

244153

JPRS 83764

27 June 1983

Southeast Asia Report

No. 1304

DISTRIBUTION STATEMENT A
Approved for Public Release
Distribution Unlimited

19990514 122

FBIS FOREIGN BROADCAST INFORMATION SERVICE

REPRODUCED BY
NATIONAL TECHNICAL
INFORMATION SERVICE
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
SPRINGFIELD, VA. 22161

5
117
A56

NOTE

JPRS publications contain information primarily from foreign newspapers, periodicals and books, but also from news agency transmissions and broadcasts. Materials from foreign-language sources are translated; those from English-language sources are transcribed or reprinted, with the original phrasing and other characteristics retained.

Headlines, editorial reports, and material enclosed in brackets [] are supplied by JPRS. Processing indicators such as [Text] or [Excerpt] in the first line of each item, or following the last line of a brief, indicate how the original information was processed. Where no processing indicator is given, the information was summarized or extracted.

Unfamiliar names rendered phonetically or transliterated are enclosed in parentheses. Words or names preceded by a question mark and enclosed in parentheses were not clear in the original but have been supplied as appropriate in context. Other unattributed parenthetical notes within the body of an item originate with the source. Times within items are as given by source.

The contents of this publication in no way represent the policies, views or attitudes of the U.S. Government.

PROCUREMENT OF PUBLICATIONS

JPRS publications may be ordered from the National Technical Information Service, Springfield, Virginia 22161. In ordering, it is recommended that the JPRS number, title, date and author, if applicable, of publication be cited.

Current JPRS publications are announced in Government Reports Announcements issued semi-monthly by the National Technical Information Service, and are listed in the Monthly Catalog of U.S. Government Publications issued by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402.

Correspondence pertaining to matters other than procurement may be addressed to Joint Publications Research Service, 1000 North Glebe Road, Arlington, Virginia 22201.

JPRS 83764

27 June 1983

Southeast Asia Report

No. 1304

FBIS FOREIGN BROADCAST INFORMATION SERVICE

27 June 1983

SOUTHEAST ASIA REPORT

No. 1304

CONTENTS

INDONESIA

FRETILIN Demands Talks With Government (NOTICIAS, 31 May 83).....	1
Alkatiri Hopeful of Support From New Portuguese Government (NOTICIAS, 16 Apr 83).....	3
New Government Departments Organized (KOMPAS, 11 Apr 83).....	4
Success of Family Planning Regulations Noted (KOMPAS, 10 Apr 83).....	5
Operation of Reciprocal Purchase System Not Fully Implemented (KOMPAS, 9 Apr 83).....	7
Colonel Wismo Yo Appointed New Commander of Special Forces (KOMPAS, 7 Apr 83).....	9
Biographic Information on Indonesian Personalities.....	12

KAMPUCHEA

KPNLF's Son Soubert Profiled (SU ANAKHOT, 8-14 May 83).....	16
--	----

VIETNAM

MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

Problems of Combat Training Discussed (Nguyen Huu An; TAP CHI QUAN DOI NHAN DAN, Mar 83).....	18
--	----

River Thieves, Bandits Caught in Ha Bac (NHAN DAN, 25 Apr 83).....	26
Ersatz Medicine Ring Broken Up in Ho Chi Minh City (Minh Phuong; TIEN PHONG, 19-25 Apr 83).....	28
Businessman Arrested for Attempted Bribery (Minh Dien; TIEN PHONG, 19-25 Apr 83).....	30
Tax Personnel Accused of Submitting False Reports (LAO DONG, 13 Apr 83).....	32
Organization of Combat Clusters Described (Do Van Khon; QUAN DOI NHAN DAN, 22 Apr 83).....	33
Tinh Gia District Public Security Organs Upgraded (Do Van Phac; QUAN DOI NHAN DAN, 22 Apr 83).....	36
Chinese Spies Tried in Cao Bang Province (NHAN DAN, 3 Apr 83).....	38
Story of Priest-Murderer Unfolds (Manh Vu; QUAN DOI NHAN DAN, 24 Apr 83).....	39
Maj Gen Lu Giang Discusses Hanoi Defense, Security, Development (Lu Giang Interview; HANOI MOI, 12 Mar 83).....	42
Table of Contents From January TAP CHI QUAN DOI NHAN DAN (TAP CHI QUAN DOI NHAN DAN, Jan 83).....	46
INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, TRADE AND AID	
French Company Enters Joint Venture (THE NATION REVIEW, 15 May 83).....	47
Vietnamese in U.S. Said To Aid Nghe Tinh Province (NHAN DAN, 15 Apr 83).....	48
Soviet Gifts Handed Over to Hanoi Women (PHU NU VIETNAM, 11-17 May 83).....	49
PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT	
People's Complaints, Denunciations Resolved in Quang Nam-Da Nang (Tran Thuong; NHAN DAN, 25 Apr 83).....	50

Improved Inspection Organizations Needed To Fulfill Socio-economic Norms (Thanh Phong; NHAN DAN, 25 Apr 83).....	52
Economic Development Advocated by Thanh Hoa Party Congress (Tran Quynh; NHAN DAN, 20 Apr 83).....	54
Briefs Hanoi Ward Develops Party	59
ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE	
Hanoi Collects New Taxes, Maintains Price Levels (PHUN NU VIETNAM, 11-17 May 83).....	60
Complaint About Housing Rates Noted (Do Xuan Hai; NHAN DAN, 22 Apr 83).....	66
Distribution of Electric Power in Hanoi Discussed (HANOI MOI, 11 Mar 83, NHAN DAN, 22 Apr 83).....	67
Plans for 1983, Dang Duc Ha Interview Change in Method, by Le Ha	
Lam Dong Party Congress Discusses Economic Matters (Dang Minh Phuong; NHAN DAN, 27 Apr 83).....	71
Economic Association Between Hanoi, Other Localities Developed (NHAN DAN, 20 Apr 83).....	75
AGRICULTURE	
Long An Collectives Produce First Rice Crop (NHAN DAN, 4 Apr 83).....	76
Agricultural Situation in Ha Nam Ninh Reviewed (Xuan Cuong; NHAN DAN, 15 Apr 83).....	77
Progress in Afforestation Noted (NHAN DAN, 15 Apr 83).....	82
Ho Chi Minh City Units Complete Land Adjustment (NHAN DAN, 15 Apr 83).....	84
Agricultural Transformation in Ho Chi Minh City Area Discussed (Le Huyen Thong; NHAN DAN, 27 Apr 83).....	85
Thuan Hai Stresses Industrial Crops, Livestock Raising (Le Van Hy; NHAN DAN, 15 Apr 83).....	91

New Prospects Seen for Spring-Summer Rice Crop in Quang Nam-Da Nang (Le Khoi; TIN THANH NIEN, No 3, 1983).....	94
Land Reform Experiences Traced in Tien Giang (Tran Quoc Khai; NHAN DAN, 20 Apr 83).....	98
Briefs	
Collectivization of Peasants	100
Nghe Tinh Rice Planting	100
HEAVY INDUSTRY AND CONSTRUCTION	
Exploitation of Lao Cai Apatite Mine Stepped Up (Huu Loc; QUAN DOI NHAN DAN, 21 Apr 83).....	101
Dong Nai, Mong Duong Coal Mines Accelerate Extraction (NHAN DAN, 6 Apr 83).....	102
LIGHT INDUSTRY	
Briefs	
Shift of Agricultural Laborers	104
TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATIONS	
Danang Port Steps Up Ship Unloading Rate (NHAN DAN, 4 Apr 83).....	105
LABOR	
Population, Labor Force Figures Show Different Trends (SUC KHOE, 5 May 83).....	106
HEALTH, EDUCATION AND WELFARE	
Anti-Superstition Campaign Stepped Up Nationwide (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN, 21 Apr 83).....	108
POPULATION, CUSTOMS, AND CULTURE	
Briefs	
Hanoi NEZ Fund	110

INDONESIA

FRETILIN DEMANDS TALKS WITH GOVERNMENT

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 31 May 83 p 5

/Report on interview with Mari Alkatiri, the foreign affairs minister of the Democratic Republic of East Timor. Interview given on 30 May 1983. Place of interview not given./

/Text/ Mari Alkatiri, the foreign affairs minister of the Democratic Republic of East Timor, declared yesterday to NOTICIAS that FRETILIN has demanded direct negotiations with Indonesia and Portugal under the mediation of Javier Perez de Cuellar, secretary general of the United Nations, to discuss exclusively the withdrawal of Indonesian forces from Maubere territory.

Mari Alkatiri, who spoke with our reporters yesterday moments after returning from Brazil and Portugal, emphasized that through negotiations a process will be outlined for ratifying the independence of East Timor, thus corresponding to the wishes of the international community. He said that this was also the position of the Maubere government in desiring to terminate the occupation of Maubere territory without demanding greater sacrifices of its people.

"As we propose the direct participation of FRETILIN in direct negotiations with Indonesia and Portugal, with the mediation of the secretary general of the United Nations, this is not a question of any incoherence on our part, since it was in the exercise of our sovereign right that we decided to ratify in this way the independence proclaimed on 28 November 1975," he emphasized.

He continued by declaring that alongside of the negotiation route to terminating the occupation of East Timor by Indonesian troops--which has been in effect since December 1975--there is an alternative that permits reaching this objective: the reinforcement of our military forces instead of negotiations. This would demand greater sacrifices from our people, over and above the 250,000 dead since the beginning of Indonesian occupation, he said.

Non-negotiable points

After relating that his stay in Portugal coincided with Indonesia's announcement that it wished to hold conversations with Portuguese authorities concerning

East Timor, without preconditions, thus abandoning its earlier thesis of discussing only humanitarian questions, the Maubere minister of foreign affairs said that there were non-negotiable points in the proposed conversations and that without the participation of FRETILIN they would be invalid.

On this point he remarked that there were three parties that should be involved in the negotiations: Indonesia, the aggressor, Portugal, as the former colonizing power of East Timor and which still has historical responsibilities and FRETILIN, which represents the interests of the Maubere people as the victims of the aggression.

He pointed out that Maubere participation is indispensable and fundamental for bringing to an end the problem of East Timor which, in addition to its international implications, has now become a problem of the Portuguese state, involving all the organs of sovereignty and not just the government.

As for the non-negotiable points of the conversations, he gave as an example the withdrawal of the invading Indonesian forces, which must be unconditional, although a discussion may be considered as to the practical aspects of accomplishing that objective.

Transition Government

The Maubere leader told NOTICIAS that on Thursday FRETILIN published a communique in Lisbon, Portugal, in which it reiterated that its participation in negotiations on East Timor was indispensable.

Concerning this communique, Mari Alkatiri said that his organization has proposed three fundamental points: specifically, its participation in any deliberations referring to the territory, the creation of a government of transition and the holding of free and democratic conference on the future of East Timor leading to total and complete independence.

With the aim of providing the process of negotiations with more extensive international accompaniment, Alkatiri declared that FRETILIN has proposed the involvement of the ASEAN countries (Thailand, Philippines, Singapore and Malaysia), as well as Australia, Vanuatu, China, Vietnam and Laos.

He said that the five African countries (Mozambique, Angola, Cape Verde, Guinea-Bissau and Sao Tome e Principe) which have always supported our struggle rationally, must also go along with this process and that the doors should be open to other states.

12,116

CSO: 3442/247

ALKATIRI HOPEFUL OF SUPPORT FROM NEW PORTUGUESE GOVERNMENT

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 16 Apr 83 p 1

/Text/ The new Lisbon government, to be constituted by the Portuguese Socialist Party [PSP], may find unanimity in Portuguese political circles in the sense of taking concrete measures for solving the Maubere problem, declared yesterday upon his arrival to Maputo Mari Alkatiri, East Timor minister of foreign affairs, who recently visited Portugal and Brazil.

Mari Alkatiri said that the PSP may stimulate an initiative that will contribute to solving the problem of East Timor, in other words the holding of direct talks between FRETILIN, Indonesia and Portugal with the mediation of Javier Perez de Cuellar, secretary general of the United Nations.

The statements made by the foreign affairs minister of East Timor have come forth because of the fact that it was the Portuguese Socialist Party which 2 years ago launched the initiative aiming at a solution for the problem of East Timor, and that party has strong possibilities of winning the Portuguese elections next 25 April.

Speaking about the possibility of Australia being able to play a part in solving the East Timor problem, Alkatiri said that the assumption of power by the Australian workers has created new positive conditions for our activity in that area.

At the same time he paraphrased statements made by the Australian minister of foreign affairs during his visit to Indonesia, according to which Canberra deplored the occupation of East Timor and also lamented the fact that the independence proclaimed on 28 November 1975 has not yet been recognized by some countries.

Referring to this ambiguous situation, the chief of Maubere diplomacy said that FRETILIN still respected the position of the Australian Labor Party before the February elections, when it opposed the annexation of East Timor.

He promptly declared that a delegation of FRETILIN will go to Australia next month to contact the Australian authorities.

On the international page of this edition we publish a more detailed article on Mari Alkatiri's statements.

NEW GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENTS ORGANIZED

Jakarta KOMPAS in Indonesian 11 Apr 83 pp 1, 12

[Text] The government will add seven more directorates general, four more secretariats general and four more examination bodies to supplement four newly organized ministries.

This was divulged by Dr Saleh Afiff, minister of state for the utilization of state apparatus and concurrently vice chairman of the National Development Planning Board (BAPPENAS), after he had reported to President Shuarto at the latter's residence on Jalan Cendana last Saturday, accompanied by Prof J. B. Sumarlin, minister of state for control of state apparatus and concurrently chairman of BAPPENAS.

The four new ministries are the Ministry of Transmigration, Ministry of Cooperatives, Ministry of Forestry and Ministry of Tourism, Post and Telecommunications.

The Ministry of Transmigration is composed of two directorates general: Directorate General for the Preparation of Resettlement and Directorate General for the Ingathering and Nurturing of Transmigrants.

The Ministry of Cooperatives comprises two directorates general also: Directorate General for the Cultivation of Cooperative Endeavors and Directorate General for the Cultivation of Cooperative Institutions.

The Ministry of Forestry will comprise three directorates general: Directorate General for Forest Exploitation, Directorate General for Reforestation and Land Rehabilitation and Directorate General for Forest Protection and Natural Posterity.

Each department is also strengthened with a secretary general, an inspector general and an examination body. No new directorate general will be set up at the Ministry of Tourism, because the existing directorate general has been split into two parts: Directorate General for Tourism and Directorate General for Post and Telecommunications. The components in other ministries remain unchanged. In the case of a ministry where its directorate general is elevated into a separate ministry, the directorate general concerned is eliminated. For example in the Ministry of Agriculture, where its Directorate General of Forestry has been elevated to become a separate Ministry of Forestry, the Directorate General for Forestry in the Ministry of Agriculture no longer exists.

SUCCESS OF FAMILY PLANNING REGULATIONS NOTED

Jakarta KOMPAS in Indonesian 10 Apr 83 pp 1, 12

[Excerpts] Believe it or not, practicing birth control serves as a guarantee to get credit from the bank. But that is one of the ways to make family planning successful in Magetan District, East Java, including Summersawit village located about 8 kms from Magetan city on the way to Sarangan. There, each participant in the family planning program gets priority in acquiring credit, no matter what method is used--the pill, IUD or condom.

