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23 June 1982

## VIETNAM REPORT

No. 2372

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## MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

### BORDER DEFENSES STRENGTHENED IN AN GIANG

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 10 May 82 p 4

[Article: "An Giang Province Builds a People's Border Defense Line"]

[Text] The border defense troops of An Giang Province have attached importance to building units that are strong in every respect, especially to building the corps of cadres, party members and Communist Youth Union Members. More than 140 new party members have been accepted and 100 percent of the party chapters have been issued party membership cards and built in accordance with the standards for pure and strong party chapters. The shock role of Youth Union members is manifested in every activity of the unit and they are the key force in implementing the slogan "the post is our home, the border is our native village." The Vinh Hoi Dong, Bac Dai and other posts that were "determined to win" units last year, are now developing upon the achievements they recorded. The posts at Vinh Xuong, Tinh Bien and so forth have overcome their weaknesses and made marked progress.

The units have taken good steps to build a people's border defense line. Together with the locality, troops have organized propaganda and educational activities to deepen the people's understanding of and heighten their responsibility toward the maintenance of order and security along the border, thereby making positive contributions to building, strengthening and improving the quality of the work of the party chapters, party committees, governments and mass organizations on the basic level. The various border defense posts and the army have participated in training militia and self-defense forces. Together with the public security force, they have established nearly 200 people's security teams on the basis of the production organizations on the basic level. The Nhan Hoi post has developed nearly 40 well operated teams in Ngu Lon Hamlet.

The An Giang border defense troops have adopted a plan for coordinating their actions with the various sectors, especially the public security sector, the customs sector, the troops engaged in economic work and the militia and self-defense forces, to build combat groups, the nucleus of which are the border defense posts. Typical of these posts are the Tinh Bien post, which holds weekly meetings to assign duties between the unit chief and the cadres in charge of the various sectors, primarily the public security sector and the village military commands of the four villages within the group. Each group has formulated an operational plan.

The 1st Company and the forces in the Bay Nui area have frequently trained and conducted maneuvers in accordance with their plan for maintaining order and security within the area.

The An Giang border defense cadres and soldiers have developed upon the friendship and militant solidarity and alliance with friendly border defense posts and with friendly villages and hamlets. Plans for coordination in the maintenance of border security have been adopted by the Vinh Xuong and On Sno posts, the Dong Duc and Pet Chay posts and so forth. The forces of the villages and posts on both sides of the border take coordinated action in cases that occur within the are.

They have organized a people's border defense line to develop the coordinated strength of the various sectors and localities into a common strength of the entire area; this defense line has apprehended intelligence agents and spies and uncovered and promptly thwarted the schemes and actions of reactionary and opposition organizations to resurrect themselves. The various units have mopped up remnants of the lackey army of the enemy hiding in the mountainous forests within the border defense area, disbanded many outdoor markets along the border and in the mouths of rivers, made arrests in 19 cases involving illegal border crossings and encouraged 47 families that were residing illegally within the area to return to their former homes.

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CSO: 4209/351

## MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

### NGHIA DAN SETS UP DISTRICTWIDE SECURITY NETWORK

Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 19 Apr 82 p 1

[Article by Ngoc Thi: "Nghia Dan District in Nghe Tinh Province Organizes Widespread People's Security Network"]

[Text] Nghia Dan is a district that holds an important position in the western part of Nghe Tinh Province and has many large economic installations, many lines of communications running through it and precious forest products for export. Dishonest business people and other bad elements, including the enemy's spies and reconnaissance agents, consequently, have been taking advantage of neglects to slip into the area and to engage in activities causing trouble and disturbing order and security. To thwart any plots and maneuvers the party committee echelons and administration of Nghia Dan District have instructed the public security and military sectors and mass organizations to concentrate their manpower on resolutely bringing about changes in the situation of maintaining political security, order and social safety to keep their locality clean and strong.

Within a relatively short time, the district as a whole set up 1,831 "people's security" teams, 1,080 "security in organs" teams, 27 "red-flag youth" teams, 12 "blue-bird teenagers" teams and dozens of people's reconnaissance teams and people's military information teams.

The activities of this widespread people's security network, which is closely coordinated with the unified military control force under the unified command of each group, have brought about realistic results. There have been good changes in the situation of public security and order in such key areas as the town of Thai Hoa, state farms and the main communications axis. The number of cases of disturbances, thefts, robberies and superstition has sharply decreased. Many good models have appeared in the movement to maintain public security, such as Nghia Thuan Village, Thai Hoa Town and Dong Hieu state farm.

Everybody, young and old, male and female, is capable of contributing to the achievement -- to keep the locality clean.

At present, Nghia Dan District is continuing to consolidate and develop the wide-spread public security- and order-maintaining network and to pay attention to advanced training for raising professional capabilities to allow every team and every individual to properly fulfill his task.

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CSO: 4209/347

MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

ACTION OF PATROL TEAM REFUTES REPUTATION

Hanoi HANOI MOI in Vietnamese 7 Apr 82 p 4

[A Story a Day column by "Nguoi Xay Dung"(The Builder): "...Anything Is Possible!"]

[Text] It was raining that night and there was a good program on the television. Nevertheless, the people's patrol team, which consisted of one elderly person and two younger people (one young man and one young woman) went onto the street on schedule to perform its task.

After being on the street for only a few minutes, they heard a woman screaming for help at number 19 Hang Chuoi Street. The shadow of a suspicious figure passed by them. The entire team immediately took off in pursuit. Hung was in the lead followed by Miss Oanh and Huyen. Seeing the commotion, passers-by and residents of the street joined in the chase. However, some of them stopped when they saw the suspect draw a gun and begin threatening them.

At that time, Mai Xuan Xanh, an area policeman who was holding a security group meeting at number 22 Hang Chuoi Street, also joined in the chase. As he was running, the suspect suddenly stumbled. Xanh threw himself on the suspect and knocked him down...

At the Pham Dinh Ho Subward public security station, the suspect, 32 year old Le Van Thang (who had spent 13 years in prison for 19 prior offenses) implicated his accomplices. And, all four of them were arrested.

To the authorities, they confessed to having committed five other crimes, including a recent robbery at 45 Kim Lien Street.

As regards the activities of the people's patrol teams, there was a time when persons maintained that they were activities in "form" only.

Such is not the case. The incident described above is proof of this. In Pham Dinh Ho Subward, all cadres and personnel working on the street participate in the

movement to maintain the security of the fatherland. In the nighttime patrol teams, there are high ranking cadres and, in particular, elderly cadres. In patrol section number 2 on Lane number 2, Hang Chuoi Street, is 60 year old Le Huyen, the head of the Organization Department of the Ministry of Education and member of the party committee of the agency party organization. Undeterred by the pistol of the criminal and recording a feat of arms in this incident were Hung (a worker at the Ministry of Education) and Xanh (an area policeman). When the elderly and the young are united, anything is possible!

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MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

THIEVES GIVEN STIFF SENTENCES IN HANOI

Hanoi HANOI MOI in Vietnamese 7 Apr 82 p 4

[Article: "Thieves Severely Punished"]

[Text] At 0900 hours on 28 April 1981, the family of Mr. Pham Minh Duong, who lives on the third floor of number 123 Hang Bong Street, was away from home, only 14 year old Thanh Thuy was there. Hoodlums snuck into their residence, gagged and tied Thuy and then destroyed a cupboard, stealing a table fan, an iron, 2,500 dong in cash...

After conducting an investigation and gathering evidence and documentation, the Hoan Kiem Ward public security force arrested the perpetrators.

Recently, the city People's Court held a trial (a trial of the first instance) for these thieves. The defendants confessed to their crime and stated: after completing her prison sentence, Hoang Thi Kim Lien took up residence at number 123 Hang Bong Street (the second floor). Knowing that Mr. Duong had a number of valuable possession, Lien met with Le Van Hoa, who lives at 44 Nguyen Van To Street, to plan the theft. Hoa persuaded Phi Duc Quy, who resides at number 7 Ngo Thi Nhan Street, to join them. On the morning of the crime, Hoa and Quy rode bicycles to Mr. Duong's house. When they had climbed the steps, they saw two pairs of sandals outside the door and, thinking that there were two persons in the apartment, they quickly went back and asked Lien what they should do. Only when they knew for certain that only Thuy was at home did they continue; pretending to be acquaintances, they broke into the dwelling, destroyed the cupboard and stole Mr. Duong's possessions.

The hoodlums are persons who were educated and underwent transformation but still refuse to earn an honest living and intentionally committed crimes. The theft committed by them in broad daylight had a very adverse affect upon social order and security.

In an effort to harshly punish the thieves, the city People's Court handed down the following sentences:

--Le Van Hoa: 14 years in prison.

--Phi Duc Quy: 10 years in prison.

--Hoang Thi Kim Lien: 4 years in prison.

