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5 August 1982

# Vietnam Report

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MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

HOUSEHOLD REGISTRATION MEASURES STREAMLINED

Hanoi HANOI MOI in Vietnamese 28 Apr 82 p 2

[Interview with Bui Chi Sy, Municipal Public Security deputy director, by a HANOI MOI reporter; date and place not specified: "A Number of Problems in Household Registration and Management"]

[Text] Editor's Note: The task of household registration and management entrusted by the city to its public security branch is being given a big push in carrying out Decision 167/CP and Notice 127/NC of the Municipal People's Committee. It contributes to maintaining order and security, provides a basis for population census, supports the formulation and implementation of state policies and plans, and serves economic management and social management in all respects.

However, its implementation is still replete with shortcomings and loopholes. A fairly widespread occurrence is that some people registered at one place but live in another one, and that others continue to keep residency status in areas from which they have departed. By contrast, individuals indispensable to production needs and to the functioning of urban-based organs and enterprises are not eligible for registration, while other ineligible people keep living in the city.

To answer these questions, a HANOI MOI reporter interviewed Bui Chi Sy, deputy director of the Public Security Service.

Question: In recent times, what has the public security service done to improve the process of household registration approval, ensuring correct implementation of state regulations and city notices?

Answer: First of all, our leadership committee clearly defined our tasks and functions, then educated cadres and combatants directly in charge of household registration from the municipality level to wards, districts and cities, about the need to conscientiously serve the people, correctly understand and carry out state guidelines, policies and regulations, and resolutely fight bureaucratism and haughtiness.

In the past few years, due to an effort to improve working methods from the municipal director and the bureau of operations down to ward and district units,

the registration process has been faster, alleviating much paperwork while continuing to ensure strictness and accuracy.

Formerly, the director approved all cases. Waiting time was long, requiring registrants to go back and forth several times, and results were posted after 15 days at the earliest. Now, it takes just three days from registration to announcement of results. Public security units in Hoan Kiem, Ba Dinh and Dong Da wards have done a good job in promptly solving the cases of registrants previously categorized by Decision 167/CP of the government and Notice 127/NC of the Municipal People's Committee. The chief of the public order and security management bureau is authorized to approve a number of cases which meet the criteria enunciated in the above decision and notice. Criteria and procedures are posted at public security offices and by way of newspapers and radio stations. Since they are educated about the concept of serving the people, public security cadres and combatants effectively assist the registrants. The weekly routine of receiving visitors also is a good measure designed to collect the people's views for consideration and settlement on the basis of reason and sentiment. Another measure is that the director directly answers the people's mail and petitions to keep them posted on results.

To improve this task further, in the days to come, the public security service will conduct pilot activities in eight subwards, allowing its offices to approve removal of registrants' names from family registration cards and transfer of registrants between areas under their management. This aims at reducing inconvenience and implementing the policy of registrants' classification. Nevertheless, an effort must be made to prevent loopholes, fight abuses of power and violations of principles.

Question: The people charge that, in household registration, there are negative manifestations, such as bribery and fake registration. Is this charge true or false?

Answer: In past years, it was a correct one. A number of degenerate cadres and combatants were maneuvered by bad elements into accepting bribe money and gifts in exchange for filing false reports, and making spurious registration cards, or genuine but unapproved ones. The sector has resolutely dismissed these people from office. Through a movement to build a clean, strong and stable public security force, the sector has taken educational, training and prevention steps to protect cadres and combatants, and to serve the people better.

However, I would like to add that those striving to fish in troubled waters still exist, taking advantage of the people's loss of awareness to make money. For instance, whenever they know that an application for permanent residency is certain to be approved, they would contact the applicant and convince him (or her) that a bribe would speed up the process. Gullible applicants would take these bad elements at their word. Such trickery has had a harmful impact on the public security sector.

Question: At present, there is the phenomenon of people registering with household heads desirous to "cede" their apartments, and later, in their so-called capacity of household members, illegally using apartments which do not belong to them. Other phenomena are KT2--the practice of registering at one place while living in another; and KT3--that of people coming from the provinces living in Hanoi without permanent residency status. How do you solve these problems?

Answer: The right to ownership and use of housing facilities is governed by existing state regulations. The public security service is only responsible for residency registration. The right to accept additional residents belongs to household heads. Public Security checks registration procedures and approves them if they are correctly carried out, while the authority to control the right to use of houses and land rests with the housing and land agency. Those not entitled to use state housing facilities must be held accountable to the law, and it is wrong to blame household registration for the phenomenon of illegal tenancy. As a matter of fact, in our city, some household heads accept additional registrants with a view to "ceding" their apartments to them for a "commission," thus causing "troubles" and difficulties for the housing and land agency. To partly solve the discrepancy between housing needs and availability in the city, the People's Committee has decided to allow household heads' blood relatives, such as fathers, mothers, wives, husbands, children, brothers, and sisters, to register as additional residents with the household head's agreement. On the contrary, prospective registrants not meeting the above criteria must be approved by the housing and land agency prior to being considered by Public Security for permanent residency. This restriction involves only household heads presently living in houses assigned to them by the state, organs or units. Regarding household heads owning their apartments, which were built by them, or which they have inherited from their parents, there is no limit to registration, provided that the household heads agree, and that administrative procedures are correctly carried out.

Our city now faces the KT2 and KT3 household registration problems. It is striving to gradually solve them, so as to ensure maintenance of political security, and social discipline and safety.

Question: In our opinion, there are inappropriate registration cases, involving for instance, college graduates returning from overseas, graduates from domestic schools awaiting assignments, and a number of cadres, workers, army men and civil servants of city-based enterprises and organs, continuing to retain registration status in other localities...

Answer: In my opinion, students returning from overseas, and domestic graduates awaiting assignments who formerly registered in Hanoi, can in the meantime seek renewal of permanent residency status. However, if they receive a work assignment elsewhere and do not report there, it then falls upon their employing agencies and units to address their cases, reviewing their merits and conduct. Formerly, college-bound students who were registered with their families in Hanoi, were ordered to transfer their status to their schools. Now, this is no longer required, provided that these students study at school but live at home daily.

True, a number of agencies and enterprises are permitted to station on Hanoi's territory, but a number of their cadres, workers, and civil servants are still compelled to register in other provinces. This problem relates to the two following regulations: (1) household registration must be done at places of residence, (2) each year, the Municipal People's Committee approves norms for permanent residency registration of additional workers in Hanoi for these agencies. As a result, they can register the amount according to norms, and under no circumstances can they recruit personnel from the provinces and make them eligible for registration.