Summersawit village, with a population of 2,809, also has drawn up a set of regulations which has been unanimously adopted by the Village Council. The minimum ages for females and males to get married are 21 years and 25 years, respectively. Although it is permitted for an underage boy and an underage girl to be united in wedlock, the couple is obligated to delay raising a family. If the bride becomes pregnant due to a biological accident, the couple "must pay a penalty," said Wiji Santoso, the village chief. After the baby is born, the parents must submit 45 cubic meters of stones to the authorities for village development.

In order to limit the number of children per family, this village has devised certain stipulations. A birth certificate for the first child costs 1,000 rupiahs; for the second child, 2,000 rupiahs. If a couple gives birth to a third baby, the birth certificate costs 5,000 rupiahs, plus 5 cubic meters of stones collected free from river banks. If a couple participating in the family planning program or an "underage" couple are negligent enough to produce an "unplanned" baby, the parents concerned will be fined 10,000 rupiahs, plus 5 cubic meters of river stones.

According to Drs Bambang Kusbandono, Magetan District chief, the family planning system implemented in Summersawit is widespread in the entire district. According to statistics, the birth rate for 1980-81 was 0.98 percent and for 1981-82 0.80 percent. It is anticipated that the birth rate for 1982-83 would be even lower.

The effort of the Magetan regional authorities in pushing through the family planning program apparently has not been in vain. The Magetan District has earned many pennants in competitions against other districts for the implementation of the program, a prestige that has caught the attention of the Body for

the Coordination of National Family PLanning Program [BKKBN]. The Magetan District chief was invited to Jakarta to present the "Magetan Pattern for Family Program" during a nationwide BKKBN workshop last February.

In the utilization of spiral IUD's, Magetan District achieved a high record of about 70 percent among the family planning participants, which is 5 percent higher than the average figure for East Java. According to an investigation made by regional authorities, there has been no dropout among users of the pill, but IUD users discontinue this method of contraception by 2 percent per year.

To intensify the implementation of the family planning program, the target is now being directed at the male population, from the use of condom to free sterilization. As a matter of fact, we are prepared to provide free transportation and medication too, said District Chief Bambang Kusbandono.

It costs 20,000 rupiahs per person (male or female) per sterilization in Jakarta and on the average, 15,000 rupiahs in East Java. How can Magetan give free transportation and free medication, in addition to free sterilization? Answered Bambang Kusbandono: "That is our secret. In fact, our clinics have received more sterilization volunteers than it can accommodate."

In Sunbersawit village alone, only one male and one female have undergone a sterilization operation, but six other male candidates have their names on a list.

9300

CSO: 4213/60

OPERATION OF RECIPROCAL PURCHASE SYSTEM NOT FULLY IMPLEMENTED

Jakarta KOMPAS in Indonesian 9 Apr 83 pp 1, 12

[Excerpts] Foreign contracts already approved for the supply of government merchandise under the reciprocal purchase system have amounted to more than \$500 million. However, only 16.9 percent of Indonesian exports have been realized. These Indonesian commodities bought by foreign suppliers under this system are in the form of rubber, coffee and other traditional produce.

Prof Suhadi Mangkusuwondo, director general of foreign trade, Department of Trade, told the press Friday that among the \$531 million worth of contracts under the counterpurchase system, only \$90 million have been utilized by foreign importers. He explained that it would take a year or two before the contracts under the reciprocal purchase system can be implemented fully.

Suhadi's explanation served at once as an answer to questions posed by certain quarters concerning the feasibility of the counterpurchase system as a method of intensifying Indonesia's export trade in a speedy manner. Although the contracts signed carry a high value, their implementation is invariably far below the amount.

The signed contracts covered the supply of goods for various development projects in Indonesia, such as the State Electricity Enterprise, Department of Mining and Energy, Department of Communications, etc. West Germany is the country that has won the greatest number of tenders for the supply of the required materials, followed by Japan, the Netherlands, the United States and suppliers from other countries.

On the basis of reciprocity, these countries must buy Indonesian commodities, especially rubber, coffee and other strong, traditional produce. Other non-traditional merchandise, such as ready-made garments, children's toys and aluminum and nickel products are also in demand.

KOMPAS has learned from a source in Indonesian Rubber Enterprise Association that many foreign reciprocal purchasers tried to resort to practices disadvantageous to Indonesia, such as by "buying" certain Indonesian goods merely "on paper" through payment of a certain amount of commission. Some companies, while actually buying Indonesian rubber, would ask for four official documents entitled "Notice for Exportation of Commodities," giving the impression that the said companies bought four times the original amount of the commodity involved.

Prof Suhadi said that the government has, from the beginning, been aware of the possibility of such unfair practices and that meticulous caution has accordingly been taken.

He added that so far no such irregularities have been reported to the authorities, and if such unfairness were uncovered, the putative supplier would be "sanctioned" according to the law.

Asked about the prospect of nonoil and nongas exports in the wake of currency devaluation, Suhadi said the prospect has taken a turn for the better, because Indonesian commodities now stand a better chance for competition in the international market.

For the sake of competition, the government is contemplating lowering export duties for certain commodities. "We are thinking about reducing or eliminating certain taxes and excises," he said, "while export duties for other goods will also be restudied."

9300

CSO: 4213/60

COLONEL WISMO YO APPOINTED NEW COMMANDER OF SPECIAL FORCES

Jakarta KOMPAS in Indonesian 7 Apr 83 pp 1, 9

[Text] It is necessary constantly to strengthen the capability of the Special Forces Commandos (Kopassandha) in view of the fact that certain nationality or group resorts to various forms of terrorism to achieve its aims.

"Such rampant terrorism serves as a tool and method of struggle for those who would disturb the peace and other disgruntled elements to widen their operations. Consequently, as officers of defense and security, we must find ways and means to suppress them," declared Army Chief of Staff, Lieutenant General Rudini at a ceremony for the transfer of command of Kopassandha on Wednesday (yesterday). Infantry Col Wismoyo Arismunandar, 43, replaced Lt Gen Yogie Suardi Memet as the new Kopassandha commander. "I hope," said Rudini in his welcome speech, "that the new commander will bring various skills into full play, so that Kopassandha will be ever ready to overcome all forms of future threats."

The Army chief of staff sized up the transfer of command of Kopassandha from the 54-year-old Lt Gen Yogie Suardi Memet to Colonel Wismoyo as "a rather special event," evident in the fact that the position was handed over by a 3-star general to his successor who is very much his junior.

"Such an event denotes a rejuvenation of leadership in the Indonesian Army's hierarchy, which is now being carried out in earnest. Indeed, such regeneration has been scheduled to be completed within the coming 5 years," explained Lieutenant General Rudini.

"Through rejuvenation, it is essential to give the succeeding generations the widest possible opportunities to prepare themselves for the tasks by assigning them responsible positions," he said, adding that in this manner the successors will become ready to hold various national-level key positions in the years to come.

Speaking about rejuvenation, the Army chief of staff reminded one and all that its implementation should not be based on seniority of service, but on the pattern of personnel development; in other words, how to put the right person in the right job. "Everybody has an equal chance to develop himself, and whoever shows a more consistent and resolute capability shall get a speedier opportunity than the others."

The Army chief of staff encouraged the younger generation to prepare themselves and healthily compete with their peers in the performance of their respective duties.

Infantry Col Wismoyo Arismunandar is the ninth commander of the Red Beret Corps [Kopassandha]. He was born on 10 February 1940, he graduated from the National Military Academy (AMN), Magelang in 1963. He then furthered his military studies at the Army Staff and Command School and the Armed Forces Staff and Command School.

Before becoming commander of Kopassandha, he was commandant of Kopassandha's Group I, headquartered in Serang, Banten, West Java. He played a major role in the "Woyla" operation.

To the press corps, he was not a new man, for at the beginning of the New Order Wismoyo was one of the officers in the Army's Military Police Task Force acting as a bodyguard for the president of the Indonesian Republic. As an officer and member of the armed forces, Wismoyo has proved himself a good mixer with the public.

Lt Gen Yogie Suardi Memet told KOMPAS after the transfer ceremony was over: "I am very happy today to have transferred the Kopassandha command to Colonel Wismoyo, for he is a capable and acceptable officer. Write that in the paper."

The execution of the transfer of command was based on Decision of the Army Chief of Staff No 557/III/1983, dated 22 March 1983.

One day before, on 5 April, Infantry Colonel Kuntara was sworn in as deputy commander of Kopassandha. He was born in Cirebon on 1 September 1939 and graduated from the National Military Academy in 1963. He replaced Major General Sudjasmin. Previously, Kuntara was operations assistant in the Kopassandha.

Colonel Kuntara also took part in the "Woyla" operation, freeing the Garuda airplane and its passengers from the hijackers.

In the meantime, Col Sintong Panjaitan, the operations commander in the "Woyla" incident, will be sworn in as commandant of the Center for the Training of Air Special Forces at Batujajar, West Java Thursday morning. This training center represents the "melting pot" that prepares candidates for membership to the Red Beret Corps. Born in Tarutung, North Sumatra on 4 September 1941, he graduated from the National Military Academy at Magelang in 1963.

As were the cases with Colonels Kuntara and Wismoyo, he too completed his studies at the Army Staff and Command School and the Armed Forces Staff and Command School. Before assuming this new post, Col Sintong Panjaitan was commandant of Kopassandha's Group III, based in South Sulawesi, about 30 km north of Ujungpandang. It was he who led the Army Para Commando Regiment (RPKAD) team that recovered the National Radio RRI building in Jakarta from the hands of Indonesian communists on 1 October 1965.

Lt Gen Yogie Suardi Memet served as commander of Kopassandha for 7 years and 11 months, "but my entire service there lasted exactly 10 years, 11 months and 20 days," he told KOMPAS. He came to Cijantung to become deputy commander of Kopassandha under Brigadier General Witarmin in 1973.

With a serious mien, he added: "Among my experiences, my service with Kopassandha was the most impressive. I thanked God I could serve with this top-notch unit which has strict discipline, without poor excuses or complaints."

He said that in order to qualify as a member of the Red Beret Corps, one must be very intelligent. "Not just talk glibly, but be capable, skillful and have a wide knowledge of things, and he must be physically, mentally and spiritually strong," elaborated Yogi who now holds the position of commander of Defense Second Territorial Command and concurrently commander of Sixth Military Region Command/Siliwangi.

9300

CSO: 4213/60

BIOGRAPHIC INFORMATION ON INDONESIAN PERSONALITIES

[Unless otherwise noted, the following information on Indonesian personalities has been extracted from Indonesian language sources published in Jakarta.]

DR BAMBANG SOEMARSONO--Dr Bambang Soemarsono, a senior officer of the Ministry of Finance, was installed in office on Friday morning [15 April] as secretary general of the Ministry of Tourism, Posts, and Telecommunications. Achmad Tahir, the minister of tourism, posts, and telecommunications, presided over the ceremony, which took place at the Ministry of Communications. Bambang Soemarsono is the first secretary general of a ministry to be installed in office since the formation of the new cabinet. [Text] [Jakarta KOMPAS in Indonesian 16 Apr 83 p 2] 5170

ABDULLAH KAMIL--Minister of foreign Affairs Mochtar Kusumaatmadja formally installed Abdullah Kamil in office as director general for political affairs in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs at the ministry office on Jalan Pejambon, Jakarta, on Friday [15 April]. The ceremony included the turnover of the office of director general for political affairs from the former incumbent, H. Munawir Sjadzali (now the minister of religion), to Abdullah Kamil, in the presence of Ministry of Foreign Affairs officers and a number of diplomats from foreign embassies. Since Munawir Sjadzali was appointed minister of religion, Abdullah Kamil had unofficially served as director general for political affairs. With his formal installation in office, he is now officially the director general. Abdullah Kamil was born in Binjai, North Sumatra, on 27 December 1919. Before becoming director general for political affairs he was a special assistant to the minister of foreign affairs. He had previously served as Indonesian ambassador to Yugoslavia, Austria, the Bahamas, and Jamaica and had been Indonesian deputy permanent representative to the United Nations. [Excerpts] [Jakarta KOMPAS in Indonesian 18 Apr 83 p 9] 5170

SENIOR OFFICIALS OF MINISTRY OF TRANSMIGRATION--Martono, minister of transmigration, yesterday [28 April] installed in office Brig Gen (Retired) A. Sidarto as secretary general of the Ministry of Transmigration; Bambang Sumantri, inspector general of the ministry; Dr Suntoro Sastroswarno as director general of housing preparation; and Ayip Rughby, director general of

mobilization and development. This first installation in office of senior officers of the Ministry of Transmigration was held in the auditorium of the ministry officials. In a conversation with a HARIAN UMUM AB representative after his installation in office Ayip Rughby, the new director general of mobilization and development of the Ministry of Transmigration, said that for the time being he will continue to serve as regent of Bogor until his replacement is appointed. [Excerpts] [Jakarta HARIAN UMUM AB in Indonesian 29 Apr 83 pp 1, 8] 5170

Dr Haryono Suyono--Dr Sudharmono, minister and state secretary, installed Dr Haryono Suyono in office as chief of the central office of the BKKBN [National Family Planning Coordinating Body] and Dr Peter Patta Sumbung as his deputy at a ceremony held Wednesday morning [20 April] in the old building of the central office of the BKKBN in Jakarta. Up to the present the chief of the central office of the BKKBN was also the minister of health, Dr Soewardjono Suryaningrat. Dr Haryono Suyono previously was Dr Soewardjono's deputy in charge of family planning. In his speech on the occasion Dr Sudharmono said that in order to popularize the family planning program, there was a need for coordination between the BKKBN and all functional groups and bodies in the community which have a role to play in the field of population activity and family planning. He said that the BKKBN, as a nonministerial government institution, was directly responsible to President Suharto.

Dr Haryono Suyono, who holds the Star of Mahaputra Utama, was born in Pacitan [East Java] on 6 May 1938. He and his wife, Asuuty Hasinah, have four children. In his previous work experience he was assistant director of the Statistical Academy in the Central Statistical Office (1963-64), assistant United Nations expert in the field of industrial statistics, assistant team chief for the industrial census (1964), and assistant instructor of industrial statistics in the Statistical Academy. Overseas he has been vice president of the Board of Directors of the PIACT [Program for Introduction and Adoption of Contraceptive Technology]; founding member of ICARP (International Committee for Applied Research in Population), whose headquarters are in New York; in 1974 he was secretary of the Indonesian Delegation to the International Population Conference in Bucharest, Romania.