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MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

CRACKDOWN URGED ON ILLEGAL COAL MINING

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 13 May 82 p 2

[From Readers' Letters column: "Prohibiting the Illegal Mining of Coal"]

[Text] The illegal mining of coal is occurring on a regular basis in the mines along the Quang Ninh vein of coal, with the most serious problem occurring at the Mao Khe Coal Mine. The persons who mine coal illegally hire workers and then pay them rather high wages. One person has brazenly marked off an area that he considers to be his own to mine and anyone who wants to mine coal within this area must give some of the coal they mine to him. They also conspire with drivers to market their coal throughout the provinces. The illegal mining of coal in this area has caused the veins of coal to be dug in a haphazard manner and resulted in the theft of much socialist property. Three deaths have occurred as a result of cave-ins while digging shafts or mining coal.

It is suggested that the Ministry of Mines and Coal, the Geological Projects General Department, the Quang Ninh Provincial People's Committee and the related sectors take steps to promptly stop the illegal mining of coal and protect the resources of the country that still lie within the earth.

Nguyen Tu  
(Cam Pha, Quang Ninh)

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CSO: 4209/351

## INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, TRADE AND AID

### TRAINING IN PROPER WAYS URGED FOR UNITS IN KAMPUCHEA

Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 27 Apr 82 p 3

[Article by Col. Minh Quang of Group BO2: "Units of High Combat Readiness Must Have Proper Ways To Organize Training"]

[Text] We are the units that are fulfilling the international obligation on friendly Kampuchean soil. Here as you know we hardly have any days without the sounds of guns. The Pol Pot remnants nurtured by Beijing and the imperialists day and night are seeking every way to sabotage us in many fields, particularly our military activities.

Stationed in such a terrain, the greatest characteristic, which is also the greatest difficulty, for us is the fact that while we carry on the training task, we may have to fight everyday -- every unit may have to fight, and thus to fight and to carry on the training task at the same time. Many units in the midst of training were harassed by the enemy and had to stop training to fight back. Since they have to ensure fulfillment of the topmost need -- combat -- our forces usually have to be divided to operate. This fact has affected to a considerable extent the results of training.

How did we resolve those two difficult characteristics? There was an opinion among cadres that as we had to be ready to fight the enemy at any time, we could hardly have time for training. We asserted so that everybody would thoroughly understand that combat and training were closely related to each other -- we could not win victory in combat without good training. It was necessary to have training in new ways of fighting because the enemy did not fight us in one direction, from one location, with one means, by one formula.... They used many shrewd maneuvers to sabotage. A comrade argued: "Since the main task of our unit is the combat task, we don't have to get much training if we win in combat." In my opinion, that argument contained some contradiction, for there would be no victory in combat if the men were not receiving careful and total training. Therefore, lately we were fulfilling this need: to fight and to have training at the same time. Training was carried on while there were no combat activities and also during combat by using the actual battle which had just taken place or would soon take place to train

our combatants, to draw timely experience, at the same time through combat to reinforce the weak aspects of training, to train in what combat would need, to train where the combat terrain was, and so on. To train along with the combat task was also to train closely to the object of combat. We would fight the way the enemy was and train our combatants the way we fought. Thoroughly understand the object of combat (the enemy's plots, maneuvers, nature, characteristics, organization, staff organization, capabilities, strengths and weaknesses) to have a basis for training. Use the latter to devise appropriate contents and method of training. In our unit, the quality of training is regularly tested by the results of combat. Any unit that demonstrates a high degree of combat effectiveness is one that commands a very close and sound understanding of the enemy and trains "right on target" in the requirements of combat.

In friendly Kampuchea, we have had full experience in the fact that training must come from the actual conditions of the unit -- whatever weapons and equipment the unit has, it must train its men in fighting well with and using very effectively such weapons and equipment. We train our combat troops in fighting in whatever terrain where we carry out our task. The large part of our unit is stationed in an area of forests and rocky mountains having many springs and waterfalls; we therefore try to create conditions for our men to be trained in getting very "familiar" with the terrain as the local people are. The forward units, which encounter tough terrain, always organize good-quality training and take initiative in combat; as to the fact that our troops are scattered, we overcome it by not trying to be very perfect in training, nor always stressing concentrated training in a large unit. While the components that are to fulfill the regular task of being combat ready continue to reinforce combat readiness, the remaining ones join with one another to proceed with training.

This is also an experience for the units that are to fulfill the combat task. Do not think too much about large-scale training but start with the characteristics of one's unit and make training suit the need of its task. The quality of training is the results of many links, many factors and many levels -- the higher level, one's own level and the lower level. We suggest that the higher-level organs show more interest in the aspects that ensure the quality of training, such as documents, lessons, weapons, equipment and other material means.

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INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, TRADE AND AID

CHINA PAYS MORE TO DEPRIVE VIETNAM OF AUSTRALIAN COAL

Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 21 Apr 82 p 3

[ Identifying the Enemy column by Hoang Hai: "Twenty Dollars More for A Ton of Coal" ]

[Text] Our country has long been Australia's special coal trade partner. The trade was proceeding smoothly, but one day the Australian coal-exporting agency received from China a telegram requesting permission to send an economic delegation to Australia to "negotiate" the question of purchasing Australian coal.

In the negotiations, after having raised the question of purchasing coal, the Chinese representative asked the host:

"At present, whom do you sell coal to?"

"Very many countries," the host answered smilingly. "But among them the country that buys regularly and in large quantities is Vietnam."

As he heard the words, "Vietnam," the guest hurriedly asked more questions to find out what quantities of coal per year, what kind of coal and at what price did Vietnam buy. The host was very surprised and asked again:

"Why are you interested in this matter?"

"Oh, nothing. We ask in order to know the state of commerce among countries. You have probably known that your customer buys coal mainly to use it for a kind of means of communications...."

"We regret very much. We only sell by the request of customers. As to the use (of our coal) it is up to Vietnam to decide."

Remaining silent for a moment as if he was thinking about something, the Chinese representative said:

"Now we have a request made to you: please sell to us the kind of coal you have sold to Vietnam. The quantity we want is X thousand tons. Is it possible?"

As he heard the large figure China requested, the Australian representative thought he had heard it wrongly and asked again:

"X thousand tons? You did not make a mistake, did you?"

"No."

"This figure, sir, is equal to all of the coal we presently have plus the quantity of coal we have already signed with Vietnam. Does this mean that you also want the coal we have already promised to sell to Vietnam?"

"Yes, and at a new price which is 20 dollars a ton more than the old price, provided that you stop selling coal to Vietnam and sell all that coal to us."

Confused, the Australian side asked again:

"But this means we must cancel the agreement we have signed with Vietnam and..."

The Chinese representative interrupted him:

"And we will pay you more by raising the prices of your goods!"

The above conversation as recounted in the foreign press has proved another point: the Beijing reactionaries do not hesitate to use any maneuver and any opportunity to carry out the plot of committing various acts of sabotage against our country.

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## PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

### SON LA PREPARES FOR ANOTHER PARTY ORGANIZATION CONGRESS

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 11 May 82 pp 3, 4

[Article by Nguyen Quang Tuan of the Organization Department of the Central Committee: "Preparations for Second-Phase Party Organization Congress in a Highland Province"]

[Text] The preparations for the second-phase congress of the Son La Provincial Party Organization are a process, starting at the level of party committee cadres and key cadres, of continued and thorough studying of the basic views and contents of the 5th Party Congress resolutions. The Son La Provincial VCP Committee asks all echelons to raise their responsibilities to the level of these resolutions. This is reflected in considering and reviewing the state of the movement in the locality. To review the work done in the last 5 years realistically means to assist the local party organization in having proper guidance to prepare for the second-phase congress.

#### Accurate and Total Evaluation

What is important is the fact that all party committee echelons have not only the right attitude toward criticism and self-criticism but also total and positive views about overcoming any simplistic and superficial evaluation of the local movement. The Provincial VCP Committee thinks that any irresponsible or subjective evaluation of one's capabilities and strength, as well as difficulties and weaknesses, can lead to shortcomings, even mistakes, in guiding and determining the socioeconomic guidelines and tasks and party building in the coming years. Therefore, both of these tendencies must be avoided: not to see all difficulties and shortcomings, or on the other hand to evaluate incorrectly already-made achievements, potentials and strengths of the locality. What we must be concerned about is to analyze correctly the reasons behind any shortcomings and mistakes and to take appropriate measures to improve organization of leadership over work execution.

In light of the 5th Party Congress resolution, the Son La Provincial VCP Committee has evaluated the difficulties it encountered and its stumbles and shortcomings in the process of applying the line and resolution of the Central Committee to the

actual conditions of the locality. Overcoming the tendency to be dependent and to rely on the higher echelons, in the last 5 years it was able to organize many revolutionary-action movements and to gradually push forward the local movement for the purpose of properly fulfilling the two strategic tasks. About the combat task, it built on-the-spot forces, organized strong rear service, ensured aid to the front in both manpower and resources and properly fulfilled the international obligation. About economic development, for the first time it satisfied the immediate needs by itself, at the same time gradually enriched the life of the people and reduced the quantities of grain and clothes to be supplied by the central government to the province. The pace of economic development in the province was increasing nicely in the last 2 years. As compared with 1979, the value of average gross social product in the last 2 years increased by 43.3 percent, the per capita national income by 36.4 percent and actual grain output each year by an average of 8,000 tons (amounting to 150,000 tons converted to paddy equivalent), thus reducing the amounts to be supplied by the central government by more than 100,000 tons of grain each year. Son La also reached forward to fulfill its grain obligation to the state. The province as a whole planted 1,500 hectares of cotton. Four hundred thousand families were partially self-sufficient in providing their own clothing. The 1981 production of its industry, small industry and handicrafts increased by 17 million dong as compared with 1979. The value of export goods was tripled (also as compared with 1979). The activities of the water conservancy and communications-developing sectors drew up to 32 percent of the total capital investment of the province. The socialist production relationships continued to be consolidated. The people of many highland villages properly implemented the policy about settled farming and settled life.