9213

CSO: 4209/377

MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

CIRCULAR ISSUED ON WAR INVALIDS DAY

BK151632 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 14 Jul 82

[Text] The Party Central Committee Secretariat recently issued a circular on the celebration of the 35th war invalids and fallen heroes' day, 27 July 1982. The circular says:

In order to celebrate the 35th war invalids and fallen heroes' day in a practical way under the present situation, the Party Central Committee Secretariat requests that all echelons and sectors satisfactorily carry out the following tasks:

1. All echelons, sectors and mass organizations from the central down to the grassroots levels must, within their areas of responsibility, meticulously review the implementation of various policies toward war invalids and families of fallen heroes over the past few years; point out strongpoints and shortcomings displayed in the implementation of this task; and at the same time, take the necessary steps to overcome shortcomings and deficiencies committed by their respective sectors, units and establishments. War invalids and social welfare agencies at various levels must carefully review their responsibility for guiding the implementation of various specific systems, policies and stipulations already put into force concerning war invalids and families of fallen heroes. They must also consolidate and strengthen organization in order to ensure that this task is entrusted to those reliable persons who are capable of scrupulously implementing party and state policies toward war invalids and the families of fallen heroes.

2. It is necessary to step up a publicity campaign to broadly disseminate policies toward fallen heroes, war invalids, families of fallen heroes and families who have performed meritorious services for all in the revolution. We must increase political indoctrination and motivation of war invalids, sick soldiers, families of fallen heroes and families with meritorious services to the revolution so that they may continue to develop the traditions of upholding patriotism and solidarity and setting good examples in society. We must motivate everyone and every household, public organ and mass organization to strive to scrupulously implement the various policies concerned in order to turn this task into a widespread mass movement of great political significance.

All levels of Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union, especially the grassroots level, must initiate a short-term indoctrination drive with the aim of fostering the revolutionary traditions and popularizing lessons and noble examples of various fallen heroes and war invalids in order to educate youths and teenagers.

3. The Ministry of War Invalids and Social Welfare must reexamine those policies already promulgated which deal with war invalids and families of fallen heroes in order to suggest to the state methods for quickly revising and perfecting these policies within the present economic conditions and capacities; and to ensure that these will be able to reflect our party and state's efforts to care for those persons and families which have provided meritorious services to the revolution and to the fatherland.

CSO: 4209/426

MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

BRIBERS, SPECULATORS, EMBEZZLERS SENTENCED

Hanoi HANOI MOI in Vietnamese 25 Apr 82 p 4

[Article: "Harshly Punish Bribers, Speculators, Embezzlers of Socialist Property"]

[Text] In 4 days (from 19 to 22 April), the municipal people's court held a (first instance) session to try a case of bribery, speculation and embezzlement of socialist property, including 17 defendants (4 on charge of receiving bribes, 6 on charge of embezzling socialist property, 5 on charge of giving bribes, and 2 on charge of disposing of illegally acquired socialist property).

The case can be summed up as follows:

At the end of 1978, the Weaving Sector Supply of Provisions enterprise handed to the Central Federation of Cooperatives 17,500 kgs of dye for distribution to handicraft cooperatives. The enterprise director asked Trinh Xuan Tung, acting chief of the supply bureau, to issue bills of loading for the provinces and cities in line with the distribution order of the Central Federation of Cooperatives. Trinh Xuan Tung and his subordinate, Bui Duc Thang, received bribes, and issued bills of loading to units and cooperatives without going through the local federation of cooperatives and with quantities higher than norms. A unit not listed on the distribution plan was issued over 1,000 kgs of dye.

All in all, Tung received 32,800 dong in bribe money from 6 places. Bui Duc Thang has received 39,500 dong. Tran Van Con, cadre at the Central Federation of Cooperatives, received 4,100 dong. Hoang Quang Thai, bicycle repairman in Haiphong, a go-between, was given 4,000 dong. Ho Nghi Su of the Quang Nam-Da Nang Weaving Enterprise embezzled 18,392 dong, 1,234 kgs of polyamid fiber, and gave 13,000 dong in bribe money. Bui Van Luc, planning cadre of Xu Lang Embroidery Cooperative (Lang Son), embezzled 7,075 dong, and sold speculated goods for 6,650 dong, totaling 13,725 dong.

They are organized criminals, causing a serious impact on production management and economic management.

The municipal people's court sentenced the defendant with the least serious crime to 8 years in prison (suspended), and the one with the most serious crime to 14 years in prison, and ordered all of them to surrender their illegally-acquired profit.

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CSO: 4209/377

MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

BRIEFS

BRIEFING ON PEACE CAMPAIGN--The Hanoi capital military command and the VCP Central Committee Propaganda and Training Department on 16 July held a conference with 250 lecturers from various districts and precincts, organs and branches within the capital to brief them on the nationwide campaign for peace and disarmament against the bellicose scheme of the U.S. imperialists and other reactionary forces and in support of Soviet peace initiatives. SRV Vice Minister of Foreign Affairs Ha Van Lau briefed the conferees on the results of the recent Indochinese foreign minister's conference. He stressed Vietnam's good will and desire for peace, condemned the U.S. imperialist and other bellicose forces' scheme to accelerate the arms race and prepare for war. The conferees unanimously signed a statement which expresses their wholehearted support for the second UN special conference on disarmament. They also expressed their determination to disseminate the significance of this campaign among the people and to accelerate the movement for production emulation and practicing thrift in order to carry out the resolutions of the Fifth VCP Congress triumphantly. [Text] [BK180345 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 16 Jul 82]

CSO: 4209/426

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, TRADE AND AID

BRIEFS

USSR VESSELS TO SRV--Odessa--The large tonnage MVS [Motor Vehicle Ships] "Mozyr" and Toyvo Antikaynen" have left for the SRV. Twenty dry cargo ships from the Black Sea Shipping Line are currently either on the way to or in port in Vietnam. The ocean RO-RO ships "Kapitan Smirnov," "Kapitan Mezentsyev" and "Nikolay Chekasov" have recently started working on this line. This has enabled transport of wheel [kolfsnaya] and land technology containers and industrial equipment to be speeded up. The Black Sea Lines' sailors are delivering cargo to Haiphong, Ho Chi Minh City and Danang for various hydro, power and industrial projects. Two more ships, the "Partizanskaya Slava" and the "Moriik" are currently in Odessa Port preparing to load cargo for Vietnam. [Text] [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2100 GMT 11 Jul 82 LD]

CSO: 1829/273

PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

BRIEFS

LE DUC THINH HEADS COMMITTEE--On 16 July the chairman of the Council of Ministers issued a decision on establishing the Central Committee for the Guidance of Market Management [ban chir daoj quanr lys thij truwowngf trung uwowng] with Comrade Le Duc Thinh, minister of home trade, as its chairman. The Central Committee for the Guidance of Market Management, which is directly subordinate to the Council of Ministers, is responsible for: guiding and leading all sectors and echelons in organizing the implementation of market management work according to various Council of State regulations and Council of Ministers directives and resolutions; coordinating, controlling and supervising all sectors and echelons in market management work; suggesting, when necessary, to the Council of Ministers the amending and revising of market management policies and systems; and making periodic reviews of the situation of market management and reporting it to the Council of Ministers Standing Committee. [Text] [BK181345 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0400 GMT 18 Jul 82]

CSO: 4209/426

## AGRICULTURE

### FIFTH-MONTH, SPRING CROP HARVESTED, SUMMER-FALL CROP GROWN

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 12 Jun 82 p 1

[Text] According to the Statistics General Department, as of 5 June, the northern provinces have harvested 465,000 hectares--that is, 44 percent of the area grown with the 5th-month spring rice crop. Binh Tri Thien has just completed the harvest. In other provinces, harvesting has been carried out on 70.3 percent of the cultivated area in Nghe Tinh, 61.3 percent in Bac Thai, 56.5 percent in Haiphong and 56.1 percent in Vinh Phu. Only from 12 to 34 percent of the cultivated area has been harvested in Thai Binh, Hai Hung, Ha Son Binh and Ha Nam Ninh Provinces.