Dr Peter Patta Sumbung was born in Rantepao, Tanah Toraja [Central Sulawesi], on 9 October 1934. He and his wife, Titi Sumbung, have three children. He graduated from the Faculty of Medicine of the University of Indonesia in 1962 and later became a specialist in internal medicine. He did most of his medical studies overseas. He once served as a specialist in the Obstetrics and Diseases of Pregnancy Section and the Intestinal Diseases Section, chief of the Bureau of Special Affairs and Foreign Relations in the Ministry of Health, and dean of the Faculty of Medicine of St. Paul's Catholic University of Indonesia in Jakarta. He has attended a number of international conferences. [Excerpts] [Jakarta SINAR HARAPAN in Indonesian 20 Apr 83 pp 1, 12] 5170

COL NANA NARUNDANA--Lieutenant General Rudini, Army chief of staff, presided over the change of command ceremony in Banda Aceh [Aceh Province] on

Wednesday [20 April] at which Maj Gen Joni Aburrachman, commander of Military Region I/Iskandarmuda, turned over his office to his replacement, Col (Cavalry) Nana Narundana, in Yudha Hall at headquarters of Military Region I in Banda Aceh. Col Nana Narundana is the 10th commander of Military Region I/Iskandarmuda. He was born on 14 April 1937 in Tasikmalaya [West Java]. The new commancer and his wife, A. Bunga, have three sons. Colonel Nana is a 1960 graduate of the National Military Academy. He also attended the Army Staff and Command School in 1971, the Joint Staff and Command School in 1977, and the National Defense Institute in 1980. Before becoming commander of Military Region I/Iskandarmuda Col Nana Narundana served in North Sumatra as commander of Regiment 022 in 1978, deputy commander of the Reserves Development Center (1980), and chief of staff of Military Region XVII/Cenderawasih (1982). Colonel Nana also served in the Garuda IV detachment of the ICCS [International Commission of Control and Supervision] in Vietnam. He led an Army team to the Pacific Army Management Seminar in Honolulu, Hawaii. He holds six decorations, including the Satya Lencana Penegak, the Satya Lencana 16 Tahun [16 Years Honorable Service Medal], the Dwija Sista, the GOM-V medal [Military Operation V in West Java against Darul Islam--Territory of Islam--dissidents], the Satya Wira Dharma, and the Satya Lencana Konga IV/ICCS [Medal for service in the Garuda IV detachment of the ICCS in Vietnam]. [Excerpts] [Jakarta SINAR HARAPAN in Indonesian 20 Apr 83 pp 1, 12] 5170

BRIG GEN HARSUDIONO HARTAS--Lieutenant General Rudini, Army chief of staff, presided over a change of command ceremony at which Maj Gen Edi Sudrajat, former commander of Military Region II/Bukit Barisan, turned over his duties to his replacement, Brig Gen Harsudiono Hartas at Benteng Field in Medan [North Sumatra] Tuesday morning [19 April]. The new commander of Military Region II/Bukit Barisan had previously been deputy governor of the Army Section of the Indonesian Armed Forces Academy in Magelang [Central Java], while last Saturday [16 April] Maj Gen Edi Sudrajat became commander of Military Region VI/Siliwangi. Brig Gen Harsudiono Hartas was born in Jepara (Central Java) in 1935. He is part of the younger generation of the Indonesian Armed Forces and graduated from the National Military Academy (now the Army Section of the Indonesian Armed Forces Academy) in 1960. The tall officer who wears one star has three children. His wife comes from Magelang. Brig Gen Harsudiono Hartas graduated from the Army Staff and Command School in 1972. After completing his training at the Joint Staff and Command School in 1975 he had the opportunity to attend the regular course at the National Defense Institute and graduated in 1982. [Excerpts] [Jakarta HARIAN UMUM AB in Indonesian 20 Apr 83 pp 1, 2] 5170

MAJ GEN EDI DUSRAJAT--Maj Gen Edi Sudrajat was installed in office as commander of MILITARY Region VI/Siliwangi on Saturday [16 April] in Bandung. He replaces Lt Gen Haji Raden Mohamad Yogie Suardi Memet, who was appointed commander of Defense Area II on 12 February 1983. Lt Gen Yogie Suardi Memet had been commander of Military Region VI/Siliwangi since 21 October 1978. Prior to his new assignment Maj Gen Edi Sudrajat had been commander of Military Region II/Bukit Barisan since the middle of 1981. Maj Gen Edi Sudrajat is an infantry officer. He is a 1960 graduate of the National

Military Academy. He graduated from the Army Staff and Command School in 1971 and from the Joint Staff and Command School in 1977. From 1965 to 1973 Maj Gen Edi Sudrajat was assigned to commando troops, serving as company commander, commander of a combat detachment, and finally as commander of Group IV of the Commando Corps. In mid-1975 he became commander of the Infantry Training Center and then became commander of the Air Defense Command assigned to KOSTRAD [Army Strategic Reserve Command] in 1980. Edi Sudrajat was born on 22 April 1938. He speaks English fluently, as well as three regional languages of Java: Sudanese, Javanese, and Madurese. [Text] [Jakarta KOMPAS in Indonesian 16 Apr 83 p 12] 5170

FOURTEEN NAVY OFFICERS RETIRE--Fourteen high-ranking Navy officers were retired on Monday [18 April] by Vice Adm M. Romly, Navy chief of staff, at a military ceremony at Navy Headquarters in Jakarta. Of the officers retiring, two were vice admirals: R E Soeprapto (Indonesian ambassador to South Korea) and Mahmud Subarkah (National Defense and Security Council). Four were rear admirals: B. Poernomo, Abdurachman (director general of fisheries affairs), Mas Mardiono, and Barata K. Eight were commodores: Sigit Sudaryadi, Goenawan Soenardi, Jasin Prawirakusumah, S. Reksodihardjo, Dr L. Askandar, Soekono, R. Soekiswo, and Noenoeng Soebandi. [Excerpts] [Jakarta HARIAN UMUM AB in Indonesian 19 Apr 83 pp 1, 7] 5170

CSO: 4213/66

KPNLF'S SON SOUBERT PROFILED

Bangkok SU ANAKHOT in Thai 8-14 May 83 p 7

[Article: "Soubert Son San, a National Liberation Artist"]

[Excerpts] Soubert Son Sann is a young man with a bright appearance. He is a perceptive intellectual with a polite manner. Thus, he is a very charming young man who impresses those who meet him. SU ANAKHOT met him one afternoon with great interest when someone said that he was an "expatriate Kampuchean." But he is not an ordinary expatriate. He is the son of Mr Son Sann, the leader of the Khmer Seri and the prime minister in the Sihanouk government.

Soubert said that he had graduated from the University of Paris in archeology and ancient languages -- Greek, Latin and Sanskrit. After graduating, he went to gain experience and conduct research in India for 2 years. He also visited many other countries in order to study their works of art. His intention was to use his knowledge to benefit his country in ways that he had been taught.

But no one can foresee what will happen in life. He never had an opportunity to return and lead a happy life in his native country. He never even had a chance to marry his sweetheart.

"In 1975, I intended to return home and get married. But before I could do this, Kampuchea underwent great changes. Pol Pol seized power. I did not have a chance to return. Since then, I have never received any news from her," said Soubert to us with an attitude of sincerity that, nevertheless, concealed a feeling worthy of great sympathy.

Soubert still dreams of returning to Kampuchea in the future. He said that "there are still many ancient ruins and works of art in Kampuchea." This is in addition to the great Angkor Wat and Angkor Thom, which he will do research on. Once Kampuchea is independent and free, he will definitely return.

At present, Soubert is doing work for the Sihanouk government to help the Kampuchean refugees. And he is doing everything he can to help the Sihanouk government gain acceptance and return to restore unity to Kampuchea. He believes that if all expatriate Kampucheans make an effort, in the end, Kampuchea will be independent and free and have a democratic system that is suited to the society and culture of Kampuchea.

Because of his Western education and because of the experiences that he has had, he is a bold and firm person. Also, he wonders why intellectuals in the developing countries, such as those in this region, are demanding a Western-style democracy. He said that "democracy should have its own individual form in each of the different countries and should be developed based on the society and culture of the particular country. The same is true for Thailand. It should be a democracy that is developed based on Thai society and culture."

During the short time that we talked together, we felt that Soubert was a very interesting person. He is a well-informed person who is knowledgeable about art, economics and politics. He takes a broad view of the world and accepts reality. But looking at his fair complexion and delicate hands, it is hard to believe that he is an expatriate Kampuchean who is working to liberate his country. One person who knows him remarked to SU ANAKHOT that he is the "Hamlet of the 20th Century." But instead we are reminded of the writing "Chao Khun Thong" by Suchit Wongthet:

"He is not a fighter who has been scratched." Seeing his delicate hands and gentleness of manner, it is difficult to conceive of Soubert Son Sann taking up arms to liberate his country.

11943

CSO: 4207/112

MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

PROBLEMS OF COMBAT TRAINING DISCUSSED

Hanoi TAP CHI QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese No 317, Mar 83 pp 1-8

[Lieutenant General Nguyen Huu An: "Some Matters Regarding Combat Training"]

[Text] During recent years there has been a rapid maturization of the combat training of our armed forces, which has contributed positively to increasing our army's fighting strength. The following clear advances in that work may be pointed out:

1. At the Ministerial level, every year there are orders from the Minister of National Defense and directives from the Chief of the General Staff regarding combat training, and there is specific guidance by the Combat Training Department. The general departments and the other organs of the Ministry of National Defense also provide the necessary guidance regarding the training tasks. Those documents are laws, are a solid base, and are a good source of support on which the units in the armed forces can carry out basic training and unify training along the lines of increasing professionalism and modernity.

At the military region, corps, armed forces branch, and combat arm levels there are also orders, directives, and specific plans regarding the annual combat training of the subordinate units. In general, the units fulfill their training plans rather skilfully, specifically, and meticulously, and in a relatively unified manner.

On the basis of the documents, plans, and guidance of the upper echelon the units and detachments draft monthly, weekly, and daily training plans. Those plans are approved by the next highest echelon. We are thereby able to avoid the arbitrary addition, reduction, or change of the training contents and time.

2. Every year, from the Ministry level on down there is organized training for cadres regarding the technical and tactical contents and the training of commanders and staff organs, in order to unify contents and methods before the training of units begins. Therefore, the command cadres and staff organs at the various echelons firmly grasp the objectives, requirements, and contents of the training programs and plans and have done a relatively good job of unit combat training.

3. Much progress has been made in preparing drill fields, practice fields, and material-technical bases to serve combat training. Many units have gone all-out to create models and teaching aids to serve training in a practical manner, and to overcome in part the phenomenon of "unprepared training," thus enabling the study of cadres and enlisted men to be more realistic and of higher quality.

4. The echelons have been concerned with guiding the implementation of the annual training programs, which are gradually improving in quality. Most of the cadres of the units have grasped the training contents, programs, times, and methods. Many comrades clearly understand their responsibility toward combat training; draft plans and manage training; continually pay attention to cultivating the cadres under their authority and organizing the recapitulation of experiences after each subject and each training phase; and take the trouble to closely supervising and correcting the errors of the lower echelon, while informing the other units so that they can gain experience. The phenomenon of chasing after accomplishments and training of the "fighting cock" variety -- intended only to show off accomplishments--have greatly declined.

5. Teaching and training with regard to the strict carrying out of orders, such as internal regulations, bivouac and sentry orders, or implementing stipulations regarding the troop management work of the detachment command cadres. In many units, despite difficulties with regard to drill fields many efforts have been made to overcome problems in order to carry out training. Their living conditions and activity facilities are still limited, but the cadres have brought about relative unity with regard to order and internal affairs, and have maintained professional unit activities. In that regard, it may be said that there has been encouraging progress by our armed forces. Our army is receiving many additional modern weapons and technical facilities. There are many demanding, complicated requirements regarding the use, storage, and maintenance of the weapons and technical facilities. But within only a brief period of time many cadres and enlisted men have studied positively and have rapidly become able to make expert use of the technical military equipment that has been provided them, always keep them in relatively good condition, and contribute to increasing the combat readiness of the army. However, that is a training content and a content of management that must be better implemented.

6. Registration, statistics, and monitoring to grasp the training situation and results, and the drafting of documents and model forms, have been unified from top to bottom. Many units have carried out that work relatively well, in correct accordance with standards, and have carried it out in both content and form.

In brief, during the past several years our armed forces have made very great efforts in training. Many units are fulfilling very tense continuous combat readiness missions, but have still made many all-out efforts in combat readiness and have carried out training skilfully and fulfilled the programs set forth with good quality.

But so that the combat training of our armed forces can attain increasingly higher quality quality I would like to deal with the following matters.

1. Do a better job of carrying out political-ideological education in combat training.

That is a matter of especially great importance that is intended to contribute to educating and encouraging all cadres and enlisted men to fully realize the significance of training and to go all-out in studying in order to attain the best possible results in each training year.

With regard to cadres, first of all it is necessary to educate and encourage each cadre to have enthusiasm and a sense of responsibility in unit training. We all know that the troops' combat readiness capabilities are entirely dependent on the cadres' level of organization and command, and on the results of training each enlisted man and technician so that they can know how to act flexibly and creatively, and use all weapons and technical equipment correctly and expertly. Good training results and good ability to organize and command are also determined by the sense of responsibility and enthusiasm for study, as well as the ability to organize good technical and tactical training of the commanders at the various echelons. The enthusiasm and sense of responsibility of the commander in studying and researching to raise his own level, continually train to become a skilled commander, and studying and strictly carrying out the training plan set forth by the upper echelon. Cadres must do a very good job of organizing the implementation of unit training and fulfill the combat missions that have been assigned, while also enabling the enlisted men to clearly understand their responsibilities and encouraging them to study enthusiastically so that they can together fulfill the missions assigned by the homeland. The ardor and sense of responsibility of cadres are also manifested in adequate concern for the spiritual and material lives of the enlisted men, taking the initiative in overcoming difficulties, and doing a good job of organizing the living conditions, study, and activities of the unit to ensure effective training.

With regard to the enlisted men, it is necessary to enable the men to be profoundly aware that study is a right and an obligation of all military personnel, so that they can fulfill their missions of defeating the enemy aggressors, defending the homeland, and defending their families and themselves. If they fear difficulty and hardship, are lazy, and avoid study, when fighting they not only cannot annihilate the enemy but suffer needless losses and cannot fulfill their obligation to defend the homeland. Therefore, during the time they are fulfilling their military obligation all military personnel must positively study to grasp techniques and tactics, and have a high degree of organization and discipline, in order to become soldiers with strong combat skills who can defeat all enemies under all circumstances. If that is to be accomplished everyone must positively study in order to advance by means of both their hearts and their minds, and must be prepared to sacrifice their noble lives for the people and for the defense of our heroic homeland. They must respect, support, and strictly carry out the orders and directives of the responsible command cadres, and continually be concerned for the education and training of the enlisted men in all respects and deal sternly with instances of undisciplined freedom, laziness, tardiness, and refusal to study and train. It is even more important that we not sympathize with or support cadres who lack a sense of responsibility, are lazy, and are lax in training and managing troops.

With a strong sense of responsibility and a high level of political consciousness, the enlisted men must distinguish between militarism and the sternness and responsibility of cadres, and resolutely struggle against militarism, and ardently support cadres who manifest a strong sense of responsibility and strictness in the process of educating and managing the unit.

In brief, the cadres and commanders must have a strong sense of responsibility toward building the unit. In training, it is necessary to mobilize on the part of enlisted men a spirit of enthusiasm in work and diligence in study. If neither of those goals are attained high quality cannot be attained in training.

2. Concentrate to an adequate degree on cultivating the training cadres at the basic-level detachment level.

If there is to be high-quality training the cadres must not only have a sense of responsibility and enthusiasm but must also have ability and are skilled at organizing and carrying out training, especially with regard to cadres engaged directly in training the detachments.

In addition to the annual training, before teaching a subject cadres must concentrate on studying and grasping the goals, requirements, and methods of training in that subject. The training materials of the various subjects are usually complicated, so if they are merely skimmed over they cannot be understood. Therefore, they must be studied very carefully and deeply in order to firmly grasp the specific contents of each training topic, so that training can be carried out correctly and flexibly on the training grounds. The best method is to study the organization of training under realistic conditions and, by means of the units (detachments) designated to take the training first, gain common experience for the cadres in each unit. Such cadres must be exemplary in their speech, dress, courtesy, and deportment, in their enforcement of discipline and observance of the training schedule, etc. They absolutely must not do anything that would adversely affect the training of the lower echelon and the enlisted men. Only cadres who are capable, virtuous, qualified, and serve as models have true prestige in educating and training the lower echelon.