To educate party members to make them fully understand the difficult situation of the country and to be always vigilant in the face of the shrewd plot of the Chinese hegemony-advocating expansionists is considered a key task by all party organizations.

The achievements Son La made are remarkable and prove that its capabilities are true. However, its party committee also thinks that the shortcomings and failures in leadership and guidance over work execution are also serious. The struggle to fulfill two strategic tasks, particularly on the economic front, shows it has been successful in one but poor in the other. To step up grain production is correct and very necessary. In the leadership over work execution there are many shortcomings and a lack of positive attitude and synchronization, which have not been strictly controlled. Son La has not yet attached importance to intensive cultivation and multicropping and has been neglecting the management of labor, forests and forest land. Proper attention has not yet been paid to developing the capabilities of the manpower sent in from the delta. It has not yet established an active economic relationship among the areas within the province and between the central economy and the local one. As a result, the three strengths of the highlands have not yet been properly exploited. Destruction of forests has become more serious. Industrial and handicraft production has not yet been aimed at serving

agricultural production and development of the forest-based economy. In communications efforts have not yet been made toward building roads leading to the most vital economic zones. Commerce has been progressing slowly and has failed to fulfill its goods circulation task, particularly in the highland and remote zones; consequently, the life of the people living in such zones remains difficult. Confusion still exists in combining economy with national defense, and vice versa.

Party building, first of all ideological education, is far from timely and effective. Shortcomings exist in many aspects of organization and cadres-related work. The provincial machinery remains cumbersome. Confusion still exists in building the district-level machinery. Many basic party organizations are still weak and cannot develop their leadership role.

The Provincial VCP Committee has been guiding the basic party organizations toward making a total review in the above-mentioned direction, mostly making a correct analysis of the reasons behind the shortcomings of the movement. This review must help them to see clearly their weaknesses -- the fact that they have not yet created a turning point in work execution and raised effectiveness, the economic aspect and quality of labor and investment, nor applied the scientific and technical achievements to the production reality.

#### Consolidation of Party Base

Son La is the province in the rear area that is directly behind the front in the fight against the Chinese aggressors. Its task is to readily provide timely aid of all kinds to the front, to maintain political security and stability, to gradually improve the material and cultural life of people of different ethnic groups in the province and to fulfill the obligation to the state and the international obligation. On the basis of such basic objectives, the major guidelines for socioeconomic development in the 1981-1985 period is to promote strong and total changes and to ensure better exploitation of potential labor, land and forests in the province. Son La tries to establish specialized-cultivation zones to concentrate on grain and food production, industrial plants, fruit trees and medicinal plants, the latter for export. To closely combine agriculture with forestry. To practice intensive cultivation and multicropping in ricefields and upland fields; to assign land and forests to cooperatives and families for management and business. To closely link promoting settled farming and settled life and developing labor capacity of both local labor and manpower sent from elsewhere with the task of developing combined agriculture and forestry and making afforestation and forest protection and management truly become a mass undertaking. To build a total concept and positive attitude on the part of all echelons and sectors toward implementing the forests-related economic policies.

About the local industry and handicrafts, Son La develops its people's traditional occupations by concentrating on planting cotton, weaving cotton and silk fabrics and native brocade, blacksmiths' and carpenters' occupations, etc. To link

industry, small industry and handicrafts with agriculture and forestry in order to manufacture many necessary goods. To build the material base, with attention paid to the key aspects, first of all to development of small water conservancy works and expansion of the communications and transportation network serving both the economy and national defense.

By fulfilling its task in compliance with those guidelines, Son La will be in a position to ensure satisfying the needs of people of all ethnic groups for foods, clothing and other consumer goods. At the same time, it can increase the sources of export goods and goods to be exchanged with the friendly provinces, serve local economic development and build an on-the-spot rear service force.

To satisfy the need for leadership and guidance in accordance with the above guidelines while preparing for the second-phase congress, the Son La Provincial VCP Committee pays utmost attention to the party-consolidating work, first of all to perfecting the basic organizations and linking them with launching a mass movement for revolutionary action. To attach importance to placing key cadres of good prestige and competence and to ensure making correct decisions and quickly handling the daily affairs at the basic level. To link basic units with the district level to build a unified socioeconomic structure on the basis of strengthening solidarity among ethnic groups.

The above-mentioned evaluation and observations of the movement and tasks and objectives as recommended by the provincial committee are now the subjects that guide the thinking and action of all party committee echelons, sectors and party members in Son La today. The people, through reviews of the activities of their own sectors and units, are to contribute ideas about the direction for positive action to party organizations and chapters. The opinion of the masses requires that the objectives suggested at each level and in each sector are based not only on wishes but also on the existing capabilities and demands an effort on the part of each individual.

Through reviews of the job of issuing party membership cards and the work of leading cadres, the provincial committee assists the party committee echelons in recognizing more thoroughly the dangerous and direct enemy of our country's revolution -- the hegemonic expansionism of China in collusion with American imperialism. The urgent task of the party organizations at this time is to strive to overcome the signs of slackened organization and liberal and divisive behavior, as well as the fact that cultural knowledge and scientific and technical capabilities are still too poor to satisfy the need of the revolutionary task. An understanding of the 5th Party Congress resolution does not solely lie in awareness but must be reflected in action rather. The Son La Provincial VCP Committee urges each party committee echelon and each party member to be involved more deeply with reality, to consolidate the party base while linking it with organizing the movement for revolutionary action, mostly to concentrate on properly solving the grain problem and to strongly develop forestry.

DISSIPATING CAPITAL FUNDS MEANS A "STAGNANT SITUATION"

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 6 May 82 p 2

[Article by Hong Khanh: "Overcome the Situation of Disparate Capital Investment"]

[Text] To have economic efficiency in construction it is clear that we must work in concentrated manner and in quick, precise stages. Yet many localities still follow the old pattern of investing in disparate projects, stretching out all the means. The end result is that every year we have a number of half-done, protracted construction projects which just sink our capital in a stagnant situation. Let us advance a few numbers: in 1976 the half-done capital investment amounted to 85 per cent of the total amount of completed project funding for that year, in 1978 the ratio was 112 percent and in 1980 it went up to 194 percent.

Many workers on a number of protracted construction projects told us that they were 20 years old when they started on their projects; now they have been married with children going to the third and fourth grades, yet the projects are still not completed or put into use. Others have made relatively concrete calculations and come up with the following: with the amount of capital invested in year after year, including the investments into building materials, equipment and in the form of salaries and wages paid to the construction workers and other expenses, we could have gone out and bought at once the very products meant to be produced by the project under construction and supplied the society with exactly the same amount of products.

The dissipation of capital funding leads to the dissipation of building materials, fuels and means. The state-run construction forces at the central government level alone amount to almost 200,000 persons but they belong to over 20 ministries and general departments. The state-managed construction forces at the local level also include around 10,000 persons per province or city but they too are divided into many branches, belonging to different sectors, and it seems as if each service has its own construction unit. With a scattered labor force like that, we must as a matter of course have a situation of scattering of technical ranks and operating means, a situation which makes it impossible to use all our potentials.

The labor productivity in many units is very uneven. A ministry engaged in commercial activities, has an annual construction volume estimated at several million dong (of the old currency), still creates three construction corporations with a work force of more than 800 persons; here, the labor productivity of each worker and employee is about 2,400 dong per year. Another ministry engaged in

cultural and art activities, whose construction work is estimated at a volume of half a million dong per year, also organizes its own construction corporation of 180 persons; here, the labor productivity of each worker or employee is calculated to be around 2,500 dong per year. Compare this with the labor productivity of each worker or employee serving in a unit belonging to a ministry specialized in construction work, which even though it is not as high as it should be still amounts to 4,800 dong per year.

Another irrationality is that a number of ministries have construction corporations at the central level whose activities, however, are scattered in many localities. The Hanoi area alone has more than 40 construction corporations. For that reason, what happens quite normally is that on one street, or in a small area, there may be construction at two or three points--and we are talking about minor construction involving no great or complicated construction techniques--but there are still 6 or 7 construction corporations or enterprises coming from afar to do the job. At the same time, the local construction forces belonging to the local districts which are clearly capable of doing this same job accept to contract work far away, in other localities, or are left without work.