According to initial reports from the harvesting provinces (except Vinh Phu and Ha Bac), the yield of the 5th-month and spring rice crop this year is better than that of last year.

The provinces are continuing to harvest corn, sweet potatoe, beans and peanuts. In many localities, the yield of the corn and sweet potato crops is higher than that of last year.

While harvesting the 5th-month and spring rice crop, all localities are actively preparing for the 10th-month crop. The tasks to be done for the 10th-month crop this year have been carried out more slowly than for the corresponding crop last year. The area where seeds have been sown amounts to only half of the area achieved in the same period last year and represents only 24.6 percent of the required seed sowing area. Cooperatives are strengthening and revamping units specialized in producing rice strains and are delineating seed sowing areas to facilitate intensive cultivation and harmful insect control. The amount of organic fertilizer prepared is 352,000 tons larger than that for the previous crop.

The provinces in former Zone 4 and nine mountainous provinces have sown the upland rice seeds more rapidly than in the same period last year.

The southern provinces have transplanted the summer-fall rice crop on 436,000 hectares--65.8 percent of the plan norm. The transplanting plan norm has been fulfilled by 105.8 percent in An Giang but only 88 percent in Nghia Binh and over 50 percent in other provinces. The summer-fall rice plants are

developing well but are being damaged by insects in certain areas. The remaining area for the transplanting of the summer-fall rice crop according to the plan still amounts to 226,000 hectares of which 175,000 are situated in the region extending from Thuan Hai southward. Since the summer-fall rice crop transplanting season is drawing to a close, all localities must urgently carry out transplanting to achieve the highest area norm. On the other hand, the southern provinces have plowed 508,000 hectares for the 10th-month crop and have cultivated 364,000 hectares without transplanting. The provinces from Thuan Hai southward have transplanted 351,000 hectares representing 18.5 percent of the plan norm.

9332

CSO: 4209/393

## AGRICULTURE

### GRAIN PRODUCTION PROGRAM FOR YOUTH EXPOUNDED

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 16 Jun 82 pp 3, 4

[Text] The Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union Central Committee and the Ministry of Agriculture have unanimously passed a joint-action program. Following is an extract of the program:

To mobilize and organize the youth forces on a national scale to participate actively and effectively in solving the grain problem, the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union Central Committee and the Minister of Agriculture have jointly launched a program entitled: "Assault Youth Steps Up Grain Production."

The objectives of the program are:

1. To launch a really deep, broad and strong emulation movement among the youths to induce them to participate actively in grain production and to make an important contribution to the successful achievement of 16 million tons of grain in 1982 and 20 million tons of grain in 1983--which are the targets set by the Fifth Party Congress.
2. To educate the youths and teenagers in the task of developing agricultural production in our country; to help in the training and advanced training of young laborers into persons with a collective ownership spirit, a devotion to socialist construction and a technical and managerial knowhow; and to contribute to building and strengthening the organizations of the union and the Vietnam Federation of Youth in the rural areas.
3. To improve the method of organizing mass movements to promote the development of agricultural production and gradually to introduce the gist and various forms of the Union's activities in the rural areas into the production and social management mechanism of the state at the local and grassroots level.

The theme of the "Assault Youth Steps Up Grain Production" program is to concentrate efforts on carrying out the following four principal tasks:

1. Organize a nationwide youth movement to participate in building a national rice, varieties system from the central to the grassroots echelon in order to obtain quickly a sufficient amount of good seeds for production purposes.

To reach a point where each region has a rationally planned allocation of varieties (of rice and subsidiary food plants) with a high and stable productivity and to end the cultivation of degenerate varieties and especially the existence of rice plants of different heights in the fields, the Youth Union members in cooperatives, production collectives and state farms will do the following:

--Assume the setting up of seed specialization units and teams, try to create such units and teams and put them under the youths' management in about 50 percent of the total number of cooperatives and production collectives during the 1982-83 period, and to move forward to establish seed specialization units and teams in 80 percent of the total number of cooperatives and production collectives by 1985. In the high-yielding rice areas in particular, all cooperatives and production collectives will have seed specialization units. Right now, each province must concentrate on guiding one or two districts to build seed specialization units and teams and to draw experiences.

With the district and grassroots levels assuming the direct responsibility, the union organizations at various echelons and the agricultural sector must have a specific plan to coordinate efforts to choose union members and youths for active participation in seed specialization units and to ensure that each such unit includes a Youth Union chapter.

--The seed specialization units led by the Youth Union have the duty to produce various strains of rice and subsidiary food plants, to preserve, soak and warm up seeds [for germination purposes] according to technical regulations, to ensure the fixed quantity and quality of seeds and to implement the new management structure by signing contracts with cooperatives and by applying the system of end-product contract with laborers as well as an incentive policy involving appropriate rewards and penalties.

2. Motivate and organize the youth forces to lead the movement to produce, process, preserve and effectively use fertilizers of all kinds.

With the impetus derived from the success of two campaigns entitled: "35 million tons of organic fertilizers" and "500,000 hectares of green-manure plants," the agricultural sector and the union organizations at various echelons will jointly continue to step up the movement to produce organic fertilizers, to concentrate on the production of green manure rich in nitrogen and to use stable manure and chemical fertilizer with high effectiveness.

--A system will be built to produce green-manure plants--especially azolla, sesbania and leguminous plants--in order to supply [fertilizer to] areas cultivated with the main crop.

--Garbage compost and alluviums must be fully used and the composting and processing of fertilizers must be carried out according to technical regulations to achieve the best quality possible.

--Good examples must be set in applying technical regulations and guidance must be provided for cooperative and collective members to use fertilizers of all kinds according to these regulations. The method of applying nitrate fertilizer is to roll it into balls and then set these deeply into the ground, especially in high-yielding rice areas and in the "fields cultivated intensively beyond the contract norm" by the youths. Efforts must be made to apply more than 50 percent of the total amount of nitrate fertilizer according to this method.

3. Eagerly participate in activities aimed at preventing and exterminating harmful insects and protecting crops.

--Propaganda must be stepped up among the youths and people to make everyone clearly realize the damage done to crops by harmful insects as well as their influence on the yearly gross output of grain and hence to self-consciously participate in implementing measures aimed at preventing and exterminating these insects.

--All youths and adult teenagers must be motivated to actively implement insect control measures during various stages--such as the processing of seeds, the sowing and transplanting of seeds belonging to varieties which can resist leafhoppers, rice blast and so forth--and also to carry out field sanitation, to protect useful animals and insects and to strictly apply technical regulations in sowing, transplanting and tending crops in the fields.