According to the results of an investigation in a number of units, the levels of command and training cadres in the detachments are not yet uniform and each cadre has different strengths and weaknesses, while our cadre training has not yet received adequate attention. In one case, when seven instructors who taught the firing of three types of guns were tested two passed and three failed. If the level of instructors is low, it is inevitable that training will be deficient.

Therefore, it is necessary to continually monitor the level of knowledge and give supplementary training to cadres before they teach a subject.

3. Basic, solid, all-round training for enlisted men and detachments.

We all know that in combat the people who directly take up arms to kill the enemy are the enlisted men. If the enlisted men do not have good combat skills

they cannot annihilate many enemy troops, and therefore the small and large units cannot fulfill the missions assigned them. A unit has strong fighting strength because of the combined strength of skilled fighting men.

The training of each person and team is an extremely meticulous matter which cannot be carried out simplistically and arbitrarily. It is necessary to train each soldier so that he can master the combat techniques and be expert in both offensive and defensive maneuvers. Training must be basic, solid, and comprehensive. Marksmanship should not be emphasized at the expense of the other techniques. For example, enlisted men who have basic techniques in marksmanship but do not know how to operate quickly and stealthfully while attacking in order to avoid the enemy's firepower, or do not know how to select good firing positions, overcome obstacles, or fight enemy tanks and armored vehicles not only cannot bring into play their marksmanship but may be killed or wounded by the enemy from afar.

In the process of training it is necessary to pay attention to training to bring into play the strength of an entire unit on the offensive as well as on the defensive. The key matter is training so that everyone can coordinate with the actions of the other people in each combat cell, between cells and squads, between squads and platoons, between platoons and companies, etc., so that each of those organizations can act as one in following the order of the commander.

During the past several years the army's Inspector General organ inspected the tactics of a number of detachments and noted such weaknesses in training as failure to stress the close combination of techniques and tactics, the individual and the unit, and basic training with application. They stress only the assault force and forget firepower, and stress the infantry but regard the other combat arms lightly. They only stress daytime training and do not train at night as stipulated. Some units did not have even an hour of nighttime training. Some squads, platoons, companies, etc., attained "fair" and "good" results in combat marksmanship, with regard to the number of targets hit. But in fact they were only average, for when they fired in formation they were confused and there was no coordinated command. That is not to mention sub-standard training areas, poor preparation of material bases for training, unrealistic training, simplistic explanation of the enemy and the situation.

We must enable all cadres to fully understand that the goal of training is combat, and that therefore training must be close to real combat. That is a difficult problem but efforts must be made to achieve that goal. Our army, which has experienced decades of combat, has much valuable experience which it had to exchange for blood. We must exploit and experiment with those experiences and pass them on to the enlisted men and to the cadres who have not yet experienced combat, in order to help them improve their knowledge and actual experience, and so that training can be livelier. The staff organs at the various levels should designate a small number of cadres with combat experience to prepare materials to guide the combat of each training subject, and supply, and supply them to the basic-level cadres. Of course, when applying old experience they must be studied, selected, and upgraded so that they can be appropriate to the new operational objectives of the army and its new developments.

4. Continually improve the training methods.

Training methods are an important factor which affects the quality of training. We all know that each subject and lesson has different objectives, requirements, contents, and times, so the training methods cannot be the same. If the commander does not grasp the training problems, does not know how to concentrate on the central concerns, and does not correctly combine theory with practice, or do not do a good job of preparing the training area and the material-technical bases and does not know how to scientifically manage time, in accordance with each training subject, it is certain that the results will be limited.

The instructors must be concerned finding ways so that training can attain good results in less time. A widespread phenomenon is that there is much talking and little training. A number of schools set aside 20 percent of the time for theory and 80 percent of the time for practice, but in fact they have not done so. According to many inspections by instructional cadres, the troops couldn't remember all of a lesson (except for comrades who had been designated in advance to memorize the lesson). One cadre had lectured on the five principles of company defense, totalling only 500 words, so there was no excuse for the men not remembering it. The situation of one person training and five to seven people sitting around watching because of a lack of training facilities, and not taking turns, has occurred in a number of units. In a considerable number of units stationed in distant, remote areas there exists the situation of studying without models, teaching aids, and paper and pencils with which to prepare lessons and take notes. When the troops have completed their obligatory service and return to the localities, and new recruits are received the units are understrength and some units must combine many detachments in order to study tactics. After the training is over the unit is dissolved, which prevents real results from being attained. There are also instances of fortifications, training grounds, training aids, etc., not meeting standards and specifications, which adversely influences the quality of training. A number of cadres are good at talking but are not good at demonstrating or demonstrate incorrectly. The training procedures and rules have not been adhered to continually. Especially, safety rules in training have not truly been respected.

Some training methods are general principles which all cadres must observe, and cannot be arbitrarily changed or ignored. But there are also separate methods for each training content or which, because of the special characteristics of each unit, must be appropriately applied in order to attain high-quality training. That requires the commanders and staff organs, as well as the corps of cadres, to reflect and enquire on a scientific basis, with a strong sense of responsibility, in order to come up with good training methods.

The training methods themselves are an all-round process in which the instructors affect the students. Therefore, training methods must be extremely flexible, creative, and scientific, and must have an educational and persuasive nature, as well as a mass nature, and affect the psychological and physiological factors of man. But the training methods must also manifest the a principled nature, a compulsory nature, an organizational nature, and discipline in the

process of building and forming the fighting skills of cadres and enlisted men, in accordance with the requirements of people's war to defend the homeland.

6. Maintain discipline on the training ground.

If discipline on the training ground is to be strict, it is first of all necessary to speak of the role of cadres. Cadres must have a strong sense of responsibility, have good training skills, have exemplary deportment and work style, and have a resolute, strict attitude, with strong persuasive powers, when training units on the training ground. To determine whether or not a training session has attained good results it is only necessary to observe whether the troops on the training ground are disciplined or not. Therefore, it is necessary to maintain strict discipline and order on the training ground and in the lecture hall. It is necessary to strictly observe the systems and rules regarding classroom study, training, dress, travel, speech, etc. It is absolutely forbidden to become lax or make the excuse of difficult circumstances regarding training grounds, and training aids, poor living conditions, a shortage of clothing, unfavorable weather, etc., and be easygoing and train in an artificial, unrealistic manner. We often say that "only if sweat is shed on the training ground will less blood be shed on the battlefield." Indeed, without arduous labor in development and training there can be no glorious victories on the battlefield. But it is very regretful that in some places there are still instances of not strictly fulfilling training missions, such as reducing contents and times, arbitrarily changing programs, etc. On the training ground, in some units the men play around while they are training, play more than they train, and have careless work styles. What must be said here is that because of such phenomena the cadres cannot resolutely correct and rectify the men. In some places, the training areas are not well organized and guarded, so snack bars spring up around the area and children and adults are free to enter and leave the training area. Clearly, such a method of organizing and commanding the training area causes the troops to divide their attention and not concentrate on training, and affects the results of training and the strengthening of military discipline.

6. Continually oversee and supervise.

Oversight is an important responsibility of commanders. If a commander signs an order or directive, or assigns a mission orally to the lower echelon, he is responsible for overseeing the carrying out of that order, directive, or mission, and cannot delegate that responsibility to anyone else. We know that in actuality the oversight of some orders and directives begins immediately. Therefore, oversight must not be carried out only after orders, directives, and missions have been carried out, but must be exercised throughout the implementation process. If, when a mission assigned by the upper echelon is being carried out, the people carrying it out know that they will be subjected to oversight and supervision, they may not do a thorough job.

Oversight and supervision are exercised in order to encourage the lower echelon to do a good job of fulfilling the missions assigned it and know the reasons why such missions are carried out or not carried out, while also positively helping overcome difficulties and effectively carry out missions. Oversight must also enter deeply into the close examination of such very specific

problems as facilities and material-technical bases, as well as the problem of organization to ensure the implementation of the orders, directives, and missions that have been assigned. For example, we schedule study of "mechanized infantry platoons fulfilling reconnaissance missions on the march" at 0400 hours, but in fact the unit cannot do so because of a lack of fuel and a lack of facilities to charge batteries. Oversight and supervision must be thorough and specific and must not depend solely on reports. For example, the commander of Regiment X reports that the companies have studied one month (20 days), but an inspection of two companies reveals that one company has studied only 1 day and the other has studied only 6 days. Thus if there is no specific oversight we will become bureaucratic and be an accomplice to lying. Therefore, oversight and supervision must contribute to ending the phenomena of training that is watered down, arbitrary, and lacks preparation, of incorrect reporting, in order to correctly evaluate the troops' level, improve the quality of training, and ensure that the army victoriously fulfill the combat missions that are assigned.

The above are some opinions based on the actual situation which we can study to gain experience, in order to contribute to furthering the combat training of our armed forces in 1983, so that it can be of increasingly higher quality.

5616
CSO: 4209/387

MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SAFETY

RIVER THIEVES, BANDITS CAUGHT IN HA BAC

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 25 Apr 83 p 4

[Text] In the evening twilight of 16 April, in a coordinated action between the traffic police bureau and the public security post of Tien Son District (Ha Bac Province), a motorboat of the mobile patrol unit composed of four comrades--Nguyen Tien Nien, Ha Trong Son and Tran Van Hoang under the command of First Lt Nguyen Kim Trong--was moving toward the river section adjacent to Den Hamlet, Canh Hung Village, Tien Son District, when the unit saw a group of fully loaded barges stationed midstream at some distance ahead. Near the riverbank, there were many small basket-boats fully loaded with coal which was being carried onto the shore by a number of people.

At this section of the river, a number of wicked sailors frequently stole the state property and sold it to dishonest traders and there was also a gang of hooligans who earned their living by stealing. Nguyen Kim Trong ordered his men to steer their motorboat straight to two of the boats. At the sight of the public security agents, the group of barges flew at full speed. After escorting the boats to the shore, our combatants requested the illegal coal carriers to stop, gave them clear explanations and prepared to seize the coal and return it to the state. But Ngyuen Thi Quang, Nguyen Van A (her father) and some other persons deliberately ignored the combatants order and continued to scoop up coal and carry it away, thus compelling the public security agents to stop their act. At this point, Nguyen Van Kha (Quang's elder brother) exhorted his men, saying: "These are fake public security agents. Don't be afraid of them! Go ahead and take the coal away!" This encouragement was echoed by some more bad elements. Determined to prevent the state property from falling into the hands of illegal dealers, Nguyen Kim Trong assigned Nguyen Tien Nien to contact the local administration for coordinated action and told Ha Trong Son and Tran Van Hoang to go to the shore to explain to everyone to make them understand and help the public security agents in the discharge of their duty and also to expose the distorted allegations of the bad elements while he himself would remain on the motorboat to detain the persons involved and to protect the property. Taking advantage of the dark night and the precarious situation on a river, the gooligans named Nguyen Van Kha, Nguyen Ba Ket, Vu Van Thang, Nguyen Van Tuynh and Nguyen Dac Tuan told each other to snatch guns away [from the public security agents], to destroy the motorboat engine and to beat up the public security agents in an attempt to rescue Thi Quang and take the state

property away. Faced with this situation, Nguyen Kim Trong warned: "He who willfully boards the motorboat for provocation will be shot!" Regardless of the law, these "hardcore" hooligans took up shoulder poles and sticks, closed in on the comrades named Hoang and Son and jumped onto the motorboat to commit acts of violence. Displaying calm and a high combat valor, the public security agents opened fire to punish the fellow Kha and, with the support given by a Mr Mich and many honest people present on the spot, resisted the remaining ruffians and safeguarded the state property.

Soon afterward, the Tien Son District public security forces in conjunction with the village militia and public security men captured all the brutal hooligans and the dishonest traders specializing in secretly contacting bad elements to steal and illegally deal in the socialist property transported along this section of the river.

This was the third time in less than 2 months the coordinated-action mobile patrol unit under Nguyen Kim Trong's command uncovered illegal dealers resolutely resisted them and retrieved thousands of tons of goods for the state's benefit.

The Tien Son District Party and People's Committees and public security commanders have come to the spot to praise our public security combatants for displaying a great sagacity and courage. Nevertheless, we are still pondering the following points: How about the responsibilities of the Party Chapter Committee and People's Committee of Canh Hung Village and also of the District Party and People's Committees? How could such brazen thefts of state property be allowed to happen? We will surely be able to draw many valuable lessons by carefully reviewing this situation and analyzing its causes. Is it an indication of a slackened proletarian dictatorship or of a decline in the qualities and virtues of party members and cadres? Does it reflect a failure to develop the laboring people's right to collective ownership or a tendency to follow in the footsteps of bad elements among the masses? Why were the local party committees and administration at different echelons not held responsible for the above-mentioned events?

9332

CSO: 4209/393

MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

ERSATZ MEDICINE RING BROKEN UP IN HO CHI MINH CITY

Hanoi TIEN PHONG in Vietnamese No 16, 19-25 Apr 83 p 5

[Article by Minh Phuong: "Inspecting a Numberless House"]

[Text] Several young public security policemen of Precinct 10 in Ho Chi Minh City led me via a long, narrow alley to a small house. The house's number was practically illegible. There were both old houses and new houses near the house, so it was hard to tell what the house's address was.

Le Thi Hiep and her cohorts used the "numberless house" to manufacture ersatz medicine, Nguyen Van Dieu told us.

During the recent period, Dieu and his unit had fulfilled the mission of attacking on the market management front. It was the third blackmarket case the unit had investigated.

The evidence was still intact: thousands of syringes of vitamin C, atropine, novocain, essences, and thousands of packages of vitamin B1, herbs, and A.P.C. packed in dirty wooden crates. Their medicine compounding equipment included rubber rollers, glass bottles, medicine "production" machines consisting of rusty roofing sheets, and cracked cast iron skillets used for drying medicine on a charcoal stove. Their pharmaceutical materials included manioc, sugar, alcohol, and tap water. Before the liberation Thi Hiep was a caterer for a puppet military hospital. She learned the names of some medicines and how to use them. She took advantage of that knowledge to sell Western medicines on the sidewalk and at outdoor markets for several years. In mid-1982 she teamed up with a number of other people to produce and sell ersatz medicines.

Le Thi Hiep confessed that every day she produced 1,000 vials of vitamin C, 5,000 vitamin B1 tablets, and hundreds of vials of atropine. According to analyses by a special organ, the bottles of medicine containing blue labels reading "Pharmaceutical Enterprise II" contained only tap water. The vitamin B1 and A.P.C. tablets, which also bore labels of one of the city's pharmaceutical enterprises, consisted of tapioca powder. D and T supplied real capsules to Thi Hiep to contain the ersatz medicine.

I asked Thi Hiep, "How did you market the ersatz medicine?" She replied, "I know practically all of the Western medicine sellers at the Tan Dinh, Cho Cu, and Vuon Chuoi outdoor markets and on the sidewalks of Le Thanh Ton Street, Le Loi Street, etc. I sold them medicine on consignment so that they could display it along with the real medicine."

"What was the price of a vial of vitamin C you supplied them?" I asked. "One or two dong." she replied.

I asked a doctor accompanying us about the harm done by such ersatz medicines and felt revulsion when he replied, "A person who injected false vitamin C would contract blood poisoning because the water is not pure and has not been pasteurized. The other kinds of ersatz medicines would also cause serious harm. At the very least they would confuse the patient because he took medicine but does not get better."

Thi Hiep confessed that every month she released on the market about 30,000 vials of vitamin C, 150,000 B1 tablets, and 1,500 atropine vials. Who knows how many people have been the victims of that ersatz medicine?