With such a scattered pattern of construction organization and management, whenever one runs into difficulty with regard to capital, building materials, or energy sources, the actual workday or work hour of the laborers decreases in efficiency and the surplus labor becomes very large. In the first 8 months of 1981, a cursory review of 21 provinces and five central government construction units has yielded one fourth of the days spent in waiting for work or of absence; the amount of hours spent on the average day comes to only 4 or 5 hours. Many construction workers have said it quite accurately that this is a way to spread the work out among everybody, to split the wages so that everybody can have a cut! Such an organization and management pattern usually creates a bad habit of loose labor discipline. Owing to such a scattered pattern of construction organization, of crisscrossing purposes, of roundabout ways of mobilization of means and personnel, the labor, materiel and fuel wastage in the basic construction work in the past years has gone beyond what is necessary by at least 15 to 25 percent. The rate of waste in construction due to low productivity and poor workdays accounts for 22 percent, that owed to equipment and machinery waiting for work comes to nearly 2 percent, and the losses of building materials due to spoiling or utilization above the stipulated levels come to 4.5 percent of the final cost of production.

The disease called scattered capital funding is still a serious disease in many localities. Counting only the 4 so-called "record" provinces in scattering construction resources which have a cumulated total of over 39 million dong in capital funding, they already have 269 projects in the plans for capital outlay but actually only 65 projects in the works. And while they are starting on 204 of the remaining projects (which had to be postponed mostly due to lack of building materials) these same provinces again start to launch other projects equivalent to almost one third of the amount of old construction that had been delayed. Upon calculation, each project gets a capital outlay of a little over 100,000 dong. With the prices of building materials and fuels, and with the limited capabilities of various means of transport at our disposal at the present time, one should ask how all these projects can have all the conditions necessary for concentrated, quick, efficient, and synchronized implementation so that they can be put into early operation. In actuality, in the last first quarter many projects in the

above-mentioned provinces only reached 10 percent of the whole annual construction plan. One province made capital outlays for 67 projects but during the first four months of the year it had started on only nearly 40 of the projects, as for the remaining there was not even a blueprint. One ministry put into its construction plan for the year 145 projects but at the end of the first quarter there still remain one third of them without approved economic cost calculations; in the meantime the amount of capital spent has already gone over the level allowed for making blueprints, allocation for which has not yet been reviewed in a supplementary move.

Why is it that the various branches and localities mentioned above, which know full well that such was not the manner to proceed, still could not escape it? Some localities give this answer: it is just too difficult, whom can we "cut" out of the picture now? Every unit has the need for more material and technological bases so as to boost up production and business.

Another kind of answer is given by others: if we are to bring down the number of projects and concentrate on the key tasks, it is true, we actually will promote early the efficiency of the capital. But we will then not be able to find work and guarantee the living conditions for the number of surplus construction workers and employes.

Other localities still are confused and embarrassed: they want to "cut" some projects out but they do not have the power to do so because they are dependent on this or that subvention, subsidy.

Others yet express a peculiar way of calculating things: you have to plan such capital outlays, they say, if you want to request more building materials and fuels and take preventive measures against "cuttings" from above.

A number of localities like Hai Hung, Ben Tre, Thuan Hai provinces and Haiphong City have resolutely overcome the shortcomings and deficiencies of scattered capital funding, they have begun to implement focused capital construction on major key projects and resolutely reduced or delayed altogether the construction on those that are not truly necessary or that do not have all the conditions necessary for going into operations after construction is completed. The capital construction work still has to solve well the relationships among the promotion, the elevation and the expansion of old projects with new construction; it will have to decide as to which project to invest in depth and which to invest in a broad pattern, which projects constitute large construction and which constitute middle-scale or small-scale construction; it will have to decide which projects constitute the main ones and which the secondary ones, and which projects will eventually lead to production and which are merely to serve the living standards of the people so as to create synchronization in the construction. It will also have to calculate correctly and fully the cost efficiency of each project and to study the conditions necessary for putting the project into production. And on that basis it will have to determine the correct funding blueprint--one that is focused--and rearrange the construction labor force.

In Hai Hung province, in the last year, at the beginning capital funding plans were set up for 59 different projects; later on this number was reduced and construction halted in the case of 22 projects, thus the ones that remain to be implemented came up to only 37 projects. With concentrated capital funding now, the remaining

projects have the chance to be completed. In recapitulating the year 1981, for the first time after many years the construction branch of Hai Hung has been able to reduce by over 50 percent the permissible supplementary funding; it has achieved and surpassed in implementation the norms of the construction plan; and 32 of the 37 construction projects have been completed.

During the first quarter of this year, Ben Tre Province also, owing to the fact that it had a relatively concentrated capital investment blueprint, managed to put into operation 9 projects out of the number of 26 projects that are meant to be completed according to the annual construction plan.

The fundamental criterion for assessing the economic cost efficiency of capital funding does not reside in the fact whether we have more or less construction projects, or depend on their large or small scales, it essentially lies in the level of increase of people's income based on one dong of capital funding spent the year before and in the rate of monetary accumulation based on one dong of fixed asset. It is in this spirit that many provinces and cities are fighting to stop at an early date the situation of scattered and dissipated capital funding. Many localities have made it a motto: "Rather concentrate on a few and complete them than try to build many with none of them done."

1751

CSO: 4209/350

## ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

### PRODUCT QUALITY DECLINES AS INCENTIVES RAISE OUTPUT

Hanoi HANOI MOI in Vietnamese 10 Apr 82 pp 3, 4

[Article: "Quality Alert"]

[Text] For more than 1 year, as a result of the policy of providing incentive for production, increasingly large quantities of the various types of goods, especially consumer goods, have appeared. This is good. However, in the face of this increased quantity of goods, one problem has arisen that is receiving the concern and attention of many persons. It is the problem of product quality.

Many persons, including consumers, producers and persons who are directly or indirectly responsible, maintain that the quality of goods, in general, has reached the "alert" stage.

Bicycles just purchased from stores require tens of dong worth of repairwork in order to fix them and sometimes require one or two spare parts just to be called usable. Newly purchased bicycle tires go flat after a short period of use. Brand new thermos bottles leak when filled with liquid. Face cloths, which are an item that everyone must use and for which everyone must pay a high price, do not last as long as they once did.

In 1981, in keeping with its function, the Weights-Measures and Product Quality Management Department of the Ministry of Home Trade conducted an inspection and tested a number of typical products used by the majority of consumers at the Chemical General Department, the Ministry of Food Industry, the Ministry of Light Industry, the Ministry of Maritime Products and so forth and a number of products of Hanoi's local industry, specifically writing paper, fountain pens, ink for fountain pens, toothpaste, thermos bottles, soap, laundry powder, liquid laundry soap, matches, cloth, mosquito netting, sewing thread, face cloths, socks, undershirts, sugar, milk, wine, tea, tobacco, fish sauce, soy sauce, bicycles, bicycle spare parts, etc. The inspection and testing were conducted by means of specialized methods to insure objectivity and precision.

Summarizing its 1 year of activity, the Weights-Measures and Product Quality Management Department observed in part: "The quality of goods fluctuates too much and does not meet the qualitative norms set forth in economic standards and contracts;

compared to prices, which have been adjusted upward many times, product quality has not been raised, but has declined!"

As regards specific products, the report observed:

--Bicycle tires and tubes, which are state-operated products produced in both the North and the South, are not produced in accordance with uniform standards. Many lots of these products are of poor quality (the tires of the southern installations blow out easily and a high percentage of the tires of the northern installations are high priced).

--The management of the quality of locally produced wine, especially in Hanoi, is not strict and is actually inferior. In particular, the sugar content does not meet standards and impurities far exceed the permissible level.

--Thermos bottles for hot liquids do not maintain the necessary temperature (as much as 30 percent of the products in some lots are defective).

--Both the quality and specifications of face cloths have constantly declined...

As regards the product quality of Hanoi's local industry, the report of the department observed: the quality of bicycle assembly does not meet standards and some lots of Dong Da bicycle peddles have broken shafts. Other parts do not meet the standards governing their dimensions and so forth.

Recently, the Weights-Measures and Product Quality Management Department held a meeting with representatives of a number of ministries, sectors and production installations. At the meeting, the majority of the representatives of producers acknowledged that the present quality of goods is, generally speaking, inferior. As regards the causes of this problem, one representative stated that the matter of product quality has been raised and defined in the form of standards but not much attention is paid to these standards. One representative cited the following example: the Bac Son Cigarette Plant receives nothing more than a certificate from the upper level agency for maintaining the quality of its products while another production installation, which exceeds its quantitative quotas but has poor product quality, receives a material reward. This shows that even the responsible agency has not placed emphasis upon quality.

One representative stated that produce quality is inferior because the quality of raw materials is not maintained and because the supply of raw materials is not well coordinated.

There was a time when the slogan "Goods That Do No Meet Standards Are Not Shipped" was considered the slogan of many enterprises. How many production installations still operate in this spirit today? The representative of the Giang Dong Thermos Bottle and Incandescent Light Bulb Factory acknowledged that "3 to 7 percent of the defective products (thermos bottles) are shipped out." And, vivid proof is seen in the fact that, recently, the five agencies responsible for establishing

the Inspection Council to inspect some 500,000 tires (produced by the state) through many representative samples found that of the tires marked "grade 1," 22.8 percent were other grades, namely, approximately 8 percent were defective tires and roughly 15 percent were grade 2 tires. A number of corporations know that the quality of products is poor but they must still accept these products because they are afraid that if they do not, many other units are ready to take them and afraid, in particular, that if they do not accept these products, they will have nothing to sell and, as a result, will be unable to implement their business volume plans!