--Vegetation protection units and teams must be set up among cooperatives, production collectives and state farms. The duty of these units and teams is to coordinate with specialized agencies in investigating, detecting and foreseeing the possible emergence and development of harmful insects in the fields; to give technical guidance in insect control to youths and cooperative members and to act as a nucleus in launching concentrated campaigns to prevent and exterminate harmful insects in the fields.

Efforts must be exerted to set up, by the end of 1982 and in early 1983, vegetation protection units and teams among 80 percent of the total number of cooperatives in the delta, midlands and former Region 4 and among 50 to 60 percent of the total number of cooperatives in the mountainous region. The youth forces must constitute from 70 to 80 percent of the numerical strength of these units and teams and must have stable and strong union chapters therein.

4. Actively participate in developing the production and processing of subsidiary food crops.

--Propaganda and education must be carried out to make the people and youths clearly see the important role of subsidiary food crops within the grain crop cultivation pattern and the national economy and also to induce them to self-consciously and positively participate in the movement to produce, process and use subsidiary food crops most effectively.

--The youths must take the lead in applying technical progress; in stepping up intensive cultivation, multicropping and the expansion of areas grown with subsidiary food crops through the use of new high-yielding varieties and through the growing of companion crops; in opening new land and reclaiming idle ones and in fully using fallow land to grow subsidiary food crops.

To successfully carry out the "Assault Youth Steps Up Grain Production" program in 1982 and 1983, the union organization at various levels and the agricultural sector must coordinate and concentrate guidance to satisfactorily implement the following principal measures:

1. Union members, youths and teenagers must be educated to thoroughly understand the resolution of the Fifth Party Congress. It is necessary to make cadres, union members and youths clearly realize the state of the issues raised in relation to the task of developing our country's economy, deeply understand the strategic importance of grain production and correctly define the position and responsibility of the union and youths on the agricultural production front and also their duty to act as an assault force in producing a large amount of grain.

The Ministry of Agriculture must compile technical documents and the necessary directives according to the four themes of the program and must organize an intensive and broad study of these documents and directives among the youths. The propaganda, training, press and broadcasting organs and the magazines of the Ministry of Agriculture and the union must closely follow the mass movement, propagandize the good models which have emerged from the agricultural front and especially from the grain production emulation movement, and lead union installations to organize cultural, literary, artistic and sports activities to promote this educational topic while providing entertainments.

Together with the agricultural sector at various levels, cooperatives and production collectives have the duty to provide sources of [capital to defray] expenses and to create favorable conditions for union organizations at various levels--especially those at the grassroots--to satisfactorily organize the above-mentioned activities.

2. Mobilize all youth and teenage forces to emulate enthusiastically in carrying out the "Assault Youth Steps Up Grain Production" program.

A. Young workers (in technical stations and farms and in sectors directly serving agricultural production) must display a high sense of responsibility in carrying out production and economic activities in order to overfulfill the plan to boost agricultural production.

--Union organizations in the electric, mechanical engineering and chemical sectors must eagerly exploit the potentials of their own units so as to yield more products to promptly serve agriculture. Assault youth units must be set up to help cooperatives and production collectives repair electric machines and production tools.

--Union organizations at agricultural product processing and distributing installations must positively motivate the youths to take part in purchasing, collecting, exploiting, transporting, preliminarily processing and preserving raw materials.

--Youths who are scientific-technical or economic managerial cadres must accept doing research on topics related to agricultural production development, actively participate in activities aimed at introducing technical and managerial progress into the production field and help youth-led scientific-technical teams with cooperatives and production collectives.

--Union chapters in districts, precincts and cities must draw up a specific plan for each union installation in the industrial sector to pledge brotherhood with other union organizations in cooperatives and production collectives; such pledges must have a practical goal.

B. Youths who are students or teachers must, together with teenagers, actively participate in propaganda activities to inform the people of the agricultural transformation and development policies; they must organize forces to participate in the tasks involved in grain production such as producing fertilizers, preventing and exterminating harmful insects, water conservancy, cultivating experimental fields and achieving a higher degree of self-sufficiency by planting fruit trees and so forth; they must also eagerly provide a work force to support cooperatives, production collectives and state farms when the cultivation season is at its height.

C. Youths in administration and professional organs must positively activate the production movement to achieve partial self-sufficiency in grain supply and must draw up a plan to pledge brotherhood with nearby cooperatives and production collectives with the practical goal of promoting agricultural production.

3. Efforts must be concentrated on building and consolidating the union organizations and the Federation of Youth in the rural areas and the advanced training of cadres must be considered important.

Union organizations at all levels--especially those at the district echelon--must directly aid union installations and units to formulate action programs with specific themes, forms and measures. Where union and federation organizations are still nonexistent, it is necessary to vigorously develop the confederation and union membership through propaganda and educational stages and through revolutionary action movements at the grassroots level.

During the implementation of this program, the training of union cadres at the grassroots level must be considered especially important. The Youth Union and the agricultural sector at all levels--especially at the district one--must coordinate in organizing training courses to make union and federation cadres at the grassroots level understand this program and to endow them with some scientific-technical knowledge of seeds, fertilizers

and vegetation protection and must also draw up a steering plan to gradually introduce many grassroots union cadres into the management mechanism of cooperatives and production collectives.

4. A socialist emulation movement must be well organized among the youths.

Short-term emulation stages with a concise theme must be launched to attract youths of all strata and to induce them to participate enthusiastically in the production of a large amount of grain.

The Youth Union and the agricultural sector from the grassroots echelon on up will coordinate efforts to hold conferences on the conduct of the "Assault Youth Steps Up Grain Production" program. It is necessary to promptly review and commend progressive collective and individual models and to launch and organize a movement to learn from and emulate with these models.

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## AGRICULTURE

### COOPERATIVIZATION, LAND ADJUSTMENT, PRODUCT CONTRACTING UNDERWAY

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 16 Jun 82 p 2

[Text] VNA--In conducting the agricultural transformation movement, Hau Giang Province has paid attention to closely coordinating these three tasks: Building and strengthening production collectives, adjusting lands among farmers and implementing the system of product contract with laborers.

Since the beginning of 1982 to date, the entire province has built nearly 800 more agricultural production collectives, raising their total number to 1,716, and has collectivized over 18 percent of the total farming area. In addition, the province has 2,592 production solidarity teams of which 529 have just been set up.

In execution of Directive No 100 of the party Central Committee Secretariat, there are in Hau Giang 420 collectives and 2 cooperatives which have implemented the system of product contract with laborers.

Due to the importance attached to the quality of the economic activities of production collectives, the newly created collectives--especially those collectives and cooperatives which implement the new contracting mechanism--have, in general, shown a tendency to soundly develop production and business; production has developed, the income of collective members and the capital accumulated for the collective funds have increased and the grain obligation to the state has been fulfilled quickly and neatly.

Long Phu District has built 413 production collectives and collectivized 50 percent of the farming area, thus taking the lead in the agricultural transformation movement in the province. In particular, Soc Trang City has set up 70 collectives and basically completed the collectivization of all its farming area. Beside setting up collectives, My Tu District has built 242 production solidarity teams.