Nguyen Thanh Tong, who lived in the same subward as Thi Hiep, had a 4-years old child who had a fever. His wife bought A.P.C. tablets at an outdoor market and gave some to her child. After 3 days the child did not get better but became worse and had to be taken to the emergency room of Children's Hospital No 1. Tong brought in some of the A.P.C. tablets and compared them to the ersatz A.P.C. tablets. Everyone, including Thi Hiep, admitted that she had made the tablets.

Tong said angrily, "Anyone who produces ersatz goods and blackmarket goods is cruel, and people who make false medicines are more cruel than animals. I recommend that the governmental administration severely punish them." He shook the hands of Nguyen Van Dieu and the young public security policemen of Precinct 10 and added, "Thank you. You have saved the people from a major calamity."

5616

CSO: 4209/362

MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

BUSINESSMAN ARRESTED FOR ATTEMPTED BRIBERY

Hanoi TIEN PHONG in Vietnamese No 16, 19-25 Apr 83 p 5

[Article by Minh Dien: "When the Bundle of Money Was Opened"]

[Text] Saturday afternoon Nguyen Tri Phuong Street was bustling with people and vehicles. As soon as he left his office Le Anh Dao heard someone calling from the other side of the street: "Anh Dao! Anh Dao!"

A man about 50 years old, big and fat and posh in his suit made of imported cloth, rushed out of a cafe. He warmly shook Dao's hand, as if he were an old friend he hadn't seen in a long time.

"My goodness!" He said, "I've been looking for you all over." Dao studiously looked the man over. The man laughed out loud, then patted him on the shoulder. "Have you forgotten me? I'm Phan Dang, alias Boc," he said.

It turned out that he was the owner of the "Hang" inn at No 398 Le Hong Phong Street. In 1980 Dao was responsible for protecting the Mien Dong bus station and occasionally met Phan Dang there. Several times Phan Dang invited Dao to drink coffee or have a smoke. That was the extent of their relationship. More than 2 years ago Dao had been transferred to the Economic Police Unit of Precinct 10, Ho Chi Minh City and hadn't met Phan Dang since then. Why was Phan Dang looking for Dao today?

"Anh Dao, I'm having a problem and would like your help. I won't forget your favor. After inviting Dao into the cafe Phan Dang struck up a conversation. "What's the problem, Boc?" asked Dao.

"Oh, it's only a small thing. You can solve it with a wave of the hand." Phan Dang held out a package of 555 cigarettes and offered one to Dao, studiously observed his reaction, then continued, "Miss Ha told me that you were detaining more than 40 kilograms of sandalwood that belong to her. If we lose those goods we'll lose our incomes but you'll gain nothing. If you'll take care of things I'll give you several tens of thousands...."

Several days previously Miss Thai Thi Ha had taken 45 kilos of Ky Nam sandalwood from central Vietnam to Ho Chi Minh City. The state has a monopoly in managing that valuable, rare type of fragrance ingredient. The official price

of 45 kilograms of Ky Nam sandalwood is nearly 1 million dong. Thi Ha, a blackmarketer, had been admonished and warned many times but continued to follow the path of illegal livelihood. This time, when informed by the people the public security police of Subward 25 (Precinct 10) arrested her and confiscated all of the evidence, which was taken to the precinct economic police headquarters. Le Anh Dao was assigned responsibility for handling the case. Several days ago Dao received a telephone call from someone requesting that the goods be returned, and now Phan Dang made his appearance.

"I can't answer you now," said Dao, "Let me think about it first." Phan Dang made an appointment to meet with Dao. The next morning he offered a price. "I want to work with you over a long period of time," he said, "If you can take care of this matter I'll give you 80,000 dong."

Le Anh Dao was silent. Phan Dang proposed a scheme to him.

"I know that the goods have been received by the subward and that your superiors know about them, so I propose that I bring you 45 kilos of another kind of sandalwood to exchange for the sandalwood you're holding. That way, you'll get money but will have nothing to fear."

Dao decided to accept the offer. He arranged a meeting place with Phan Dang so that the money could be turned over and happily said goodbye.

When he saw how readily Le Anh Dao had agreed to his proposal, Phan Dang regretted that he had promised to "buy" him with such a large sum of money. Therefore, the next morning, on 1 April 1983, Phan Dang decided to reduce the amount by 12,000 and take 68,000 dong to location X.

But his calculations were wrong. Even if the sum had been 80,000 dong or even more he could not have bought the policeman and young party member Le Anh Dao. After he met with Phan Dang the first time Le Anh Dao had reported to unit commander Le Tam and the unit's command section discussed and drafted an action plan. Therefore, as soon as Phan Dang opened the bundle of money the police received a secret signal from Dao and rushed up.

That was not the first time the economic police unit of Precinct 10 had punished people for bribery. During the past 2 years dozens of crooks have been arrested. Living in an environment in which they are in constant contact with blackmarketers, the economic police cadres and men of Precinct 10 have established for themselves a set of rules to live by: straightforwardness, purity, and honesty. They have straightforwardly struggled against negative phenomena and continually endeavor to advance. During the past 2 years, not a single cadre or enlisted man in the unit has violated discipline, all Youth Union members have received the "outstanding" rating, and five Youth Union members have been admitted into the Party. The party chapter has been acknowledged as a pure, strong chapter, and the Youth Union chapter has been acknowledge as a Determined-to-Win chapter.

5616
CSO: 4209/362

MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

TAX PERSONNEL ACCUSED OF SUBMITTING FALSE REPORTS

Hanoi LAO DONG in Vietnamese 13 Apr 83 p 6

[The Week's Letters column: "False Reports"]

[Text] On 20 December 1982 a number of cadres at the tax station of the Hue railroad station in Binh Tri Thien arrested Mrs. Cao Thi Hong Lan of 46/10 Phan Boi Chau Street in Hue, who had in her possession many kinds of medicine, including antibiotics and tonics. They should have confiscated the Western medicine but they and Mrs. Lan filled out report's listing "ghost" names and addresses (report nos. 770, 771, 772, and 773), along with such ordinary goods as MSG, bicycle rear seats, etc., and let Mrs. Lan "off the hook" so that they could profit.

Before that, on 15 September 1982 there were arrested at the tax station at the Hue railroad station Mrs. Ho Thi Thu Ha and Nguyen Thanh Tuan, of team 5, hamlet 2, Thuy Phuoc village (Hue), for selling 1.5 kilograms of B12 powder valued at 250,000 to 300,000 dong. They also filled out false reports (nos. 4823, 4824, and 4825) which listed MSG, cloth, fishing nets, etc. The tax cadres also sent people to take goods from the tax bureau to the railroad station so that the merchants could evade inspections by the public security police.

We request the tax sector of Binh Tri Thien Province to educate cadres and take steps to deal with those who violate the law, cover up for merchants, and harm the state.

5616
CSO: 4209/362

MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

ORGANIZATION OF COMBAT CLUSTERS DESCRIBED

Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 22 Apr 83 p 3

/Article by Do Van Khon: "Exchange of Views About the Organization of Combat Clusters"/

/Text/ A combat cluster within the district military fortress is a new concept, on which experiences are not numerous. Below we will contribute some views derived from Thai Binh Province's experiences in building combat clusters in a delta coastal area. First of all, we note that, in Thai Binh, combat clusters are a traditional inheritance from the two wars of resistance against the French and Americans. In the first war, due to topographic conditions and combat plans, interlocked combat villages were formed in a number of places, such as the Thuong Phuong-Hoi Phu-Tong Le (Dong Hung) 3-village linkup; the Than Dau-Than Huong (Thai Thuy) 2-village linkup; and the Nguyen Xa-Phong Chau-Phu Chau (Dong Hung) cluster. These combat clusters had achieved good results in village protection. At times, during mopping-up operations, regiment-size enemy forces were unable to penetrate a village. During the period of peaceful construction, (1954-64), the Phong-Huy-Linh emulating brotherhood cluster in Thai Binh launched the three villages of Dong Phong, Dong Huy, and Dong Linh (Dong Hung district) on a stirring socialist emulation movement. During the resistance against Americans for national salvation, the Cong Lan cluster in Tien Hai, Thai Binh, which consisted of antiaircraft artillery units from the regional forces, consolidated militia, and militia and self-defense forces, created a multilayered fire barrage, capable of defending our installations effectively, and shooting down many American aircraft.

In light of these valuable experiences, now the organization of combat clusters must be raised to a higher level, be more comprehensive, subject to a unified command, and unified combat plans, instead of the interlocking and reciprocal pattern of the past.

Nowadays, in a war to defend the fatherland, because of ever-improving weaponry and technology, each side's combat expertise and tactical and operational skills are expected to achieve new advances with every passing day.

In combat action, even the lowest echelon must reflect the principle of close cooperation between different services. Thus, combat clusters must be set up to fuse various terrains within a given area with a given tactical value, into a firm, stable, and strong battle line with wide and deep defense capabilities.

Moreover, combat clusters enhance the strength of the armed forces (which may also include regular, local, militia and self-defense, and border forces) engaged on one battlefield, by unifying command and combat plans, and by defeating enemy tactical attempts on that battlefield. Combat clusters also enhance integrated local strength by enabling inland villages and clusters in aiding more remote ones, by concentrating strength on frontline positions, and by defeating the enemy immediately after he sets foot on our soil.

While organizing combat clusters, Thai Binh took into account the task assigned by superior echelons, combat plans, and topographic conditions in predicting enemy designs and tactics in the area. Each cluster was usually assigned a definite tactical task--fighting the enemy coming by sea, or through waterway detours, or airdrops, standing ready to defend the rear, and to send assistance to the frontline.

In reorganizing production to advance toward large-scale socialist production, localities where agricultural cooperativization has been setup, usually organize economic-technical clusters. At best, because of topographic conditions, a combat cluster also is an economic-technical one; at worst, combat requirements must be taken as a basis for cluster formation. A war to defend the fatherland is different from one of liberation; accordingly, during the former, fighting takes place not in one or two villages, but probably in many villages and battlegrounds simultaneously. Thus, we must carefully consider setting cluster sizes in keeping with local requirements.

Too small clusters restrict effectiveness; on the contrary, too big ones are affected by the fact that combat cooperation between various services still encounters difficulties and obstacles.

Clusters can be formed, not everywhere in a district, but rather at important points of tactical value. In the rest of the district, combat villages suffice. In Thai Binh, the largest district has 47 villages, while the smallest one has 32 villages. If all these villages had been allowed to operate individually, it would have been difficult for the district to exercise command, and fully deploy the strength of local people's warfare. Organizing combat clusters in major points, and combat villages in minor ones, is designed to consolidate the deployment strength of local people's warfare.

A combat cluster is not an administrative unit. It rather is a unit intended for combat organization, engaged in combat according to a common plan, in a battlefield, and committed to carrying out a tactical design to defeat the enemy on that battlefield. That is why capable cadres are needed. Thoroughly aware of the party views on building the armed forces, we have selected Class 2 reserve officers, with organization and command skills, to serve as cluster chiefs, deputy chiefs and operational assistants. Each year, training courses have been held by the province and districts to help these cadres raise their professional capabilities to better fulfill their duties.

In important clusters, at first regular army officers have been named chiefs and deputy chiefs to act as a nucleus in cluster building along with reserve officers. Clusters situated in the rear can be placed under the command of capable and dependable village military unit chiefs.

Each cluster must resolutely embark upon local defense, and devise plans against the enemy multifaceted war of sabotage, escape by sea, infiltration, and commandos....

In light of district plans for associating the economy with national defense, of cluster plans for local defense, and of common plans, cluster cadres must supervise the villages in carrying out combat-related tasks, such as building military forces, installations, and fortifications; modifying topographic features; training; conducting war games according to plans; etc. They must advise district party committee echelons to carry out local military tasks appropriate to each cluster, such as drafting youths; implementing the military rear policy; and developing the key role of militia and self-defense forces in production. In Thai Binh, the activities of cluster cadres have had a happy impact on building combat clusters, basic installations, and all-encompassing national defense in each combat village, as typified by the clusters of Dong Minh (Tien Hai), Ba Ho (Dong Hung), An Bai (Quynh Phu), Thuy Hai (Thai Thuy), etc.

Cluster combat fashion is different from the combat fashion of concentrated army units, in that the former is subject to territorial limitations. Therefore, cluster command also is different. Each cluster must show a determination to defend itself, and must devise plans against the enemy multifaceted war of sabotage, escape by sea, infiltration, and commandos, etc. On the basis of these plans, a cluster assigns tasks, norms, places and times, approves plans, and inspects and supervises their implementation. Other tasks, such as mobilizing man and wealth power, and preparing battlegrounds...must be carried out by villages--basic units of our system--with the sole authority and legal power to do so.

About unified command, in case an army battalion is engaged in combat within a cluster, the military chief often is the battalion commander. Militia and self-defense platoons and companies in hamlets and villages, where army combat units are stationed, usually play a subordinate role. In other hamlets and villages, these platoons and companies can operate independently, but they must follow a unified plan previously approved.

We hope to receive comments on the views we have boldly stated above, so that combat clusters will really become the core of the district military fortress.

9213

CSO: 4209/380

MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

TINH GIA DISTRICT PUBLIC SECURITY ORGANS UPGRADED

Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 22 Apr 83 p 3

/Article by Do Van Phac: "Tinh Gia District Builds, Consolidates People's Security Line of Defense To Protect the Fatherland"/

/Text/ Tinh Gia District in Thanh Hoa Province is strategically important in many respects. It has 40 kms of coast, 40 kms of national highway 1A, and 40.8 kms of railway, including many bridges and 3 stations. Since Tinh Gia is sandwiched between Thanh Hoa and Nghe Tinh Provinces, and endowed with a convenient network of sea and land routes (at places, the railway and national highway 1A are just about 5 kms from the sea), it has been used by criminal elements and illegal merchants as a "stamping ground." In some Catholic areas, reactionaries have taken advantage of product contracting in agriculture to set up unlawful organizations and groups. Local administration in a number of places still are rightist, not actively thwarting mischievous activities, and still showing laxity toward criminal elements.

In the face of that situation, Tinh Gia District public security advised district party committee and administration echelons promptly to take correct steps to protect local security. The standing committee of the district party committee issued directives on political security work, with a focus on strengthening village public security sections and people's security teams in villages and cooperatives; on struggling actively against criminals; on raising the people's awareness of enemy plots and of the extent of criminal activities; and on making everyone understand that protecting national security is a task common to the entire people.

Under the guidance of party committee echelons, Tinh Gia District public security has sent cadres into the villages in several groups to help them consolidate public security organization, both quantitatively and qualitatively. To respond promptly to the new situation, district public security has also trained 28 village public security sections, enabling many comrades to solve complex local matters with due respect to administrative routine. Phu Son, a mountainous village that shelters settlers coming from many localities in the province to reclaim lands, has a fairly competent public security contingent, composed mostly of youths who, along with the whole people, have maintained and stabilized the security situation in the village.

Following reorganization, a committee to guide the movement has been set up for the whole district, with the district party committee secretary as chairman, and the people's committee vice chairman, the public security chief, and the military section chief as vice chairmen. Similar guidance committees have been set up in the villages with similar representation. The movement to build a people's security network to defend the fatherland includes four steps:

--Survey local security situations, and guide the people to study directives and resolutions issued by the central and local echelons on protecting security, such as regulations on protecting socialist and private properties, and on prohibiting the use of explosives for fishing purposes on rivers, seas, and ponds....

