Hospital; 42 units were the subject of inspections lasting from 1 to 7 days while at the remaining units, inspections were in the nature of supervising and reminding them to successfully carry out the struggle against negative phenomena. In addition, unscheduled audits and inspections were conducted by the Installation Worker Control Committees in medical treatment facilities, medical examination facilities, cooking units, drug counters, places producing drugs and so forth. The inspection uncovered 20 cases involving the theft after work hours of various types of

antibiotics and tonics as well as other property, such as electric fans, televisions and so forth, worth nearly 30,000 dong. The largest case, which occurred at the Vietnam-Cuba Hospital, involved the loss of nearly 14,000 dong of medicine, all of which was antibiotics.

In the 2 years 1980 and 1981, 31 cases of internal theft occurred involving products worth more than 60,000 dong, more than 40,000 dong of which have been reclaimed.

The phenomenon of pilfering medicine from patients is still rather widespread in medical treatment clinics; this is done by pilfering drugs from the medicine dispensed for patients to take orally each day or by diluting drugs that must be injected. There have even been cases in which nurses have injected their patients with salt water or distilled water in order to steal antibiotics and cases in which the names of discharged patients or deceased patients have been kept on patient lists in order to steal medicine.

Another universal phenomenon is that of public health personnel requesting prescriptions from doctors who are friends or writing prescriptions on their own and then conspiring with state store personnel who sell drugs to purchase valuable, rare drugs and sell them on the free market. The doctors and physicians who write prescriptions do as they see fit and do not comply with the regulations of the Ministry of Public Health, consequently, there are many "phantom" prescriptions (which constitute 40 to 80 percent of the total number of prescriptions written). Many pharmacies distribute medicine to village, agency and enterprise public health facilities on the basis of sentiment, not the regulations of superiors. An investigation of 32 pharmacies revealed 9 cases in which 14 state store personnel bought and stored antibiotics, tonics and even ordinary drugs; an investigation into the management and use of drugs revealed that drug dispensing books and documentation did not comply with regulations and one unit did not have any drug dispensing forms or examination records. Practically all units abuse the dispensing of antibiotics and tonics to relatives (each prescription is usually written for two types of antibiotics, two or three types of tonics and so forth).

More than a few persons are engaged in the production, sale and trade of fake medicines. The public health sector and the public security sector have uncovered five cases involving the production of fake tetracycline and chlorocite, two of which involved public health personnel (Tran Thi Quang, a technician at the Vietnam-Cuba Hospital and Nguyen Van Sau, a retired doctor who lives at 16A Cao Ba Quat Street). Nguyen Manh Thao, a worker at the supply and repair station who sold fake medicines, was arrested with 13,500 fake tetracycline pills; pharmacist Tran Thi Phuong (Hai Ba Trung Ward) brought 1,000 fake tetracycline pills and 1,000 fake chlorocite pills to the public health station to take out real medicine. These phenomena occur at numerous places, including the clinics of agencies and enterprises.

Also widespread are overbearing attitudes and the practice of causing a bother to patients; accepting bribes; forcing patients to buy their own medicine at high prices; scolding and abusing patients or forcing patients to come back many times for examinations, for treatment or to purchase their medicines. Through the struggle against negative phenomena, the public health sector has discovered numerous loopholes in the various areas of its work and also adopted many measures designed to help installations improve their organization and management, such as assigning additional leadership cadres or replacing leadership cadres who lack the necessary skills and reputation; rebuilding the various specialized clinics and offices so that they comply with the standards and regulations of the Ministry of Public Health; establishing and assigning to the various clinics and offices ceilings governing the use of property and valuable, rare drugs; revising work methods, daily routines and so forth. The sector has guided the establishment of drug distribution councils from the districts to the city and begun distributing valuable, rare drugs to medical treatment facilities on the basis of purchasing ceilings and requiring that treatment facilities produce some of their own drugs.

#### Every Person, Every Unit Must Continue To Combat Negative Phenomena

Between now and the end of the year, the entire public health sector of the capital will continue to intensify the struggle against negative phenomena, the focus of which will continue to be combating the theft of drugs. The Public Health Service will study the possibility of publicly registering the drugs dispensed to patients as has been done at the Son Tay Hospital while thoroughly combating the production and circulation of fake drugs in coordination with managing the drug market. The writing of "phantom" prescriptions and conspiring to put drugs on the free market will be harshly punished. An effort will be made to combat bribery and the intimidation of the masses. The various units must have the masses supervise suspicious persons and take steps to promptly put a stop to the phenomenon of demanding money and gifts from patients when they enter a hospital. It is necessary to mobilize and educate cadres, manual workers and civil servants in order to heighten their spirit and attitude of responsibility as regards serving patients and combat irresponsible attitudes and the practices of bothering patients and forcing patients to take the place of assistants and nurses.

Combating negative phenomena must become the routine task of the units in the public health sector. Inspections and supervision by the forces of the masses must be more widely utilized...in order to help leaders take steps to close loopholes and correct and stop mistakes on the spot. Both commendation and prosecution must be timely and fair. The various units must concern themselves with improving the living conditions of cadres, manual workers and personnel in every way possible and give their attention to increasing their income while managing them well, managing them in exact accordance with the regulations and policies of the state.

The public health sector's campaign against negative phenomena has begun to put a stop to a number of negative phenomena, but the entire sector must become even more determined to support the increasingly large medical examination and treatment requirements of the people of the capital.

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