Since the beginning of this year, Hau Giang has also carried out investigations to firmly grasp the land situation and has adjusted nearly 13,000 hectares of land for the benefit of 13,900 peasant families who owned no land or not enough land to carry out production. Land adjustment among the peasantry has been basically completed by 8 out of 12 villages in O Mon District and by 8 out of 14 villages in Vinh Chau District.

In the recent months of the dry season, the agricultural cooperativization movement in Hau Giang has developed strongly but not evenly in various districts and villages. The agricultural transformation movement in Chau Thanh, Long My and Ke Sach Districts and in Can Tho City has been slower than in other districts. Long Phu District has taken the lead in the agricultural transformation movement throughout the province but its island villages have carried out this movement more slowly than the villages in other districts. A number of districts have begun to consider it important to build production solidarity teams but the quality of their activities is still low. In many areas, land adjustment has not yet been tightly coordinated with the building of production collectives and production solidarity teams.

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## AGRICULTURE

### BUILDING OF MODEL COLLECTIVES, COOPERATIVES IN NAM BO URGED

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 18 Jun 82 p 2

[Text] In pursuance of a notice by the party Central Committee Secretariat on agricultural transformation and in view of the present situation and the experiences in directing the building of production collectives and agricultural cooperatives in various localities, the Agricultural Department of the party Central Committee recently issued a directive on setting up of model production collectives and agricultural cooperatives in the provinces of Nam Bo.

The guidance exercised over the building of model production collectives and agricultural cooperatives is aimed at creating typical units to persuade cadres and peasants to participate in collective production in order to develop production and also at drawing experiences to enable cadres, especially those at the basic level, to guide the expansion of production collectives and agricultural cooperatives in the style of these models. Moreover, experiences must be drawn from these models to improve and perfect the organizational and managerial task.

Model production collectives and agricultural cooperatives are units which perform production fairly well and which carry out general business in accordance with the local project and strong position. [In those models,] the three benefits are harmoniously guaranteed: Continuous increase in the income of collective and cooperative members, continuous strengthening of collectively owned material-technical bases and satisfactory fulfillment of obligations to the state. Policies and instructions on the organization and management of production collectives and agricultural cooperatives are properly implemented and the new production relationships strengthened and consolidated. Party organizations' within production collectives and cooperatives fulfill their leadership responsibilities, cadres are not corrupt, internal unity is achieved, the masses are enthusiastic and the peasants' role as collective owners is extolled.

To build model production collectives and cooperatives, it is first necessary to intensify education and to enhance the collective and cooperative members' right to collective ownership. On this basis, these members will contribute

capital, labor and intellect to the building of typical production collectives and cooperatives. Care must be taken to solve the people's worries to make everyone confident and enthusiastically interested in the collective. Collective ownership in production collectives and agricultural cooperatives means ensuring the right to collective ownership of the principal production means and requires that the masses are motivated to formulate bylaws and procedures on the management, preservation and use of these production means. Collective ownership must be exercised in management and also in debates on production guidelines, plans and patterns. Ownership in the organization and management of collectivized labor involves participation in setting forth labor norms, criteria for evaluating work performance and a system of product contracting with labor groups and laborers. On the other hand, training and study must be carried out continuously to increase working abilities and to improve scientific, technical and managerial knowledge. Collective ownership with regard to the distribution of income means first to distribute the income and products according to the principle that distribution is done mainly on the basis of the labor performed and after making a deposit in the common fund of the collective and after fulfilling the obligations to the state. As collectivized economic organizations, production collectives and cooperatives must first be concerned about the laborers' interest but without neglecting the benefit of the collectivity and state.

Everyone has the right to participate in the choice of cadres and their appointment to the management organ of production collectives and cooperatives. It is necessary to select cadres who have fulfilled the criteria such as the masses' trust, knowledge of land and working methods and full understanding of policies and management problems. After appointing cadres, it is necessary to improve their standard of collective economic management to enable them to guide the progress of production collectives and cooperatives.

The building of material-technical facilities for production collectives and cooperatives--such as small-sized water conservancy works, land transformation, seed selection and organic fertilizer production--must be based on a construction plan or project. Meanwhile, it is important to determine what must be done first or later. The material-technical facilities to be built must effectively serve production and formalism and waste must be avoided in their construction. Instead of relying on the state, it is necessary to count on the labor and capital of the collectives and cooperatives and on the contributions of their members.

In managing production collectives and cooperatives, attention must be paid to the need to draw up adequate plans and projects. The existing land and labor factors must be developed in formulating production and business plans and in directing their implementation. It is necessary to consider different forms of job and product contract with labor groups and laborers. Where conditions are adequate, it is necessary to start applying the system of product contract with labor groups and laborers according to the spirit of Directive No 100 and Circular No 138 of the Party Central Committee Secretariat. Areas which lack the necessary conditions must make adequate preparations to apply this system.

The financial task, the distribution of the production collectives' and cooperatives' income and the application of economic accounting must be considered important while paying attention to raising labor productivity and reducing expenses in order to obtain high economic effectiveness.

Localities intending to build model production collectives and cooperatives must choose installations which have gone through some production seasons and which fulfill the necessary conditions. Localities which find it difficult to choose collectives qualified for development into models or which do not yet have any cooperative and production collective may choose to build models from scratch. It is advisable to select installations whose qualifications are average or a little bit above average and to build them into models. The state will give a little more assistance to these localities than to others but the main thing is to bring the masses' right to collective ownership into play and to inspire them with a sense of self-sufficiency in building models. This is the only effective way to exercise persuasion and to increase the number of models. Each province may coordinate with districts in choosing some production collectives and cooperatives and building them into models. Each district may build one or two model collectives of its own and each village one model collective of its own.

Provinces, districts and villages must assign [agricultural] reform cadres--especially those from agricultural and water conservancy boards, services and bureaus and from mass organizations--to the grassroots level to help model collectives and cooperatives. However, the grassroots level must do everything itself and the higher level cadres must not work in its stead. These assigned cadres must discuss with the grassroots level a plan to strengthen model collectives and cooperatives and must directly study the grassroots situation to formulate a guiding plan. The plan to build model production collectives and cooperatives must be submitted to and passed by a congress of collective and cooperative members.

Once an installation has been built into a model, the result of the guidance over the plan implementation must be reviewed at the end of each stage and after each production season and must then be recapitulated and reported to the higher level. Following the review and recapitulation, provinces and districts must draw up a plan to promptly increase the number of models and launch a movement to learn from progressive models and follow their example.

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## AGRICULTURE

### EDITORIAL STRESSES RATIONAL SELECTION, USE OF RICE VARIETIES

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 17 Jun 82 p 1

[Editorial: "Cultivated Plant Seeds"]

[Text] Seeds are a basic living raw material for agricultural production. The Fifth Party Congress resolution has pointed out the need to "widely apply biological achievements" and to consider the task about seeds to be an important measure to step up the scientific-technical revolution and to further modernize agriculture. The use of bad-quality, mixed and noninsect-resistant rice varieties will cause rice plants in any single field to grow in three or four different layers in which clusters of rice ears will ripen one after another, which will result in a decrease of millions of tons of paddy per year.