--Mobilize the masses to struggle to denounce activities aimed at perturbing order and security and perpetrated by criminals and suspects. In three villages alone, the masses have supplied security organs with 400 ideas through direct contact, and 495 ideas through correspondence. Ideas submitted by the masses have been carefully examined and verified to avoid regrettable mistakes. Besides, many cadres, party members and people have voluntarily recognized their mistakes.

Three key villages have set up 29 units to inspect important economic and national defense objectives, to combat infiltration of spies by sea, and promptly to detect attempts to flee abroad. The district has established 18 desks for residency registration, effectively controlled the movement of ships and boats on the sea, and recovered 32 guns and 8 hand grenades. In particular, Phu Son village has recovered 14 guns of different makes.

--Rearrange the organization. Through the movement to denounce the criminals' mischievous activities, leading security organs have uncovered incompetent public security cadres. These have been committed to further training, while others who failed to meet ethical and professional criteria, have been terminated. Political and mass organizations have been consolidated. Security organs in the district and villages have truly become clean, stable and strong.

--Learn experiences. In reviewing experiences, the district has appreciated party committee echelons' interest in the people's security task. Prompt guidance by district party committee echelons has created conditions for security organs to fulfill their duties. To carry out the people's security task properly, one must know how to mobilize the masses to join a synchronized movement in support of the security organs. The problem of organization deserves special attention. These are the main factors that helped Tinh Gia district security organs build successfully a people's security network for the defense of the fatherland.

Building a people's security network for the defense of the fatherland is a central task that has dominated all activities of Tinh Gia District public security and security sector since the beginning of the year. Since this central task has been carried out properly, the political security situation in Tinh Gia District has become stable, and the people's awareness more acute. Lawbreakers have been educated and reformed, and the people's security network has been strengthened.

MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

CHINESE SPIES TRIED IN CAO BANG PROVINCE

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 3 Apr 83 p 4

[VNA News Release: "Spies Punished"]

[Text] The People's Court of Cao Bang Province recently held an open trial of Be Ngoc Can and his cohorts, who were tried for serving as spies for China (see NHAN DAN, 2 April 1983).

During the trial Be Ngoc Can and his cohorts admitted that they were guilty of serving as spies and of providing secret national defense documents and state secrets to the Beijing reactionaries. Considering the seriousness of the crimes of Be Ngoc Can and his cohorts, the People's Court of Cao Bang Province sentenced Be Ngoc Can to 18 years in prison. Can's cohorts were sentenced to between 3 and 10 years in prison and their operational facilities were confiscated.

5616

CSO: 4209/362

MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

STORY OF PRIEST-MURDERER UNFOLDS

Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 24 Apr 83 p 2

[Article by Manh Vu: "The Priest's Gift"]

[Text] Lan, formerly senior sergeant in the French colonial army, stepped into the confessional. Father Paul le Bong scolded him harshly, "We're not getting into a scrape. You folk, don't deserve to eat God's rice."

"Father, you once said, 'Even Jesus could be tempted by wealth and girls,' so how could we win back Bau, the Catholic renegade, who is already immersed from head to toe in communist propaganda? My hope is that a church miracle can remove him from 'Satanic fold.'"

The priest almost screamed, "I'm very angry. Even our choir, in service for many decades, has not been disbanded. Our faithful keep going in droves to the fields for production, neglecting church work, and no longer trusting their priest and God. I'm afraid that the whole parish will be lost to communism."

Then he lowered his voice, "Well, how is he doing now?"

Senior Sergeant Lan said, "Father, these days he has been bedridden."

"What did you say?" Le Bong asked.

"Father, along with other cooperative members, he went into the pond to pick up wood to build a storehouse. It was noontime and hot. As a result, he caught a cold."

As if he had come upon a new idea, Le Bong made the sign of a cross with his hand, mumuring, "The 'demon' must be sent into hell and excommunicated by God!"

The following morning, wearing his ample and long frock, Paul le Bong visited Bau at his home. This gesture stunned parishioners, many of whom praised the priest for staying close to the masses.

Following the visit, the priest ordered virgins to give Bau a gift every 3 days--either herbal drugs, or cakes. After ingestion of these drugs, Bau's condition had not improved. Instead, it had worsened. Cadres and cooperative members transported him to the district hospital for treatment. But Bau died suddenly.

Father Le Bong went to Bau's home and talked to his surviving wife, "You're destitute, and that has touched me. That's why, setting aside Church protocol, I come here to wrap your husband's remains, and hold a service that his soul might reach paradise promptly."

The priest then beckoned to his henchmen to wrap the remains into a coverlet, and put them in a coffin. Later, he stepped onto the highest platform, where he recited prayers. The faithful surrounded the coffin during the prayer session.

Bau's sudden death startled the whole parish. Border post B sent military intelligence agents into the parish to investigate. These agents uncovered a dead mouse amid a puddle of orange juice vomitted by Bau, at the foot of his bed. Suspecting foul play, they brought the dead mouse and a sample of the orange juice back to their office for analysis. Forensic medicine experts conducted an autopsy, and found in Bau's stomach some juice, which yielded through analysis a strong poison with a ripe banana flavor. This evidence led experts to conclude that Bau's death was prompted by poisoned orange juice. After eating the fruit, Bau vomitted some of the juice, causing the death of the mouse which ingested it. But who was the murderer?

Tam parish lies within the border area. For years, taking advantage of Catholicism, reactionaries have regularly risen up against us. Many times, while harvesting was in full swing, they organized choirs and recruited the faithful for religious celebrations, deliberately leaving the rice in the fields unharvested. In the face of this situation, Bau, a good peasant appointed by the administration as a team leader, had struggled against them, and had mobilized the people actively to take part in production. Many times, the reactionaries threw anonymous messages into Bau's home, threatening to "kill you, if you continue to destroy religion."

While the investigation was going on, the border post received a visit from Bau's widow, who disclosed that the poisonous oranges came directly from Maria Mai. In coordination with the local administration, Military Intelligence summoned Mai for investigation. She said that the oranges were a gift from Father le Bong--one-half for her, and the other half for Bau. But, since these oranges showed suspicious signs, she gave them all to Bau.

The evidence was clear that the main culprit in the murder was Father Le Bong. He was summoned to the post. At first, he stubbornly said that the fruit was bought by church people at the market, and that he was

unaware of its poisonous content. Military intelligence officials confronted him with the evidence, forcing him to confess that he had injected poison into all the oranges with a view to killing Bau, a good element in the revolution, and that he had tried to cover up his crime by visiting Bau at his home. At the same time, he had attempted to kill Maria Mai with the same poison in order to destroy evidence.

Le Bong's trick of killing two birds with one stone was exposed by border military intelligence combatants, in front of his Catholic flock.

9213

CSO: 4209/381

MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

MAJ GEN LU GIANG DISCUSSES HANOI DEFENSE, SECURITY, DEVELOPMENT

Hanoi HANOI MOI in Vietnamese 12 Mar 83 pp 1, 4

[Interview with Maj Gen Lu Giang, commander of the Capital Military Region, by HANOI MOI reporter; date and place not specified]

[Text] Question: What do the armed forces in the military region think of their position and role with regard to the task of building and strengthening national defense, in general, and building the armed forces in Hanoi, in particular, so as to make the capital city worthy of its position?

[Answer] The Political Bureau resolution has asserted that "the capital city of Hanoi is a leading center from the political, cultural, scientific and technical points of view and is simultaneously a large economic center and an international exchange center for the entire country." For the enemy, the capital city of Hanoi is his No 1 target in a manifold war of destruction as well as a primary target in a large-scale war of aggression. Defending the capital is the duty of the entire people and country but it is obvious that this responsibility lies first with the people and armed forces in the capital. Conversely, no matter in whatever corner of our country a war may take place, the capital city's strength will always constitute an immense source of motivation, encouragement and support. The armed forces in the capital are very proud of having the honor to contribute to building the capital into a symbol of socialism and a backbone of the nationwide revolutionary cause and they take a special pride in standing ready to fight to firmly defend the capital and the fatherland under all circumstances and all forms of war that may be waged by any enemy. This is a very heavy responsibility.

[Question] With strengthening national defense and security as a goal, the demand placed on Hanoi is to build a regular army, the militia and self-defense forces and various reserve forces and also to perform training to achieve combat readiness. How has the military region been proceeding with this program?

[Answer] Over the past year, the armed forces in the military region have executed and fulfilled the missions entrusted. Good quality has been obtained

from many points of view. The determination-to-win movement has been firmly maintained and developed. In pursuance of the Political Bureau resolution on the tasks of the capital city and the Central Military Party Committee resolution, the Military Region Command has set forth the tasks, requirements and targets of building the armed forces in the military region in 1983 and subsequent years as follows:

--With regard to the regular forces and troops, it is necessary to continuously stabilize their organization with the aim of strengthening the combat forces, reinforcing the staffs of organs at all levels and achieving a balance among the compositions and ratios of various arms and services in accordance with the mission of each unit. Urgent overall preparations must be made to start training and continuous efforts must be exerted to carry out maneuvers and inspections to heighten combat power and the standard of combat readiness. In execution of an order from the Minister of National Defense, on 1 March 1983 the military region started a month of study and implementation of orders and regulations and entered a new year of training for all regular army units.

With regard to the militia and self-defense forces, the task to be considered principal is to strengthen them, to heighten their overall qualities and to enhance their combat power and standard of combat readiness. Development must be made only where their number is still small or where they do not yet exist. Right now, it is necessary to concentrate on providing proper training and practice and advanced training for cadres and on starting a phase of high-quality study of political and military subjects for the militia and self-defense forces in order to meet the requirements of the resistance against the many-sided war of destruction of the enemy and to fulfill satisfactorily the mission of maintaining political security and public order and security.

Along with the consolidation and building of regular army units and of the militia and self-defense forces, a somewhat new problem of great strategic significance is the need to build a strong reserve and to prepare a plan for ready mobilization in case of war. Concerning this task, the military region has organized training and practice for its cadres and, on the basis of the result of the 1983 military obligation registration, has organized the execution and fulfillment of the induction of youths for the first stage in this year at all grassroots installations by obtaining the required number and quality, applying the law and policy rather correctly and delivering troops neatly and safely.

In addition to the measures to be taken, the military region has held ceremonies for various units, precincts and districts and the city to sign emulation pledges to fulfill the aforementioned tasks successfully.

[Question] What are the responsibilities of the armed forces in the military region for the task of firmly maintaining political security and bringing about a really good change in social order and security?

[Answer] Maintaining political security and ensuring social order and security is one of the fundamental missions of the armed forces which is especially important in view of the present situation in the capital city. Over the recent

past, the armed forces in the military region have coordinated closely with the public security forces and with the trade and youth unions to carry out successful activities in fulfillment of this mission but the change effected has neither proven vigorous and even enough nor grown into a broad mass movement. To create a fundamental and more even and vigorous change, the military region must--first and foremost and on its part--educate the armed forces to help them clearly understand the enemy schemes, the capital city's position and their own responsibilities and must also reexamine and consolidate the armed forces in the capital to make sure that they are really wholesome, stable and powerful and are really the trustworthy forces of the party, administration and people in the capital city. Every armed force unit, precinct, district and city must plan to cooperate with the public security forces and others in maintaining absolute security at the grassroots level. The many wards, villages, enterprises, organs and units must be built into safe ones. A plan must be worked out to watch, detect, check and suppress promptly any scheme and act of the enemy and bad elements. Weapons and equipment must be managed rigorously and used according to regulations and the entire people must be urged to disclose all kinds of weapon and military equipment that are stored and used illegally--especially those in the hands of hooligans--and also to effectively help the public security forces and the army to retrieve them.

[Question] What are the responsibilities of the armed forces in the military region for the contribution to the economic construction of the capital and to the building of other works in the coming years?

[Answer] In addition to their duty to perform training, to stand ready to fight, to maintain political security and to ensure social order and security, the armed forces of the military region and other army units stationed in the Hanoi area have also the responsibility to participate in productive labor and in the work of building the capital. To partially reduce the difficulties facing the city, all units must intensify the cultivation of vegetables and subsidiary food crops and step up animal husbandry to obtain enough greens and part of the amount of grain and food products essential to the daily meals of army men.

On the other hand, they must actively participate in planting trees on hillsides, in leveling the ground for foundations, in clearing the ground for communication road construction, in dredging rivers and canals, in building water conservancy, cultural and social welfare works, in reinforcing dikes, in controlling floods and typhoons and, together with the people, in cleaning and beautifying the city. Units which have the abilities and necessary conditions may produce building materials and consumer and export goods. An immediate task in 1983 is, beside using the militia and self-defense forces, to mobilize the army units belonging to the military region as well as others stationed in the Hanoi area to participate in the task of building certain projects such as the digging of the Kim Nguu River and the leveling and filling up of the Thanh Cong 1 and 2 and Ngoc Khanh lakes.... The military region has set up a standing organ, organized the task of joining forces, following up and supervising the execution of works, and met with various units to assign tasks, to delineate working zones and to make preparations to deploy troops in the first stage [of construction] in mid-March 1983.

Filled with great enthusiasm and confidence, the armed forces in the military region together with the entire people in the capital are determined to carry out successfully the Political Bureau resolution on the tasks of the capital city, thereby contributing to building it into a civilized, prosperous and powerful one.

9332

CS0: 4209/392

MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

TABLE OF CONTENTS FROM JANUARY TAP CHI QUAN DOI NHAN DAN

Hanoi TAP CHI QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese No 315, Jan 83

[Second article from p 10 of this journal published in JPRS 83542, 25 May 1983, No 1291 of this series, pp 87-103]

Determination To Win the War of Sabotage (Editorial)	1
Some Matters Concerning the Building of Military Fortresses in Northern Border Districts (Major General Dang Kinh)	10
Fighting the War of Sabotage on the Ideological Front in Northern Border Provinces (Nam Huy)	25
Modernization of Mao Tse Tung's Military Ideology: Main Points and Actual Situation (Quyet Thang)	37
Soviet Armed Forces (Colonel General V. Y. Abolins)	56

CSO: 4209/417

FRENCH COMPANY ENTERS JOINT VENTURE

Bangkok THE NATION REVIEW in English 15 May 83 p 2

[Text] HO CHI MINH CITY — The only foreign company to set up a joint venture in Indochina is slowly building up sales and gaining the confidence of officials as it awaits a hoped-for boom in the economies of Vietnam, Laos, and Kampuchea.

Frederic Benoliel, the representative here for the giant French chemical manufacturer Rhone-Poulenc, said sales reached \$15 million last year, up from \$8 million in 1981 and \$2 million in 1980.

He was interviewed earlier this month during a visit of Western reporters to Vietnam and Kampuchea.

Benoliel arrived here in February 1979, as his firm was concluding a joint venture agreement under a liberal foreign investment law published by Hanoi in 1977.

He said Rhone-Poulenc's factory for agricultural chemicals and pharmaceuticals in Ho Chi Minh City now employs 120 Vietnamese, and that 10 office workers assist him in his central city office.

Benoliel said business was slowly but steadily developing in the other two Indochinese countries. His was the first Western firm invited to visit Kampuchea in December 1981. Contacts continue although sales are minimal, he said.

Benoliel has made 10 trips to Laos and received a one-million-dollar order last year. Early this year, Rhone-Poulenc started negotiations for a joint venture there. "Laos has nothing like this; we are creating the law," said Benoliel.

Benoliel said the joint venture was an important experiment both for Vietnam and for other foreign companies who were closely watching its progress.

"The Vietnamese are trying to help the joint venture work. It is a very important example. If we fail, there will be no more foreign investment. The Vietnamese obviously realize this — that in no time, the business world is informed," he said.