Resolving the problem of product quality is the common work and responsibility of many organizations and sectors, work that must be carried out with a high degree of coordination and communal responsibility.

Production installations must be conscious of maintaining product quality from the stage of preparing raw materials to the stages of producing and inspecting products.

Products must have labels that state where they were produced and there must be an appropriate warranty for a number of types of products in order to display high responsibility to consumers. The specialized corporations and stores could also make a more than small contribution to meeting qualitative requirements by emphasizing quality in the signing of contracts, receiving goods, storing goods and so forth.

In addition, there must be routine, close supervision on the part of quality control agencies and appropriate award and penalty policies must be adopted in order to provide incentive for raising product quality.

7809

CSO: 4209/345

ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

NOTICE OF SALE OF CONSUMER GOODS

Hanoi HANOI MOI in Vietnamese 7 Apr 82 p 4

[Article: "Sale of Industrial Goods"]

[Text] 1. Soap and laundry powder: square number 12 of food products coupon for cadres, manual workers and civil servants in June, 1982; each square can be used to purchase 350 grams and supply prices (cake, powder or cream).

Square number 12 of the 1982 family ration card (green colored and pink colored cards): each square can be used to purchase 0.5 kilogram of soap and laundry powder at business support prices.

2. Matches: square number 13 of the inner city and city family ration card for 1982: each square can be used to purchase eight packs.

3. Limited goods:

a) Fragrant soap under the 1st quarter-1982 standard will continued to be sold until a new notice is issued.

b) Sewing thread: under the 1st quarter-1982 standard, will continue to be sold until 30 April 1982.

c) Condensed milk: the squares of the milk coupon and the children's milk coupon issued in 1981 and marked for the months January, February and March 1982 will continue to be sold until 30 April 1982.

7809

CSO: 4209/345

## AGRICULTURE

### LONG AN, DONG THAP PROVINCES SIGN MORE PRODUCT CONTRACTS

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 11 May 82 p 1.

[Article: "Long An, Dong Thap Extend Product Contracts to Rice Crops"]

[Text] In the 1981-1982 winter-spring season, Long An Province adopted on a trial basis the signing of product contracts with laborers for the rice crop in production collective No 9 of Xuan Hoa Hamlet, Loi Binh Nhon Village, in Ben Thu District. Since it had made good preparations and had concentrated on leadership right from the beginning, it obtained good results and drew much experience from it. In that season, production collective No 9 had an average rice crop yield of 4 tons of paddy per hectare, an increase of a ton of paddy per hectare as compared with the same season the previous year, when the contract system had not yet been adopted. About 80 percent of the families in the collective had yields that surpassed the ones assigned to them at the beginning. Many families exceeded the assigned yields by from 500 to 1,000 kilograms of paddy.

In the summer-autumn season this year, Long An intends to extend the product contract movement to production collectives and agricultural cooperatives.

In the past month, it opened courses to train cadres in product contract procedures and disseminated the ways of carrying them out and the experience of production collective No 9 in organizing leadership among hundreds of local cadres. The agricultural sector is sending many competent cadres to local areas to assist them in properly making preparations to ensure good results right from the first contracts in large cultivated areas. The school of agricultural cooperativization is providing hundreds of cadres with advanced training.

In this summer-autumn season Long An has more than 200 collectives capable of applying the new contract system. At present, nearly 100 collectives are under the product contract system for the rice crop.

Many collectives in Ben Thu, Vom Co, Can Duoc and Can Giuoc Districts have completed the drafting of contract plans. A number of collectives in Vinh Hung

and Moc Hoa Districts are preparing the soil for sowing and doing the work that is under collective management before assigning the rest of the work to laborers under the new contract system.

Also in the 1981-1982 winter-spring season, 96 of 175 productive collectives of Dong Thap Province adopted the signing of product contracts with laborers for the rice crop.

Applying the new contract system, almost all collectives were consolidated; farmers worked hard, fully used land, applied technical progresses to intensive cultivation for increase of crop yield, particularly small-scale water conservancy work, used new varieties, improved the soil, etc. In that season, the province obtained an average rice crop yield of 4.5 tons of paddy per hectare, an increase of a ton as compared with the winter-spring season of the previous year.

Almost all collectives attained and surpassed the contract goals and fulfilled their grain obligation. Collective No 1 of Tan Hoi in Hong Ngu District succeeded in doubling its yield. Many other collectives which had adopted the new contract system were able to increase rather quickly both the yield and output of their rice crop.

In the same rice season under the new contract system, Dong Thap Province set up 329 additional solidarity teams and 24 more production collectives. The progressive collectives and good ones accounted for an increase of 45 percent as compared with 1980.

5598

CSO: 4209/352

## AGRICULTURE

### EARLY HARVEST, SPEEDY PLANTING OF RICE CROPS REPORTED

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 11 May 82 p 1

[Article: "Harvest of Early Rice and Urgent Work for Tenth-Month Season in the North; Sowing, Transplanting of 430,000 Hectares of Summer-Autumn and Early Tenth-Month Rice, 3 Times Faster Than Last Year, in the South"]

[Text] Recently in the North, almost all localities had rains. Most drought-stricken areas now had water, which was good for rice plants to be in boot and to head. According to the General Department of Statistics, 51.6 percent of the rice plants have so far headed. The delta provinces have had 35.3 percent of their rice plants having already headed; the former Zone 4 provinces, 70 percent. Almost all winter-spring rice-growing areas in Binh Tri Thien Province have fully headed.

In some localities, the recent rains were accompanied by strong winds, which lodged some rice plants. Many spring rice plants which were being in the period of heading and pollination would suffer as the size of grains would be affected. The localities that are inspecting their ricefields have made an early observation: the rice crop this year would not be as uniform as it was last year. Some localities have begun to harvest the early rice, with nearly 30,000 hectares having been harvested so far (as against 56,000 hectares this time last year); because of the cold weather, the rice plants were heading 15-20 days later than last year.

As the result of active prevention and control of harmful insects, the rice-growing area infested by the latter was 172,000 hectares and infestation was stopped there. However, the localities that are not so confident still continue to destroy harmful insects. Thai Binh Province has 100 cooperatives having mobilized 160,000 moth-trapping lights.

Along with providing end-of-the-crop care and protection for rice plants, the northern provinces have switched the focus of their interest to the tenth-month rice production. The localities have plowed 32,000 hectares of seedbeds and 26,000 hectares of ricefields for the tenth-month rice. Vinh Phu, Hai Hung, Bac Thai and

Ha Nam Ninh Provinces have got 27,192 tons of seeds ready. Their cooperatives are checking the quantities and qualities of seeds and taking measures to get seeds from where there is an excess of them to where there is a shortage. Generally speaking, many localities have enough tenth-month rice seeds but are short of seeds of the short-term varieties, thus being unable to extend the work for the winter season; there is also a shortage of the seeds of the varieties that require transplanting in low fields. To boost the yields of rice and subsidiary food crops, the former Zone 4 and highland provinces have also got 300,000 tons of organic fertilizer ready.

The localities planted nearly 9,000 hectares of summer-autumn vegetables, including bindweed (*Ipomoea aquatica*), bottle gourd, winter melon, eggplant, etc., to help alleviate any shortages of vegetables during the preharvest period in cities and towns. In the last 10 days, the highland provinces planted 14,523 additional hectares of corn, 7,938 hectares of manioc and 2,093 hectares of other farinaceous crops.

The Ministry of Agriculture reminds the northern provinces that in the time to come they should inspect the fields more frequently to fight drought and to destroy in time harmful insects and diseases, particularly rice blast, cotton grass and brown leafhoppers. Urgently harvest the spring-season vegetables, subsidiary food crops and industrial plants so as to have time to work for the summer-autumn season. Use both machines and draft animals as soil-preparation force, quickly make the fields usable and work for the tenth-month season. Properly handle the question of finding steady sources of feed so as to maintain and increase the herds of domestic animals, mostly the breeding animals. Actively keep manpower, means, etc. ready for the prevention and control of flood and storms in the forthcoming rainy season.

The rate of progress of agricultural production in the nine Mekong River delta provinces has obviously increased. The harvest of the winter-spring rice crop has mostly been completed. Farmers have been concentrating their energy on working for the summer-autumn and tenth-month seasons. In the last 10 days (until 5 May) they plowed and turned up the soil in 227,000 hectares of land and sowed and transplanted the summer-autumn and tenth-month rice in 133,000 hectares, an increase of 50 percent as compared with the last 10 days of April.

Counting from the beginning of the season, the Mekong River delta provinces have plowed and turned up the soil in 658,000 hectares of land and sowed and transplanted 430,000 hectares of summer-autumn and early tenth-month rice, more than 3 times faster than in the same period last year. For the summer-autumn season alone, soil preparations have attained the 68 percent mark and sowing and transplanting 28 percent of the areas set as goals in their plans.

The localities continue to pay attention to preparing the soil quickly and in accordance with the technical requirements. They try to have ricefields ready to wait for seeds, rather than to let seeds wait for ricefields. The rainy season has officially arrived in Nam Bo. Although the early-season heavy rains are still few, they are becoming more regular, thus creating favorable conditions for farmers to step up the pace of sowing and transplanting rice in the time to come.