In a planned production system, the task concerning cultivated plant seeds will also help create favorable conditions to proceed with the mechanization of tilling, irrigation and insect prevention and extermination in each group of fields. For the purpose of intensive cultivation and multicropping, each type of cultivated plant strain must become a component part of a planned allocation of suitable crop varieties.

The task concerning cultivated plant seeds includes hybridization and the selection of new strains fit for different ecological conditions and capable of yielding a higher output than the former varieties; this task requires that the good characteristics of the existing strains which have shown a high vitality and resistance be preserved for that these strains be prevented from mixing with others and degenerating. These two aspects of the seeds task are equally important. Instead of paying due attention to preserving, propagating, selecting and improving the existing good strains, people in certain areas have become interested in the so-called high-yielding rice varieties the quality of which has not yet been confirmed by management agencies and which have not yet been experimentally grown in their own localities. On the contrary, a number of districts have carefully improved the existing strains and have consequently obtained an output increase of 10 to 20 percent.

A number of state organs have been entrusted with the hybridization of new high-yielding varieties. This may be done by any locality, production installation and individual with a sense of responsibility and a wish to help develop

agriculture. Before being used for production, some strains which have been recognized as good must, however, be seriously and impartially investigated and tested by many scientific councils and be uniformly managed by some organ. One must not unilaterally introduce and disseminate new strains including the imported ones in order to avoid unwarranted losses caused by these strains' unsuitability for the local ecologic zone and also by different farming standards.

Within the framework of the rice seeds task, the newly promulgated four-level rice seeds network conforms to the present conditions of the material-technical bases in various localities and to the extent of their intensive cultivation activities. Owing to the four-level seed propagation network stretching from the central level in cooperatives and production collectives, it will be possible to systematize the seeds task, to provide mutual assistance, to apply the biological revolution's achievements to the best advantage and most rapidly and to eliminate the shortage, mix-up and degeneration of seeds. The network of cultivated plant seeds corporations at the central and provincial levels, the district seeds stations and the seeds units of cooperatives and production collectives constitute closely knit links capable of creating good seeds.

The duty of each cooperative and production collective is to obtain through propagation a sufficient amount of good seeds needed by their own installations according to the crop cultivation pattern in each season and also to set aside a reserve for use in case of natural calamities. As part of the new contracting structure, cooperatives and production collectives must organize and direct the seeds task satisfactorily. The situation in each area must be taken into account in applying various organizational forms of the seeds task from production and preservation to soaking and warming up [for germination], tending, extraction from the ground and transplanting and care must be taken to use good seeds according to the production pattern and to prevent waste without, however, resorting to nonspecific contracting with cooperative members and entrusting to them the entire task from the beginning to the end. Wherever this nonspecific contracting method is applied, fields will become uneven, the planned allocation of varieties will not be achieved and the task of regulating water, tilling the soil, preventing and exterminating harmful insects and applying a seasonal crop pattern will be badly influenced.

To produce seeds, a work force with a technical knowledge and a high sense of organization and discipline is necessary. According to a program of coordinated action by the Ministry of Agriculture and the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union, the union organizations at the grassroots level will act as nuclei in organizing units in charge of seeds among cooperatives and production collectives. There must be a clear-cut organizational system and a rational incentive policy if the assault role of youth union chapters in the rural areas is to be developed and if the seeds task of cooperatives and production collectives is to be better strengthened.

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## AGRICULTURE

### BRIEFS

**IDLE WORKSHOP**--Dac Lac has about 1,200 agricultural vehicles and machines (from 12 horsepower upwards) including nearly 600 tractors of more than 50 horsepower each. To have enough machines to serve production, the province has urgently built a workshop to maintain these agricultural vehicles and machines and has endowed it with many new equipments. The workshop was inaugurated more than half a year ago but has been standing idle so far and has not yet started any activity. Many pieces of equipment and machines have been thickly covered with dust and nearly 20 technical cadres and repair workers assigned to the workshop are still waiting for some work to do and are drawing their social insurance wages. Meanwhile, Dac Lac is hiring people to dismount, pack and send its agricultural vehicles and machines to Ho Chi Minh City for maintenance and repair--which is indeed a very expensive course of action. [Text] [Article by Nguyen Viet A, of Dac Lac, in "Reader's Letter" Column: "Workshop Idling, Workers Waiting for Job"] [Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 14 Jun 82 p 2] 9332

**LAND ADJUSTMENT**--The Tay Ninh Provincial Party Committee is stepping up the adjustment of lands among farmers while motivating them to participate in collective production. The Provincial Agricultural Committee and district party committees have sent more cadres to villages and hamlets. To date, land adjustment has been conducted in 54 out of 80 villages, wards and towns among which 3 villages named An Hoa, Cam Giang and Binh Thanh have basically completed this task. To perform collective production, more than 3,500 hectares of land have been adjusted and allotted to more than 3,000 peasant families who owned no land or not enough land. The collective production movement has been launched in 48 villages including 5 hamlets which have basically completed agricultural cooperativization. The whole province has strengthened and set up 119 production collectives and 4 agricultural cooperatives and has collectivized 4,312 hectares of farmland together with 4,916 peasant families. In May alone, 17 new production collectives were established. In the coming winter-spring season, 42 production collectives and 3 cooperatives will apply the system of product contract with labor groups and laborers. Many production collectives have achieved a fairly good rice output and surpassed the contract norm. Cooperative members have shown enthusiasm. The Provincial Agricultural Committee and Duong Minh Chau and Trang Bang Districts have opened courses to train 180 cadres for village (interhamlet) production collectives so as to prepare for a further development phase. [Text] [Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 16 Jun 82 p 1] 9332

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HEAVY INDUSTRY AND CONSTRUCTION

BUILDING OF SMOKESTACK AT PHA LAI THERMOELECTRIC PLANT COMPLETED

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 18 Jun 82 p 4

[Text] VNA--On the morning of 16 June, Construction Enterprise No 904 belonging to Construction Corporation No 9 (Ministry of Building) poured the last concrete batch to complete the sliding of a smokestack for the Pha Lai Thermoelectric Plant.

This smokestack is an important engineering item in the Pha Lai Thermoelectric Plant. With a height of 195 meters for the concrete section and a diameter of 26 meters at the ground level and 11 meters at the upper section, this smokestack is the highest ever built in our country.

During the construction process, Construction Enterprise No 904 closely coordinated with the Soviet specialists and other units present at the work site in installing 659 tons of steel of various kinds, pouring 4,546 cubic meters of concrete and effectively using the entire set of advanced sliding equipment made in the Soviet Union, thus accomplishing the sliding of the smokestack according to technical standards.

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## HEALTH, EDUCATION AND WELFARE

### DIVORCE PLAGUE IN HANOI REPORTED

Hanoi HANOI MOI in Vietnamese 28 Apr 82 p 2

[Article by Nguyen Thi Dinh: "Matters of Concern in Implementing Marriage and Family Law in Hoan Kiem Ward"]

[Text] Thought-Provoking Figures

According to the Hoan Kiem Ward court, in 1981 there were 264 petitions for divorce, including 22 cases of mistreatment of wives and 2 cases resulting from forced marriage. The rest deals mostly with "incompatible behavior" (an euphemism for adultery), or with contradictions between grooms' mothers and brides, or between brides and grooms' sisters. Workers and civil servants represent 80 percent of the petitioners, 70 percent of whom are from 18 to 30 years old.