The non-communist world's commercial contacts with Vietnam cooled after Hanoi's

December 1978 military intervention in Kampuchea. Western opposition has since denied Vietnam large-scale aid and investment funds, and the Kampuchean problem still awaits resolution.

Benoliel said political considerations did not affect his company's presence there. It also has a large volume of business with the Soviet Union, he added.

But he acknowledged some difficulties in Vietnam: "It is a day-to-day fight trying to get things done. The Vietnamese owe a lot of money; obviously there is a risk."

Other firms — especially Japanese — visit Hanoi periodically to fight for spot business, but such one-off sales were not very productive, said Benoliel.

He said his company's constant presence was a strong point, and the company's policy was to help develop Vietnam's economy, not just to sell commodities.

Rhone-Poulenc was adapting products to local needs and was using its international network to help Vietnam market its agricultural products — an important priority in Vietnam's foreign contacts, said Benoliel.

He was asked about profits but did not answer directly.

"Our target," he said, "is not profit but rather to be known in this market for the time when Vietnam improves economically."

The Vietnamese Government holds 51 per cent of the venture's shares and the president of the board is a Vietnamese official. Benoliel is vice-president and acts as adviser to a Vietnamese manager who conducts day-to-day business.

The general manager of Rhone-Poulenc's health division flies in from France once a year for a board meeting, said Benoliel.

According to published trade statistics of the International Monetary Fund, Vietnam's main non-communist trading partners in 1981 were Japan, with two-way trade valued at \$154 million, India \$126.2 million, France \$94.9 million, Singapore \$90.9 million and Sweden \$25 million. — AP

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, TRADE AND AID

VIETNAMESE IN U.S. SAID TO AID NGHE TINH PROVINCE

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 15 Apr 83 p 4

[VNA News Release]

[Text] Recently Vietnamese living in the U.S. contributed nearly 5,000 more dollars to help the people of Nghe Tinh overcome the aftereffects of typhoon No 7.

Thus since the end of October last year Vietnamese in the U.S have given 6,243 dollars -- from both groups and individuals -- to help the people of Nghe Tinh.

5616

CSO: 4209/376

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, TRADE AND AID

SOVIET GIFTS HANDED OVER TO HANOI WOMEN

Hanoi PHU NU VIETNAM in Vietnamese 11-17 May 83 p 2

[Article by P. V. (Reporter): "Soviet Women's Committee Sends Gifts to Vietnamese Women"]

[Text] On 18 April 1983, the Vietnam Women's Union Central Committee organized a ceremony to accept gifts sent from the Soviet Women's Committee to Vietnamese women.

On behalf of the Soviet committee, N. P. Gureyeva, second secretary at the Embassy of the Soviet Union in Vietnam, handed over the gifts consisting of 30 tons of paper and 15 sewing machines to Nguyen Thi Dinh, chairwoman of the Vietnam Women's Union. Members of the Women's Union Central Committee and a number of cadres at the Embassy of the Soviet Union in Vietnam also attended the ceremony.

At the ceremony, Nguyen Thi Dinh expressed the deep gratitude of Vietnamese women toward the women of the Soviet Union for their warm and wholehearted concern about Vietnamese women until now.

On this occasion, N. P. Gureyeva also handed over another gift, an ambulance, to the Hanoi Friendship Gyneco-Obstetric Hospital. Dr Luong Thi Bich, director of the hospital, accepted the gift on behalf of her hospital.

5598

CSO: 4209/411

PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

PEOPLE'S COMPLAINTS, DENUNCIATIONS RESOLVED IN QUANG NAM-DA NANG

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 25 Apr 83 p 3

[Article by Tran Thuong, of the State Inspection Commission: "Quang Nam-Da Nang Considers it Important To Resolve Complaints and Denunciations"]

[Text] In 1981 and the previous years, a fairly large backlog of unresolved complaints and denunciations continued to pile up in Quang Nam-Da Nang. One of the reasons for this state of affairs was the limited professional knowledge of the contingent of cadres in charge of handling complaints and denunciations. Many policies toward wounded soldiers and fallen heroes' families and concerning lands and houses were not strictly implemented. A number of cadres took advantage of their functions and power to commit embezzlement and bribery and to oppress the people and violate their legitimate rights. The people were angry at this situation and sent an increasing number of complaints and denunciations to state organs but these requests were not resolved promptly. Moreover, some organs sometimes tried to refer these matters to other agencies and to shirk their own responsibilities and, worse still, forgot about and lost these requests of the people.

In early 1982, after the promulgation of a law specifying the examination and solution of the citizens' complaints and denunciations, the Provincial Party and People's Committees of Quang Nam-Da Nang Province urgently held a conference to enable the key leading comrades in the province to understand thoroughly the spirit of this law and of Decision No 58-HDBT and Circular No 02/TT-TTr of the State Inspection Commission and to discuss measures aimed at executing this law and ensuring the laboring people's right to socialist collective ownership. Afterward, the Provincial People's Committee directly assumed guidance and set up four delegations to review the situation, to examine and resolve the people's requests and simultaneously to inspect the way the execution of this law was organized in basic units in districts, cities and various services, bureaus, committees and sectors in the province.

Some localities such as Tam Ky and Dai Loc have organized the study of the law down to the village level and in various sectors, strictly implemented the law and drew up a specific plan with gradual stages for this implementation, especially to solve cases and problems raised by the people during the study period. This serves as a basis to make the people more

aware of their right to complain and denounce, of the responsibility and power [of state organs] to examine and resolve complaints and denunciations and of the need to take disciplinary measures against violations of the law. The cultural, information, press and radio broadcasting sectors have made intensive efforts to compile, print and disseminate the substance of the law to make all citizens understand it clearly and to induce them to correctly exercise their right and fulfill their obligations with regard to the law on the examination and solution of complaints and denunciations. Inspection organs in various localities, committees and sector in the province have eagerly aided units to draw up themselves a plan on the launching of a law execution stage as well as a plan to examine and find ways to resolve the backlog of complaints and denunciations. Da Nang Municipality, the districts of Dai Loc, Que Son, Tam Ky, Duy Xuyen, Thang Binh, Hoa Vang and Tien Phuoc, the city of Hoi An and various sectors--such as housing, land, commerce, banking, marine products, finance, public health and education--are units which have actively resolved the people's complaints and denunciations and have inspected the result of the solution to these requests of the people. Some 37 units and localities in the province have coordinated study [of the law] with the effort to resolve 1,285 requests left over from the previous years and including many intricate and complex affairs which had been dragging on for 5 or 6 years. After studying the law, the Phu Ninh Construction Committee has concentrated on solving 768 out of a total of 774 complaints and denunciations filed since 1977. All units and localities have put the task of receiving the people and their requests into a regular pattern. The housing and land, commercial, banking and financial services and the districts of Tam Ky, Hoa Vang and Tien Phuoc have come out as good models in the task of receiving the people. The persons in charge of receiving the people are competent delegates who receive the people according to a time schedule. The inspection organs in various localities and sectors have acted as effective staffs to help unit heads to receive the people, especially concerning complex cases and affairs related to many sectors and levels.

9332

CSO: 4209/393

PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

IMPROVED INSPECTION ORGANIZATIONS NEEDED TO FULFILL SOCIOECONOMIC NORMS

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 25 Apr 83 p 3.

[Article by Thanh Phong: "Nghe Tinh Carries Out In-depth Inspection Activities"]

[Text] The Nghe Tinh Provincial Inspection Committee has satisfactorily strengthened full-time inspection organs in districts, in the city and municipality and in production installations, closely coordinated its activities with those of the workers' inspection organizations and simultaneously considered it important to broaden the people's inspection network which is composed of large forces close to production installations and capable of furnishing quick information. The inspection sector has directed its activities toward major tasks such as agricultural production, distribution and circulation, industry, communications and transportation, and the cultural and social domains. In the agricultural field, Nghe Tinh has organized 11 inspection tours at the provincial level (by focusing on key rice areas), 75 ones at the district level (by concentrating on the main rice-producing villages) and 280 others conducted by the workers' and people's inspection organizations. Based on complaints and denunciations and by strictly implementing the spirit of directive No 100 of the Secretariat, these inspection tours have disclosed many loopholes in the agricultural cooperatives' management apparatuses and have led to the submission of petitions for corrective measures. The inspections have revealed that a labor shortage has created difficulties for a number of cooperative members' families working under new contract system and also for families of absent cadres and army men and families governed by the policy [which not specified]; therefore, the inspection organizations have carried out in-depth investigations to understand their situation and draw a conclusion and have cooperated with districts and cooperatives in taking measures to provide labor, fertilizers and grain supplies for the families in difficulty to enable them to work satisfactorily on the fields allotted to them by contract. Because the inspections were carried out at an early time and with an in-depth dimension and thanks to the cooperation with the administration at various levels in taking appropriate corrective measures, it was possible to evenly increase the output of 13,500 hectares of ricefields entrusted to families with insufficient labor force and to those governed by the policy and also enable them to surpass the contract norm. The inspection activities were focused on the management of labor, capital and materials

and on the distribution of products in order to detect negative practices among cooperatives. By carrying out in-depth activities among production installations in 1982, the inspection sector succeeded in retrieving for the state's benefit more than 525,000 dong, 11,500 man-days, 25 tons of grain and over 15 tons of nitrate fertilizer.

Beside helping production installations to correct shortcomings in the managerial task, to prevent negative manifestations in agricultural, industry, circulation, distribution, communications and transportation, to develop the people's right to collective ownership and to increase their confidence in the party and administration--, the 2,000-odd inspection tours conducted in 1982 (including 432 tours conducted by full-time inspection organizations, 1,150 tours conducted by the people and workers and 480 by heads of various units) dealt with a number of cases leading to the retrieval of 33 million dong for the state.

Yet, the Nghe Tinh inspection sector's activities have not been carried out vigorously and evenly enough. The coordination of activities between the inspection sector and others has proven inadequate; for example, on completion of an inspection tour, it took a long time to reach a uniform conclusion and to take action, which has resulted in limiting the inspection effect. Certain sectors have even hampered the inspection task, hindered the recognition of errors by the inspected units as well as the action taken against them, or prolonged the proceedings taken against them.

Based on the results obtained and the above-mentioned shortcomings, in 1983 the inspection sector in Nghe Tinh has drawn up a plan and formulated specific measures properly to develop the role and function of inspection organizations in the new situation in order to contribute to the successful fulfillment of the socioeconomic norms for 1983 and the coming years.

9332

CSO: 4209/393

PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT ADVOCATED BY THANH HOA PARTY CONGRESS

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 20 Apr 83 p 3

[Article by Tran Quynh: "Thanh Hoa Provincial Party Organization Congress (Second Phase): Create a Vigorous Change for Overall Economic Development"]

[Text] The second-phase Congress of the Thanh Hoa Party Organization has been held. The most evident change has been seen on the agricultural production front. Both the delta and mountainous region have obtained four bumper crops at a row. The gross grain output rose from 680,000 tons in 1981 to 720,000 tons in 1982 which was the year with the highest gross grain output ever. Compared with 1978 when Thanh Hoa harvested abundant crops, the 1982 gross grain output showed an increase of 180,000 tons. A number of districts achieved an average output of more than 5 tons of paddy per hectare. After reorganizing production and building and strengthening the district level, Tho Xuan District raised its output conspicuously and obtained 7.1 tons per cultivated hectare. Hoang Hoa and Dong Son Districts got an average of more than 6 tons. Many cooperatives such as Xuang Thanh, Hoang Quy and Hoang Phu reached an output of 8 to 9 tons per hectare on a large area.

While producing grain, Thanh Hoa has exerted great efforts to grow various kinds of industrial crops, especially the short-term ones such as peanuts, tobacco and soybeans. In the field of animal husbandry, compared with 1978, the herd of buffaloes increased by nearly 9 percent in 1982, that of oxen and cows by 6 percent and the number of hogs by 16 percent among which the crossbred ones increased by 250 percent and represented 42 percent of the total herd of meat hogs.

The province has registered an outstanding achievement by collecting 137,000 tons of grain in 1981 and 185,000 tons in 1982. By satisfactorily producing and collecting grain, the province has been able to basically solve the grain problem within its own territory. Many regions have set aside a grain reserve. Today Thanh Hoa has enough grain for use throughout the province and for supply to the armed forces, cadres and workers and has also been able to contribute 13,000 tons to the central level. The great significance of this success can be perceived fully only by looking back at the past few decades which were a long period of time when Thanh Hoa frequently lacked grain and had to rely constantly on a yearly supply by the central level of

several tens of thousands of tons of grain. By stepping up agricultural production, the province has obtained more agricultural products and goods for sale and exchange for materials and fertilizers used in agricultural production and for staple commodities essential to the people's life.

Together with agricultural production, other economic sectors have also undergone favorable changes. With a knowhow about the exploitation of local raw materials, the industrial production sector in the province has acquired more consumers goods as well as some valuable kinds of goods for export. Initial changes have also taken place on the circulation and distribution front, especially in the task of purchasing agricultural products at their source so that the province has not been compelled to exceed the amount of cash allocated to the purchase of grain.

In the next 3 years (1983-85), the Thanh Hoa Party Organization will display a high spirit of self-sufficiency coupled with initiatives and creativeness to overcome all difficulties, to exploit all local potentials and advantages, to stabilize and improve the people's life and to contribute ever more to the task of building and defending the fatherland. The congress has set forth the following seven struggle targets for the next 3 years: Grain output of 760,000 tons in 1983 and 850,000 tons or more in 1985; value of industrial production including small industry and handicrafts amounting to 230 million dong in 1983 and 300 dong in 1985; sufficient supply in kind of nine categories of goods according to the quantitative norms to the armed forces, cadres and manual and office workers in the province; supply of 4 meters of fabric to each citizen; opening of enough classrooms with enough tables and benches for students; and a drop in the population growth rate to 2 percent in 1983 and 1.5 percent in 1985.

To develop production and to establish a new order on the distribution and circulation front are the positive measures to achieve the abovementioned targets. For Thanh Hoa, agricultural production is the main offensive spearhead aimed at surely meeting the grain need of the whole province, setting aside a reserve and making a greater contribution to the state. Thanh Hoa will quickly increase the gross rice output by evenly heightening the rice productivity of districts and localities from the coastal to mountainous areas. On the other hand, the province will actively build up more than 60,000 hectares in regions of high rice productivity. Because of a decrease in the area, productivity and gross output of subsidiary food crops over the past few years, the congress had clearly indicated its determination to restore the cultivation of subsidiary food crops in all regions in the province, to intensify the processing and use of subsidiary food crops, to raise the area ratio of subsidiary food crops to 28 percent [of the total farming area] and to obtain an output of subsidiary food crops in paddy equivalent which will represent at least 20 percent of the gross grain output. Subsidiary food crops will be increased by expanding the winter crops, by increasing the number of crops per year as well as the cultivated area and also by performing intensive cultivation. Thanh Hoa will pay enough special attention to the following tasks: Developing plants which yield food products including all kinds of vegetables and legume; widening the area cultivated with long- and short-term industrial crops according to the

method of concentrated and specialized cultivation and of rapidly augmenting the area and yield of some industrial plants in order to create a source of export commodities of high economic value such as peanuts, soybeans, tobacco, reeds and tea; building up sugarcane zones to supply raw materials to sugar factories while encouraging cooperatives to grow sugarcanes to enable the people to produce sugar themselves; intensifying the cultivation of mulberries and cotton and stepping up sericulture to achieve self-sufficiency in matters of clothing; growing and exploiting medicinal plants; and expanding the areas cultivated with cinnamon (a special product of Thanh Hoá) and fruit and oleaginous trees of all kinds. To increase the crops' productivity, Thanh Hoá will pay attention to perfecting the product contract system in the agricultural domain, to promptly resolving problems arising from the new managerial mechanism, to rapidly increasing the sources of fertilizers and to apply a policy to stimulate peasants to produce and process fertilizers in order to obtain a high yield from all crops.