The localities that are normally affected by early flood like An Giang, Dong Thap and Long An Provinces have quickly and neatly sown and transplanted the summer-autumn rice to ensure early harvest and to avoid "sudden" floods which can unexpectedly occur during the harvest time. Encouraged by the greatly successful winter-spring season, An Giang Province has quickly and neatly completed its harvest and is continuing to move forward and to increase the pace of production. The province as a whole has sown and transplanted 50,000 hectares of summer-autumn rice, or more than 70 percent of its plan goal, and more than 50,000 hectares of early tenth-month rice.

5598

CSO: 4209/352

## AGRICULTURE

### GOOD GROWTH, SPEEDY HARVEST OF RICE CROPS REPORTED

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 3 May 82 p 1

[ Article: " Winter-Spring Rice Plants Growing Well in the North; 63.7 Percent of Winter-Spring Rice Crop Harvested in the South, With High Yield Obtained in Many Provinces, Preparations Made for Summer-Autumn Season 3 Times Faster Than Last Year" ]

[ Text ] Thanks to timely care and fertilizing properly, as well as a lot of sunshine, the spring rice plants in the northern provinces have been growing nicely. The localities are continuing to weed for the third time in the late-transplanting rice-fields and actively speeding up prevention and control of rice blast, brown leafhoppers and drought to ensure good yield and output. Thai Binh and Ha Nam Ninh Provinces, after inspection and classification have been done, now have good rice plants in 47 percent of their cultivated areas, average in 41 percent and poor in 12 percent. Because of the cold weather and prolonged overcast conditions, the rice plants have headed later than last year.

In addition, the localities are urgently getting ready for production in the tenth-month season, with the work to be done including checking the quantities and quality of seeds of all kinds, particularly the leafhopper-resistant ones; plowing the fields used for seeding and plowing for the first time the tenth-month ricefields; and harvesting a number of early crops. Thanks to early planting of various kinds of vegetables, subsidiary food crops and summer-autumn rice, they can overcome the shortage of vegetables in the period between crops, mostly in the cities.

In the Nam Bo provinces, the winter-spring season this year has enjoyed quite favorable weather. The main-crop rice plants are growing nicely. The winter-spring rice plants are ripening all at the same time. By 25 April they have harvested 351,000 hectares, 63.7 percent of the areas where transplanting took place. The provinces south of Thuan Hai have harvested 71.7 percent of their areas. The Mekong River delta provinces have harvested 78 percent. Early estimates indicate that the Nam Bo provinces will have an average yield of about 30 quintals per hectare, very close to that of last year, which was a year of pretty high rice crop

yield. The Mekong River delta obtains more than 33 quintals, 1 quintal higher than last year. An Giang Province, which is now leading, can eventually obtain an average yield of 48 quintals per hectare in an area of nearly 90,000 hectares. Dong Thap Province can obtain more than 40 quintals, etc.

Striving to exceed the cultivated areas planned to compensate for their failure to reach their goals in the winter-spring season, the southern provinces south of Thuan Hai have been concentrating their efforts on stepping up production in the summer-autumn season. As of 25 April, throughout Nam Bo they have plowed 288,500 hectares of land, or 54 percent, and sowed and transplanted the summer-autumn rice in nearly 82,000 hectares, or 15.2 percent of the areas planned, 3 times faster as compared with this same period last year. The provinces that have done a lot are Tien Giang having achieved 28 percent of the plan, Thuan Hai nearly 24 percent, An Giang 22.8 percent and Long An 21.3 percent.

Faced with the urgency of a busy season, all localities are pay attention to leadership over the soil-preparation program and mobilization of all usable plowing machines, including the ones operated by the state and machine groups, for working in the fields. In many places they also use raking machines to plow in the appropriate ricefields. Kien Giang Province has signed contracts with the local state farms for sending their plowing machines to the high-yield key rice-growing zones to work the fields in support of the production groups there. As a result, more than 200,000 hectares of land have been plowed twice. Farmers were seeding their land as soon as water was available.

The Mekong River delta provinces have been concentrating labor on working for the summer-autumn season to make sure everything is done by 20 May, which is the best time for sowing and transplanting.

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## AGRICULTURE

### EDITORIAL URGES GROWING MORE MULBERRIES FOR SERICULTURE

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 3 May 82 pp 1, 4

[ Editorial: "Growing Mulberries for Sericulture" ]

[Text] The report on the socioeconomic guidelines, tasks and goals in the 5-year period (1981-1985) and the 1980's presented at the 5th Party Congress has this to say about resolving the question of clothing: "Put aside land in the zones of appropriate climate for growing cotton. Step up the growing of jute, hemp, flax, Arabian cotton, cotton and wild pineapple, and especially widely promote the movement to grow mulberries and to raise silkworms...."

Growing mulberries and raising silkworms is a direction we can take to satisfy an important part of the need for clothing and to bring about quick results. In our country, we can grow mulberries, raise silkworms, get silk from cocoons and weave silk in any area, anywhere. The mulberry-growing zones that have been planned as concentrated- and specialized-cultivation zones have more than 53,000 hectares. The people's movement to grow mulberries in scattered locations has been expanded. In only 10 provinces, the people have grown millions of mulberries equivalent to growing them in 1,200 hectares of land. In Lac Son District (Ha Son Binh Province), members of the Women's Association responded to its appeal and right away planted mulberries and cotton in 50 and 400 hectares, respectively. Dong Hoa Cooperative (Dong Hung District in Thai Binh Province), where the average per capita land area is only 400 square meters, was able to grow more than 5 hectares of mulberries by using garden plots, edges of ditches and pathways; to raise silkworms; and to have enough silk to weave 2,050 meters of silk fabric. Every province has its own good models like Lac Son District and Dong Hoa Cooperative, which become more and more numerous.

To satisfy the need for clothing growing mulberries and raising silkworms as an occupation must be vigorously developed in two forms: one, the people and any state farms, state forests, organs and schools that are capable fully use land to grow mulberries on a scattered basis and raise silkworms; two, the state and the collective economic sector grow mulberries and raise silkworms on a centralized basis.

Continue to launch the people's movement to grow mulberries and to raise silkworms, which include the ones that feed on mulberry, manioc and castor-oil plant leaves, first in the provinces and municipalities that have concentrated production zones and the habit of growing mulberries and raising silkworms. Families or groups of families fully use their own land and collective land assigned to them for growing mulberries and raising silkworms, with the state supplying them with mulberry cuttings, silkworm eggs for breeding and insecticide. No agricultural tax is collected from the land that is fully used for growing mulberries and raising silkworms, nor does it involve any agricultural product obligation. The people who raise silkworms can get silk from cocoons and weave silk for their own clothing, or exchange cocoons and silk with the state for materials and consumer goods or sell them at agreed prices.

Growing mulberries and raising silkworms is a part of the family-based economy; even if it is aimed at being self-sufficient in terms of having fabric to make clothes, it must bring about good results. The collective economic sector and the Women's Association provide the people with guidance in terms of making good use of their gardens, rationally using labor and developing the occupation of growing mulberries and raising silkworms to bring about good benefits. The local agricultural sector and the mulberry-growing and silkworm-raising corporation are responsible for providing technical guidance, mulberry cuttings and silkworm eggs for breeding. Districts are the units that assume leadership over the movement to grow mulberries and to raise silkworms on a scattered basis and build models to draw experience from and to use as a source of technical guidance for the people.

The concentrated mulberry- and silkworm-producing zones are the ones that supply the state enterprises which unwind silk from cocoons with raw materials to allow them to produce large volumes of silk fabric for export. The collective economic sector is the principal force that produces and delivers products in accordance with the state plan and receives capital from the state, which tries to strengthen its material and technical base and adopts economic policies to guarantee it. The state has made plans for having concentrated zones in 13 provinces and municipalities. These localities are both to consolidate the existing concentrated production zones and to actively build new ones. In building new zones they must consider economic, social and land conditions, as well as the ability to maintain a balance between grain and labor on the one hand and the mulberry-growing and silkworm-raising plan on the other, and combine mulberry-growing and silkworm-raising with production of grain so as to have an additional source of grain and to ensure steady and effective development of the former. A measure to take to encourage cooperatives and production groups to renew their technical programs in connection with the agronomical and industrial aspects of mulberry-growing and silkworm-raising in order to have high productivity and good cocoon quality is to properly implement the policies that have been adopted. The people who raise silkworms currently do not feel reassured and encouraged because the supply of the means of production and grain they need is not regular, sufficient and timely. They have to buy them on the free market in order to carry on production, which boosts

their expenses, and must still sell cocoons to the state at set prices. Production of silk brings about no profit. Being the organ which the state assigns the responsibility for management of silk production -- ranging from growing mulberries, raising silkworms and getting silk through processing for export to supplying raw materials for domestic production, the agricultural sector quickly coordinates its activities with those of such sectors as light industry, distribution, circulation, etc.; discusses and recommends regulations to materialize the decision of the Council of Ministers; and at the same time presents a resolution about additional policies and ways to untangle any confusion in production.