In concrete terms, there are too many causes for dissolution of marriage. A young man returning from overseas study obstinately sued for divorce on unacceptable grounds. So did another husband in the wake of a brief visit to Ho Chi Minh City(!). Still another wife demanded divorce at any cost because a fortune teller had warned her that continued union would cause death to one of the spouses. Next are contradictions between grooms' mothers and brides, and friction arising from husbands given to drinking and gambling, or from spiteful and impertinent wives... However, in this article we look only at one factor that breaks up many young couples' marriages--unwholesome courting relations.

From a Petition to the Ward Women's Union

Sister Than, a Hoan Kiem ward Women's Union cadre, showed me Sister H's application for divorce. Pressed by a premarital pregnancy, H and her lover took wedding vows although they "didn't know much about each other's health, diseases, moral standing and feelings." As a result, following their 1978 marriage and their child's birth, they separated in May 1980 and began divorce proceedings in October of that year. The real truth is still not known, but I think that the reason invoked by H in her petition is quite right--hurried sexual involvement after the first date, then hurried marriage despite the fact that they didn't know each other well. That led to contradictions, causing anguish to both. As for Ms M, also pregnant while

in college, she was compelled to go back to her native village, a long distance from Hanoi, because her lover's family has persistently objected to the wedding. It is worth mentioning that since M's return to her native village, her "husband" has not sent her any letters, and that he has fallen in love with another girl. Besides, there are quite a few instances of hasty cohabitation leading to regrettable consequences, and young women are those who stand to lose most.

Why do the same stories continue to happen?

These distressed women have all repented for allowing follies to spoil their lives. Many of them left schools, enterprises and organs, and embarked on illegal trade, thus abruptly disrupting a quiet and happy life under parental care and prospects for a bright future.

It is disturbing, nonetheless, to see that 16, 18 and 20 year-old girls continue to sink into this trap with ease and without learning from others' painful experiences. Cadres at the ward court and Women's Union concur that the proliferation of that phenomenon partly came from the noxious impact of U.S.-puppet culture. Clandestinely shown moving pictures, bargain-basement romantic novels, and lackadaisical music sheets... have injected vulgar desires into the minds of young men and women. Furthermore, the family, school, and the Youth and Women's Unions have not yet paid due attention to educating youngsters of both sexes about love. As usual, we only teach youngsters to love the country and love labor, showing little interest in an extremely important problem confronting them--friendship and love. Many teenagers are prematurely involved in love, and due to insufficient guidance they are easily prone to thoughtless action. Early and rigorous guidance would have given rise to clean and wholesome love. In fact, there are in our city quite a few schools and mass organizations capable of drawing youngsters into wholesome and useful activities, and of giving them a meaningful existence. Outstanding models include vanguard student collectives at the Business College, the Economic Planning College, the Polytechnic College, etc. There, young song groups, poetry nights, music nights, morning and afternoon calisthenics and sports activities in stadiums, and evening symposia on social, political and literary issues, generate a joyful, sound, and uncontaminated atmosphere among the youth. The latter live and study in an ambiance of excitement, enthusiasm, fully employing their time for useful work. In addition, they undergo training in all respects, and acquire correct views on friendship and love--just what they need in preparation for marital happiness. Many mothers, widowed while young, have raised their numerous daughters properly, sending them to school and enabling them to earn a living and find a good husband. In the present conditions, the family still is an important link and has a decisive impact on molding the youth's personality. Virtuous mothers, coupled with the family's industrious and frugal lifestyle, will help the youth learn to love labor and lead a sound and upright existence. And this is the foundation of our moral code.

How to solve the problem?

In its plan for the 2nd quarter of 1982, the municipal Women's Union focused on "continually educating young women about friendship and love, about love and marriage, and shaping the conduct of women living in the socialist capital city." This task can no longer be delayed. Indeed, Union officials have had concrete plans for achieving that goal. Especially in Hoan Kiem ward, in concert with the Youth Union, they have organized many meetings to lecture the youth on the marriage and family law and on a correct view of love. However, in our judgement, the involvement of the alone Women's Union is not enough. We must see to it that all schools, from general secondary level upward, include the marriage and family law and the correct concept of love in their curriculum, so as to prepare youngsters for adulthood. Union chapters in particular must regularly hold discussions on that special topic. Youngsters must be allowed to speak out, and it is certain that what is right will be upheld and followed.

In Cua Dong Subward, on every Thursday evening, local public loudspeakers devote a one half-hour talk to the youth, on anecdotes about pure love and on enlightening newspaper editorials pertaining to the issue. Youngsters, as well as adults, attentively listen to these public talks, which are not only realistic but also cheerful and exciting. The reconciliation committee has patiently solved many marital and family disputes within the subward, and has achieved good results.

By displaying real interest in the youth's happiness and full dedication to guiding and helping them, the Cua Dong Subward has carried out an effective approach. Many other places have also taken appropriate steps to contribute to building a correct view on love for youngsters of both sexes. However, unhealthy love still is not severely restricted. This phenomenon would certainly diminish if plans for educating and helping the youth were drawn up by all mass organization committee echelons, schools, wards and families.

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## POPULATION CUSTOMS, AND CULTURE

### POTABLE WATER SHORTAGE IN NEW ECONOMIC ZONES REPORTED

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 17 Jun 82 p 2

[Article by Vu Nguyen, of Hanoi, in "Reader's Letter" Column: "Potable Water for New Economic Zones?"<sup>7</sup>

[Text] In our contact with a number of local cadres responsible for choosing the site of an economic zone, we have noticed that they were interested merely in finding a land fit for production without paying due attention to the water supply problem. As a result, people encountered numerous difficulties after being transferred to such regions and, worse still, had to move to another place because they did not have enough water for use although they had sometimes been given capital to drill a well more than 80 meters in depth. Their removal proved very expensive and caused great hardship.

In our opinion, the first thing to do in surveying a tract of land before moving people thereto must be to ascertain whether the site of the new village is capable of supplying enough water. Areas adjacent to a chain of limestone mountains where water currents run deep underground must not be chosen as dwelling places for the people. In coastal areas or where the soil is saline or alkaline, the search for fresh water sources is all the more urgent. In the new economic zones in the coastal provinces of Minh Hai, Kien Giang and Thanh Hoa, people are experienced in using big jars or building large tanks to store water for yearlong use. Localities where people have just come to build economic zones must draw up a plan to proportionally allocate building materials and must first set aside a certain amount of bricks, lime and cement and sell it to the people to build rain water tanks.

When leaving their houses for the new land, people coming from the coastal villages subordinate to Trung Son District, Thanh Hoa Province, had already thought of growing areca trees and using their palms as "funnels" to catch rain water and also of building brick tanks in the shade of the areca tree rows to contain [rain] water for year long use. To meet the requirements of a household with five to seven members, it was only necessary to build a water tank with 500 to 1,000 green bricks. Our opinion is that the coastal Thanh Hoa people's experience in finding out sources of potable water is the cheapest and quickest method that can inspire broad sections of the people to participate in [water tank] construction. A number of localities are formulating plans and projects to install pipelines to carry water from afar but we still have difficulties with iron and steel and, moreover, the management and maintenance of water pipelines will be a complex and expensive task.