We have abundant labor and plenty of land. The material and technical base of the silkworm-raising occupation, first of all the base for propagation, is fully able to supply the people with good mulberry cuttings and breeding silkworms. The state has adopted the right policy. Growing mulberries and raising silkworms is truly becoming a mass movement. What determines the success of the movement is to organize the use and further development of such favorable capabilities, to make the silkworm-raising occupation reach a new stage of development, fulfill the recommended norms and become an economic sector and large-scale production.

5598

CSO: 4209/344

## LABOR

### POLICY ON VETERANS MOVE TO NEW ECONOMIC ZONES DETAILED

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 13 May 82 p 2

[Replies to Readers column: "The Policy Regarding Cadres and Soldiers Who Have Completed Their Military Service and Want To Go Build New Economic Zones"]

[Text] Concerning this matter, the Labor and Population Relocation Department of the Ministry of Labor has responded as follows:

Cadres and soldiers, after completing their military service, can, depending upon their aspirations and occupational skills, volunteer for work at state farms, forestry sites or cooperatives in the new economic zones. They can also select a place at which they have relatives and start new lives in the Central Highlands, the Mekong River Delta or the provinces of eastern Nam Bo.

Depending upon the pace that is selected, each person must contact the new economic zone to which he will move in order to complete the necessary procedures. If cadres and soldiers in new economic zones who are accepted for work at a state farm, forestry sites, cooperative or production collective want to bring their entire family (mother, father, wife and children) to the new place at which they live, the state will pay some of the transportation cost (for persons, implements and property necessary for production and everyday life). If they are working within the state-operated sector, they and their families will be considered the family of a cadre, manual worker or civil servant of the state and enjoy all rights set forth in current policies. If they join a cooperative or production collective, they will be considered the family of a cooperative member or collective member, be allocated land for a house and garden and be provided with certain funds to build a house, dig a well and so forth. In addition, the families of cooperative members, manual workers and civil servants in the new economic zones receive loans from the State Bank to purchase seed, implements, small processing machines, means of transportation and other things needed to develop the household economy.

If they go to clear land by means of their own capital, they can go as a collective (cooperative or production collective) or in the name of a private household; in either case, they are eligible for the following: land assigned to cooperatives or

individuals to be cleared is not subject to agricultural taxes or the obligatory sale of agricultural products for a period of 5 to 15 years (newly opened land) or 3 to 10 years (land newly restored to cultivation). The products produced on these types of land, if they are not agricultural products in which only the state does business, may be marketed within the locality. The families that go to clear land for production in accordance with this policy do not have the obligation to sell pork that has been set forth in decision number 311-CP dated 1 October 1980. If there are agricultural products to sell to the state, they will be sold at negotiated prices.

7809

GSO: 4209/351

## LABOR

### CONFERENCE EXCHANGES EXPERIENCES ON USE OF COASTAL LABOR

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 8 May 82 pp 1, 4

[ VNA News Release: "Exchange of Experiences on the Use of Coastal Labor" ]

[ Text ] Recently, in the municipality of Da Nang, the Ministry of Labor and the Ministry of Maritime Products held a conference to exchange experiences on the effective use of coastal labor.

Our country's coastline, which is more than 3,000 kilometers long, encompasses more than 100 districts in 20 provinces and municipalities and has a population of more than 13 million, which includes 5 million workers, one-fifth the workers of the entire country. The coastal districts have 5.9 million hectares of land, 1.67 million hectares of agricultural land and 650,000 hectares of land that can be used in agricultural production. The seacoast has rich and diverse resources in fishing, pisciculture, salt production, the development of agriculture, forestry, small industry, the artisan trades and so forth.

In the northern provinces, almost all coastal labor has been organized in state-operated enterprises or cooperatives in the fields of fishing, salt production, agriculture, forestry, small industry and the artisan trades. In the South, in addition to state-operated installations, the localities are establishing cooperatives, production collectives and production solidarity teams and there is still some private production. Among the workers in the 18 provinces and municipalities, there are 2,000 workers engaged in fishing, 60,000 workers engaged in salt production, 370,000 workers in small industry and the artisan trades and nearly 3 million agricultural and forestry workers.

In recent years, the city of Haiphong, the provinces of Thanh Hoa, Thai Binh, Quang Ninh and so forth have established the reclamation of land from the sea as an important effort in expanding production and creating jobs. Haiphong has mobilized millions of mandays to open 3,000 additional hectares of agricultural land and 1,000 hectares for use in the cultivation of fish and shrimp; 2,000 laborers have adopted settled lifestyles and begun to produce grain and food products. Haiphong has also sent 5,000 workers to Cat Ba Island to establish fishing cooperatives. Thai Binh has reclaimed land from the sea and gradually increased

the amount of area under the cultivation of rushes to 2,500 hectares, thereby providing jobs for 25,000 workers. The Nga Thuy Cooperative in Thanh Hoa Province has 1,500 workers who produce and process rushes; their output value in 1981 was 10 million dong, 4.4 million dong of which was earned through exports. The Thanh Hai Cooperative in Binh Tri Thien Province, which once only specialized in fishing and earned a low income for its members, rapidly reoriented its production to coordinate fishing with the processing of maritime products and planted additional grain and timber bearing trees, thereby providing jobs for women. Many districts, such as Trieu Hai in Binh Tri Thien Province and Thang Binh in Quang Nam-Da Nang Province, have attached importance to investing capital and labor in afforestation on land reclaimed from the sea, thereby providing jobs for tens of thousands of persons. Last year, Nghi Loc District in Nghe Tinh Province provided jobs for nearly 2,000 workers in the small industry and artisan trades, thereby raising the output value of small industry and the artisan trades from 9.6 million to 15 million dong.

7809

CSO: 4209/351

## POPULATION, CUSTOMS AND CULTURE

### NEW ECONOMIC ZONES CREATED IN SOUTHERN PROVINCES

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 5 May 82 p 1

[Article: "Thanh Hoa Realizes All Three Formulas of Moving People to Go and Build New Economic Zones; Thuan Hai - The People, Together With the State, Build the New Economic Zones, Settle to a Sedentary Cultivation and Living Pattern"]

[Text] Thanh Hoa has 49,472 people coming from its delta districts who chose to go and build new economic zones in Ba Thuoc, Nhu Xuan, Cam Thuy, Vinh Thach; among that number over 4,400 went to the southern provinces. Among those who went to the NEZs over 740 are cadres and Party members while over 10,000 are Youth Union members.

Thanh Hoa realizes at the same time all three formulas: to go in concentrated fashion to build entirely new villages or cooperatives, to go in grafting fashion, and to go one family at a time.

In the last six years the province has been able to create 4 new villages in the new economic zones: Quang Trung (Bim Son town), Phu Son (Tinh Gia district), Xuan Lac and Xuan Quy (Nhu Xuan district). The provincial NEZ committee cooperates with the districts to welcome the new population, they have been able to establish 41 new cooperatives and graft people into another 48 different cooperatives; they have been able to reclaim 49,354 hectares and put into production 44,696 hectares composed of 22,556 hectares of rice, 16,850 hectares of secondary crops and over 4,700 hectares of industrial plants, including 1,478 hectares of rush and 110 hectares of mulberry for feeding silkworms. The relatively large meadows of Bim Son and Lach Bang which used to be marshes filled with reed and sedge have by now been reclaimed and after having lain fallow, more than 4,250 hectares have been transplanted with rice seedlings. Some cooperatives, after three years on the new land, have come not only to be self-sufficient in grain and foodstuff but still have products to hand over to the state. In the last 5 years the NEZs in the province have produced over 74,000 tons of grain (including 25,392 tons of paddy), they have collected over 9,000 tons of rush, 35 tons of silkworm cocoons and hundreds of tons of meat of all variety. The material and cultural standard of living of the peasant families here, generally speaking, is better than what they knew in the old country place; in some localities the average grain ration is 24 to 25 kilograms per person per month and many families have incomes going from 10,000 to 20,000 dong per year.

In the process of guiding the building of the NEZs, some localities have not surveyed and selected the location for moving in the new population well, they are

negligent and fail to pay attention right from the start to building irrigation projects, transportation routes and welfare bases, causing many difficulties to the people recently moving in, causing them to lack potable water and water serving production, which makes it necessary for people to go back and forth a lot of the way to get the water, thus creating a situation of waste of means, resources and labor.

Thanh Hoa province is preparing the locations for moving the people into the southern provinces so that from now till 1985 it can maintain the population at 2.2 to 2.3 million people.

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Thuan Hai has 93,000 people who have come to establish themselves in the new economic zones and settle into a sedentary cultivation and living pattern. The people from the province and those coming from Binh Tri Thien and Thai Binh provinces who came to build the NEZs have reclaimed land and broken the land into fallow on over 10,000 hectares so that they can be put into cultivation and they have been able to build a number of material bases, thus beginning to stabilize their lives.

Implementing the motto "both the state and people doing things together," the people of Ham Thuan, Duc Linh, Ham Tan districts and of Phan Thiet city have contributed over 1.8 million dong and the people of the NEZs contributed over 1.3 million dong in order to reclaim land and break it into fallow on over 470 more hectares, to reform and build 285 more hectares of rice field with ridges so that one can implement intensive cultivation and multiply the crops, and to build many more projects to serve production and people's lives. An accounting shows that the capital put in by the people is four times larger than the capital put in by the state.

1751

CSO: 4209/350

POPULATION, CUSTOMS AND CULTURE

MINH HAI ASSISTANCE IN BUILDING NEZ'S NOTED

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 5 May 82 p 1

[Article by Tuan Hai: "Minh Hai Reclaims Land and Builds NEZs"]

[Text] In the last five years (1977-1981), Minh Hai has received nearly 2,000 families or 15,000 people (including 8,700 laborers) from Ha Nam Ninh who came down south to build the new economic zones.

Working with the motto "both the state and people doing things together," Minh Hai has built on the new economic zones 7 state farms and 7 agricultural cooperatives. The new arrivals from Ha Nam Ninh as well as the local people have reclaimed land, broken it into fallow, and reformed 86,000 hectares of land in order to plant rice and secondary crops, thus contributing to increasing the food cultivation area of Minh Hai from 240,000 hectares in 1976 to over 300,000 hectares in 1981. The grain production owing to land reclamation and breaking it into fallow has come to nearly 150,000 tons. Besides their main task of producing grain, the state farms and cooperatives in the NEZs have also developed secondary branches of activities such as saltmaking in the coastal areas, brick making in U Minh, and the raising and breeding of hogs, poultry and fish so as to fully utilize the labor and increase the income of the workers and cooperative members.

Though many difficulties remain and though there is still a lack of building materials, the compatriots from Ha Nam Ninh enjoy the assistance of the administration and people of Minh Hai and have been able to build in each state farm or cooperative a clinic and a school so as to take care of the health and of the cultural life of the cadres, workers and of the people. The young people of Ha Nam Ninh in Minh Hai have also participated in the militia forces and in the self-defense so as to protect the achievements of the revolution and to protect the southwest coastal areas of the Fatherland.

Promoting the achievements of the last 5 years, in the next 5 years (1981-1985) the two provinces of Minh Hai and Ha Nam Ninh endeavor to move and receive even better 50,000 more families or 100,000 new laborers so as to expand the NEZs and enrich further the Fatherland.

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## POPULATION, CUSTOMS, AND CULTURE

### SALE OF CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS TO CADRES, PEOPLE REPORTED

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 6 May 82 p 3

["From Readers Letters" column: "The Retail Selling of Building Materials to the Cadres and People"]

[Text] Many families of cadres and among the people in Hanoi are in great need of buying small amounts of building materials in order to repair their homes. This is an essential and urgent need that the commercial sector is in charge of taking care of for the benefit of the people. Last year, although agreements have been signed and norms have been written into the plans of the City People's Committee, the production and supply bases still did not deliver enough commodities to the building materials corporation. For instance, brick was delivered only to the level of 1/8 of the planned level, and other building materials were delivered only in minimal fashion. Unwilling to let itself be tied up by these difficulties, the corporation organized the exploitation of supply sources in other provinces and in the suburbs so as to have enough building materials to distribute to cadres and to the people. The corporation sent people to Vinh Phu, Son La, and Lai Chau to buy "nua" bamboo, it organized the processing and production of bricks and tiles, or went to forest exploitation sites to buy treetop and branch wood. The requirements of the people are very large and the corporation so far has not been able to respond adequately at all. Many families want to buy a few kilograms of cement, a few dozens of tiles so as to repair their homes but they still run into many difficulties. The procedure for distribution of building materials at the subward and district level is still riddled with complication, and in the final analysis it is still too slow.

To serve well the needs of our living standard and to respond adequately to the legitimate needs of the people, we petition the People's Committee of Hanoi that it not only review the plans of the various building materials production and supply branches but that afterwards it should provide close guidance to these branches (such as the construction branch, the forestry sector, the suburban districts, etc.) so that they deliver in full the amount of building materials they pledge to deliver to the commercial branch. It is suggested also that the city allow the corporation to exploit wood, bamboo and "nua" in the mountain provinces with the condition that it absolutely respect the laws of forest production, under the control of the forestry supervision branch of the local people. The corporation should be allowed to buy coal and give it over to the agricultural cooperatives so that the latter could produce bricks and tiles, with each side sharing a rational part of the product. The various government echelons at the base level (such as the subward or village) should reduce the amount of complicated procedure required when they review the applications for buying building materials so that the people can repair their homes in a simple and convenient fashion.

## POPULATION, CUSTOMS AND CULTURE

### EDUCATION BLAMED FOR POOR ATTITUDES FOUND AMONG YOUTHS

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 12 May 82 p 3

[Article by Nguyen Ngoc Khue, the People's Security College: "Teaching Youths and Establishing the Socialist Lifestyle"]

[Text] I endorse the matters set forth in the article entitled "Establishing a Wholesome Lifestyle Among Youths" by Tran Phuong Thac that was printed in the 15 April 1982 edition of NHAN DAN Newspaper.

Educating youths, which includes cultivating the socialist lifestyle among youths, is always very important and very necessary. This has been confirmed by the position of the youth issue in the revolution and the position of the work of educating and molding the new, socialist man. The new man and the new socialist lifestyle do not form in a spontaneous manner, rather, they can only be formed in a process of positive and self-conscious building, education, forging and struggle.

The problem we face is that we must examine and determine what the lifestyle of our youths at this time is and determine what must be done to gradually establish the socialist style of life among youths.

Each of us can see that the majority of our youths possess a good lifestyle and possess clear ideals and goals as seen in their spirit of creative labor and revolutionary heroism in combat, production, studies and work. They have made worthy contributions to the glorious tradition of the nation's young generation. However, besides this, we also see many unwholesome phenomena in the ethics and lifestyle of youths. Concerning these shortcomings, the Political Report of the Party Central Committee at the 5th Congress pointed out: some youths do not possess revolutionary ideals and lack a sense of responsibility toward their obligation to build and defend the fatherland. A number of youths and teenagers in the municipalities and cities, having been influenced by the bourgeois lifestyle, by the remnants of the decadent culture and by the psychological war of the enemy, think and act in ways that are contrary to socialist ethics and the socialist style of life.

A lack of courtesy, civility and politeness on the part of a number of youths, especially young men, in their speech, behavior, actions and relations with everyone

else are seen by us daily on streets, on trains, on busses or in stores and public places without anyone ever denouncing them. When sincere and constructive words of advice are offered to these youths, they not only reject them but respond with an attitude that is even less courteous and polite. This is not to mention the many other unwholesome phenomena in the lifestyle of some youths, such as evading obligations, only liking to enjoy themselves, imitating absurd styles of dress and being extravagant, wasteful and decadent.

Deserving of attention is the fact that these phenomena are not only seen in the South, which has been influenced by the remnants of the decadent culture of neo-colonialism, but also seen in the North, in Hanoi, which once had a wholesome lifestyle and a tradition of being well-mannered; they are not only seen among the very small number of youths who are idle and immoral and have become hoodlums, but also among a number of other youths, including youths at factories, worksites, colleges and so forth.

This unwholesome situation might be due to many causes but it clearly is not an inevitable phenomenon. We must examine this problem in a careful and serious manner and with a full sense of responsibility. One important cause is the fact that our educational efforts have not been good and education is lax; society as a whole is not appropriately concerned with the mobilization and education of youths; many families do not concern themselves with routinely teaching their children and many Youth Union installations and schools have not adopted positive plans for teaching socialist ethics and the socialist lifestyle to youths. Educating youths and establishing the socialist lifestyle must be considered a pressing issue.

It is necessary to take many coordinated steps and achieve coordination from within families and in society to the schools, state agencies and mass organizations. Each component has a large role and responsibility. However, the places that have the most direct responsibility, the places that are able to provide the strongest education utilizing scientific methods that yield the best possible educational returns are the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union and the schools (the general schools, the colleges and the vocational middle schools).

Educating youths and establishing the socialist lifestyle among youths are a major, very profound issue. For this reason, it is impossible to resolve each and every problem in a short space of time, rather, these problems must be resolved gradually over a long period of time. In the immediate future, efforts must be focused on teaching youths how to be polite and civil in their speech and behavior; how to respect themselves and others; how to respect their elders and be considerate of those younger than them; how to help everyone, especially elderly people, women and children; and how to live a pure, diligent and simple life.

The teaching of youths and the establishment of the socialist lifestyle among youths, although similar in ways to the teaching of the other strata and age group, must employ methods and forms of education that are suited to the psychological and physiological characteristics of the young in order to achieve results, every effort must be made to avoid being rote or mechanical, simplistic or crude. It is

necessary to show youths their obligations to the fatherland and society while giving appropriate attention to their rights and aspirations, including the wholesome and necessary aesthetic requirements of the young.

The concern of everyone at this time is how to teach the young generation well, how to insure that the young generation, the persons who were born and have grown up in the new society, develops comprehensively, which includes developing socialist ethics and the socialist style of life, thereby symbolizing new, socialist persons in order to be the loyal and outstanding inheritors of the undertaking of the party and the nation.

The resolution of the 5th Party Congress on the mobilization of youths has set forth correct guidelines and created favorable conditions for the education of youths, thereby insuring that steady victories are won in the education of youths. We hope very much that the basic organizations, the agencies of the mass organizations and families, especially the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union, the schools and the cultural agencies, will adopt plans for coordinating the education of youths in a positive and effective manner, thereby satisfying the desire of everyone.

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END