In regions with a saline soil, capital must be invested homogeneously, especially in water conservancy works and dikes in order to be able to take the initiative in securing water to promote production. When going on mission, we had several opportunities to visit the new economic zones where we found out that if the administration and people acted according to the "state and people work together" motto, they would be able to provide enough water for daily activities and production purposes and that wherever a tendency toward boastfulness and formalism prevailed, it would merely cause trouble to the people.

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BIOGRAPHIC

INFORMATION ON VIETNAMESE PERSONALITIES

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

Chung Á [CHUNG AS]

Deputy Head of the Propaganda and Training Department of the Central Committee of the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union; his article "The Youth Union and Its Mission of Building the New Life" appeared in the cited source. (THANH NIEN May 82 p 5)

Nguyễn Mạnh Ái [NGUYEENX MANHJ AIS]

Chairman of the Fatherland Front Committee, Haiphong; recently he attended ceremonies marking the founding anniversary of the Haiphong Industry and Trade Confederation. (DOC LAP 16 Jun 82 p 2)

Nguyễn Công Bình [NGUYEENX COONG BINHF]

\*Head of the Social Science Institute; on 29 June 1982 he attended ceremonies marking the 160th anniversary of the birth of the poet Nguyen Dinh Chieu. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 30 Jun 82 p 1)

Nguyễn Huy Cảnh [NGUYEENX HUY CANHR], \*Lieutenant Colonel

Commander, Song Giang AAA Gp; he was mentioned in an article about his unit. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 22 Jun 82 p 3)

Nguyễn An Chung [NGUYEENX AN CHUNG], deceased

Member of the VCP; former Cadre of the Van Hoa Publishing House; he was born on 26 November 1931 and died following a protracted illness on 23 June 1982. (NHAN DAN 24 Jun 82 p 4)

HỒ Anh Dũng [HOOF ANH ZUNGX]

Secretary of the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union; on 19-21 June 1982 he attended a Youth Union conference in Ho Chi Minh City. (TIEN PHONG 29 Jun-5 Jul 82 p 1)

Lê Văn Dỹ [LEE VAWN ZYX]

Head of the Chemicals General Department; his article "Build on the Success of 1981 to Achieve the 1982 Plan" appeared in the cited source. (XAY DUNG No 1, Feb 82 p 1)

Hoàng Đan [HOANGF DAN], Major General

His article on discipline in the 1st Military Region appeared in the cited source. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 21 Jun 82 p 3)

Bảo Đình Giang [BAOR DINHJ GIANG]

Deputy Secretary General of the Vietnam Arts and Letters Federation; on 27 June 1982 he attended ceremonies marking the 160th anniversary of the birth of the poet Nguyen Dinh Chieu. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 30 Jun 82 p 1)

Đinh Phúc Hải [DINH PHUCS HAIR], \*Senior Colonel

Of the Air Defense Forces; his article on improved discipline in the Air Defense Forces appeared in the cited source. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 16 Jun 82 p 3)

Vi Trọng Hiến [VI TRONGJ HIEENF]

\*Acting Secretary of the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union, Bac Thai Province; his article "The Bac Thai Youth Union and the Armed Forces Movement to Forge Discipline" appeared in the cited source. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 1 Jul 82 p 2)

Phạm Hưng [PHAMJ HUWNG]

Chief Justice of the Supreme People's Court; on 23 June 1982 he attended the opening meeting of Third Session of the 7th National Assembly. (NHAN DAN 24 Jun 82 p 4)

Lê Văn Lâm [LEE VAWN LAAMX]

Deputy Head of the Physical Education and Sports Science and Technology Research Institute; his article "Science Serves to Train Athletes and Improve Physical Education Accomplishments" appeared in the cited source. (THE DUC THE THAO 26 Jun 82 p 3)

Trần Lê [TRAANF LEE]

Chief Procurator of the Supreme People's Organ of Control; on 23 June 1982 he attended the opening meeting of the 3rd Session of the 7th National Assembly. (NHAN DAN 24 Jun 82 p 4)

Tiêu Văn Mãn [TIEEU VAWN MAANX], \*Colonel

His article "Every Cadre and Soldier Must Clearly Understand His Serious Legal Responsibility" appeared in the cited source. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 29 Jun 82 p 3)

Bùi Đình Nguyễn [BUIF DINHF NGUYEEN], \*Colonel

His article on discipline appeared in the cited source. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 25 Jun 82 p 3)

Nguyễn Tiên Phong [NGUYEENX TIEEN PHONG]

Deputy Head of the Civil Proselytizing Department of the VCP Central Committee; on 19-21 June 1982 he attended a Youth Union conference in Ho Chi Minh City. (TIEN PHONG 29 Jun-5 Jul 82 p 1)

Nguyễn Văn Thái [NGUYEENX VAWN THAIS], \*Senior Colonel

Deputy Commander for Technical Affairs, Song Gianh AAA Brigade; his article on equipment maintenance appeared in the cited source. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 24 Jun 82 p 3)

Nguyễn Thành [NGUYEENX THANHF], \*Lieutenant Colonel

Of the Quartermaster Middle School, Military Supplies Department, Rear Services General Department; his article "Good Organization of Internal Special Services Activities Contribute to Management of Discipline" appeared in the cited source. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 22 Jun 82 p 3)

Nguyễn Đắc Thọ [NGUYEENX DAWCS THOJ]

\*President of the Vietnam Table Tennis Association; on 21 June 1982 he attended a table tennis tournament. (THE DUC THE THAO 26 Jun 82 p 1)

Ngô Trường Thứ [NGOO TRUWOWNGF THUW]

\*Deputy Head of the Communications and Transportation Service, Ha Nam Ninh Province; his comments on illegal encroachments on public roads appeared in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 1 Jul 82 p 2)

Hà Quốc Toàn [HAF QUOOC<sup>2</sup> TOANR], \*Senior Colonel

Of the Tay Nguyen Corps; his article "Each Violation of the People's Rights, No Matter How Small, Is Not in Keeping With the Disciplined Quality of Our Armed Forces" appeared in the cited source. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 28 Jun 82 p 3)

Nguyễn Văn Trung [NGUYEENX VAWN TRUNG]

Secretary of the VCP Committee, Ben Tre Province; on 29 June 1982 he attended ceremonies marking the 160th Anniversary of the birth of the poet Nguyen Dinh Chieu. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 30 Jun 82 p 1)

Trần Văn Tước [TRAANF VAWN TUWOWCS]

\*Chairman of the People's Committee, Hai Hau District, Ha Nam Ninh Province; he was mentioned in an article on rice harvesting in his province. (NHAN DAN 25 Jun 82 p 3)

Nghiêm Xuân Yêm [NGHIEEM XUAAN YEEM]

Vice Chairman of the National Assembly; on 1 July 1982 he attended a meeting to discuss the results of the 3rd Session of the 7th National Assembly. (NHAN DAN 2 Jul 82 p 1)

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