In the field of animal husbandry, Thanh Hoá will develop this sector in all regions in the province, especially by developing bovine breeding in the midlands and mountainous areas and by encouraging households to raise buffaloes and cattle. The hog herd will be raised to 660,000 heads in 1983 and 750,000 heads in 1985; the rearing of poultry, especially ducks, will be developed to increase the source of foodstuffs and export goods; and a movement will be launched to encourage people to breed goats, rabbits, bees and also fish in ponds, lakes and rivers.

The coastal areas of Thanh Hoá stretch over hundreds of kilometers. Exploiting the potentials and advantageous position of the sea areas is therefore a positive perspective. It is necessary to eliminate the past erroneous tendency to converge on mechanization and to neglect the use of traditional manual means to catch marine products. It is necessary to coordinate the catching of marine products on the open sea with that near the shore, to combine mechanized with manual catching means and to reorganize sea fishing cooperatives to rapidly increase the marine product catch and make the coastal people's life less difficult. The province will try to catch 15,000 tons of fish in 1983 and 20,000 tons in 1985 and will pay attention to catching shrimp for export and to the application of the product contract system among fishing cooperatives.

For many years, due to a failure to determine a correct guideline for its production and business tasks, the industrial sector of the province has been unable to develop its leading and supportive effect on the development of other sectors. In the future, Thanh Hoá's industry will coordinate closely with agriculture, forestry and fishery with emphasis to be laid mainly on developing the agricultural, forest and marine product processing industry; it will produce [more] consumer and export goods, pay attention to the repairing and production of ordinary and improved tools and to the production of building materials, and intensify the production of consumer and export goods by the small industry and handicrafts sector. Improving the managerial organization and implementing the product contract system among enterprises is an urgent requirement aimed at increasing the industrial development

tempo. Distribution and circulation activities must be directed at promoting local economic development and the people's life. The congress has stressed the need to intensify the struggle between the two roads, to strengthen socialist trade, to improve commercial enterprise formulas to put the majority of merchandise sources into the hand of the state, to strengthen market management, to actively collect taxes, to oppose speculation and smuggling and to reestablish order on the distribution and circulation front. Concerning exportation, Thanh Hoa will step up the exportation of a number of agricultural, forest and marine products and will encourage all installations and households to manufacture export goods.

Forests constitute four-fifths of Thanh Hoa's land. Thanh Hoa's midlands are rich. There are many minority nationalities in Thanh Hoa. To exploit the potentials and strong position of the forest economy means to simultaneously take care of the tribesmen's life. The measures to be taken to develop the economy of the mountainous region and the midlands are to try to carry out intensive cultivation and multicropping in growing rice and subsidiary food crops; to combine agriculture with forestry; to take care to develop special forest trees such as large bamboos, cinnamon, rattan and medicinal plants; to step up the settled-farming and life-movement in the highlands; to develop animal husbandry comprehensively and encourage households to raise bovines; to develop the forest product and subsidiary food crop processing industry, to grow mulberries, to breed silkworms, to grow cotton and weave fabrics; to coordinate the building of small-sized water conservancy works with the construction of small-sized hydroelectric projects in montagnard villages by applying the "joint action by the state, cooperatives and people" motto; to develop communications and transportation, to widen the socialist commercial network, to set up zonal markets to exchange goods between the mountainous region and the lowlands; to raise the cultural standards of tribesmen, to train cadres coming from among the minority nationalities and to assign more scientific-technical cadres to installations in the mountainous region...

To achieve these socioeconomic development objectives, the congress has pointed out the pressing need to innovate the method of exercising leadership and management and guiding task execution by perfecting the new managerial mechanism, by rearranging the economic forces, by improving the planning task and the management apparatus along the lines of simplifying the provincial level, strengthening the district echelon and shifting to the grassroots level, by bringing into play the masses' right to collective ownership, by paying attention to properly employing the local contingent of scientific-technical cadres, by developing the assault role of the youths and by taking care of the female workers' forces and ensuring their equality [with men].

Concerning party building, the congress has stressed the need to strengthen and consolidate the grassroots level, to eliminate rapidly 26 percent of the total number of weak installations, to firmly expel unqualified persons from party membership and simultaneously to recruit more new party members to increase the combat strength and leadership capabilities of party organizations and chapters. A task of primary importance is to reinforce party

committees at all echelons and to train, improve and wisely assign core cadres to party installations. The building of stable and strong district party organizations must be linked to the movement to build districts and strengthen the district level. The Tho Xuan, Hoang Hoa and Quan Hoa district organizations are the three ones in the province which have just been praised for their stability and strength by the Party Central Committee Secretariat. The target set for 1985 by Thanh Hoa is to manage to have half of all districts in the province earn the "stable and strong district party organization" title by 1985.

The recent congress marks a new progressive step in practicing criticism and self-criticism among party committees and in consolidating the party politically, ideologically and organizationally. To further strengthen unity and identity of views--primarily within party committees at various echelons and within the entire Party organization--is a decisive factor in vigorously developing the revolutionary mass movement to fulfill the new missions indicated by the Provincial Party Organization Congress.

9332

CSO: 4209/379

PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

BRIEFS

HANOI WARD DEVELOPS PARTY -- In 1982 the basic-level party organizations in the schools, handicraft cooperatives, and public security forces of Hai Ba Trung Ward admitted 549 party members, of whom 43.1 percent were workers. Some 33.1 percent of the new party members had college or post-college educational levels. In 1983 the party organizations will admit 550 party members. In order to attain that norm the party organizations are positively cultivating the party chapter secretaries so that they can grasp the principles and procedures regarding party development, and are holding supplementary classes for outstanding people in the mass revolutionary action movements who have been recommended for party membership. Attention is being paid to developing the party in the schools and handicraft cooperatives which do not yet have strong basic-level party organizations. [Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 22 Apr 83 p 2] 5616

CSO: 4209/395

ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

HANOI COLLECTS NEW TAXES, MAINTAINS PRICE LEVELS

Hanoi PHU NU VIETNAM in Vietnamese 11-17 May 83 p 3

[Article by P.V. (Reporter): "On the Circulation and Distribution Front -- Old and New Taxes"]

[Text] In the last few years, buying and selling has become an activity that had a "tremendous attraction" for many people. Everyday buying and selling activities take place everywhere and at any time. As we come to one of the 36 old streets of Hanoi, Hang Dao Street, and then go up Hang Ngang and Hang Duong Streets to Dong Xuan Market, we find numerous stores and booths adjacent to one another. Or let us come to a small alley near Hang Gai Street to find that, in spite of the lack of space, it is full of vendors selling foods and beverages.

According to estimates, throughout the country about 1.5 million people have engaged themselves in business! This is understandable because no other occupation makes more money than business does. A bowl of pho (noodle soup with beef or chicken) cost only 1 dong in 1976 but now costs 10 dong; the price of a kilogram of lean meat rose from 30 dong in 1979 to 120-130 dong now.... The fact that the turnovers of business households were increasing at a fast pace while taxes have almost stayed the same turns the people doing business into a social group that earns the highest income in society.

The following is a small example: Household P that sells vermicelli in To Tich Street reported a business income of 16,000 dong/month and paid taxes at the level of 2,500 dong/month. An investigation showed that those figures were very different from its actual turnovers. The household agreed to the new business income of 90,000 dong/month. Although the latter was still lower than the actual figures, we could make a quick calculation on the basis of an income of 90,000 dong/month and tax payment of 2,500 dong/month, and find out how much extra income it earned for a long period of time. In addition, quite a few people who resorted to speculation, unlawful business activities and tax evasion have become rich in a fast and dishonest manner.

Beside the meager meals, hardships and want of millions of cadres, workers, intellectuals and troops, who are working, producing and fighting day and night to build and defend the fatherland, the living of those people who have quickly become rich is excessively bountiful and luxurious. While we have to carefully consider and calculate before buying a few hundreds of grams of meat or meat roll for our sick child, those upstarts are extremely extravagant in terms of spending money. They do not hesitate to spend 1,500 dong for a bottle of foreign liquor, thousands of dong for a pair of sandals, hundreds for a whole piece of meat roll or a whole chicken, etc. and build houses and buy all of the expensive gadgets to equip them!

As they have lots of cash, many large business households often commit acts of controlling and monopolizing the market, prices, etc.

This situation is totally unfair and irrational; quick adjustment must be made in regard to irrational sources of income, with income coming from illegitimate sources being retrieved to serve the common interests of society as a whole; unbecoming enterprises must be restricted, service activities expanded and development of handicraft production encouraged, with efforts being made to carry out inventories and market control and management. These are the basic contents of the regulation that brings about a number of changes to industrial and commercial taxes and has been being in effect throughout the country since 25 April 1983, when it was promulgated by the state.

What happened in Hanoi at the end of April 1983?

Prior to 25 April, the regulation to bring about a number of changes to industrial and commercial taxes had been popularized through propaganda and explanations among many sectors, mass organizations and small business women in the municipality. The real situation and statistics -- there are about 1.5 million people engaged in business throughout the country, but the state has exerted control over only 580,000 households, with noncollection of taxes accounting for as much as 70 percent -- had pointed to the urgent need to apply right away the new tax policy and to mobilize cadres from all sectors and at all levels for participation. As to the small business women, they would not have to worry because they had been given this explanation: the new tax would be an income adjustment aimed at those people having unreasonably high income and not an across-the-board tax imposed on all small business people. They were thus reassured and continued to do business as usual.

In addition to those popularizing and propaganda efforts, a basic investigation aimed at getting to know the turnovers of the business households in the municipality had urgently been conducted.

- On 23 April, the new tax brackets for the large and intermediate business households were approved with participation of subward chairmen.
- On 24 April, cadres of financial sectors drew up a notice detailing the tax brackets for different households.
- On 25 April, throughout the municipality the new tax bracket notice was simultaneously distributed to the large and intermediate private business households.
- On 26 April, more than 5,000 large and intermediate business households in 4 wards accepted the new turnover and tax brackets as specified in the notice. The small business households seriously carried out the new tax bracket.
- By the evening of 27 April the municipality as a whole had basically completed notifying the tax brackets to the large, intermediate and small business households.
- The households paid 7 million dong of taxes.
- Feeling reassured about the fair and reasonable new tax brackets, 7,000 small households served as the hard-core force in posting prices and selling goods at exactly the posted prices.
- Through inventories and control, many speculating, smuggling and counterfeiting rings were caught.
- Control over price posting was strengthened; business registration was completed.

In the evening of 28 April:

- Four wards paid nearly 20 million dong of taxes.
- Tens of thousands of small business households quickly and voluntarily paid taxes.
- Efforts were made to fight raising prices, with punishment imposed on a number of households having deliberately raised prices.

In the evening of 29 April:

- Four wards collected 26 million dong of taxes.

- The prices of essential goods remained stable.
- The municipality as a whole basically completed collecting the new taxes.

As April ended, Hanoi entered May and the initial victories on the new tax front. All members of the Hanoi leadership had the same observation: To those victories there were positive contributions of the chapters of the Municipal Women's Union. Along with the public security force and authorities, their members were taking part in investigating and counting the large and intermediate business households, urging business women to quickly and neatly pay taxes to the state and at the same time actively fighting price increases.

Dong Xuan Market is a place where there are many large business households whose heads are women. Although many of them, who are team leaders and Women's Union cell leaders, were very uneasy about the new taxes, they were the first to pay them and urged members of their teams and cells to pay them. Mrs Nguyen Thi Nu, who is leader of the hardware team -- in a sector that have large turnovers and rather high new tax bracket, was one of such women.

In the Women's Union of Hai Ba Trung Ward, an initial statistics-gathering effort among members of its chapters in the subwards of Dong Nhan, Nguyen Du, Pham Dinh Ho, Bui Thi Xuan, etc. led to the discovery of 100 business households which had not yet registered for business and urged them to accept the new tax bracket and to pay taxes without delay. In many cases of the new taxes still being rather low in proportion to the actual turnovers, timely adjustment was made by recommendation of union members, such as the case of Mrs B of Nguyen Du Subward, whose household selling cookies, candies and bottled beer had been put in Class C and the tax bracket of 520 dong/month, now having to accept the new tax bracket of 2,500 dong/month on the basis of her actual income.

Members of union chapters also actively took part in price management. In the morning of 2 May, the Pham Dinh Ho Subward chapter took part in checking the households in the subward for price posting. A woman who raised the price of bread by 1 dong apiece received a warning and had to sell bread at the posted price again.

In Ba Dinh and Dong Da Wards, many realistic activities on the part of Women's Union chapters brought about similar results.

The masses' common concern:

In April, prices of almost all essential goods were kept the same or slightly increased. Prices of beef and pork in Bac Qua Market did not go up: lean meat 120-130 dong/kilogram; sparerib and fresh picnic 70 dong/kilogram, etc.

In scattered locations, the phenomenon of selling at prices different from the posted ones still remained like in Ngoc Ha Market, where sparerib and fresh picnic were sold at 80 dong rather than at the posted price of 75 dong/kilogram. However, this phenomenon was not very common. In recent days, since fruits and vegetables offered in state stores were in larger quantities and more available, their prices were not increased; the fact that the state stores opened many new sales locations having rather abundant goods helped to compete with the free market and to maintain prices. But the main reason for maintaining prices, namely active checking and inspection, brought about many results. Many households which had deliberately sold goods at prices different from the posted ones were punished in time. In the last few days of April, Dong Da Ward imposed a total of 18,660 dong of fines on 492 cases of deliberate price increases; on 25 April, Hoan Kiem Ward imposed fines on 90 households; on 30 April, 10 business households in Dong Xuan Market were fined 200 dong each for having raised prices by themselves. The punishment imposed on a household had the effect of persuading the neighboring households not to commit the same violation.

Will prices continue to be maintained in the time to come? That is the question that worries the masses, mostly cadres, workers and civil servants. To maintain prices requires the participation and contributions of all people, particularly women who have to buy and sell everyday -- i. e., to raise strong critical voices everywhere and at any time against any signs of raising prices of goods. We should not sit still and complain about increased prices, but instead we must struggle to help to bring down and stabilize prices.

The public opinion, naturally, can be effective and strong only when it receives active support and protection from the authorities. They are public security officers, subward cadres, market management cadres and tax and legal cadres. The honesty and integrity of these people is one of the necessary factors that generate the masses' confidence in control, inspection and detection and bring their strength into the bitter struggle for good market management.

In the last days of April, some negative signs and collusion on the part of some tax cadres who helped business households to evade taxes or reduced their taxes were detected by the people. A tax officer in Mo Market was arrested; G in the Hai Ba Trung Ward tax office, who put a household having monthly turnovers of 60,000 dong among the small business households, was punished. The fact that the bad cadres were punished had good effects on the masses' struggling spirit. Nguyen Thi L's beverages-selling household at 154 Hue Street had more customers than many other similar households but had been paying only 620 dong/month; later the people detected that fact and proposed a revision of its tax bracket, as well as finding the responsible cadres who had deliberately lowered its tax bracket and a severe punishment.

May is here and tax collection in May continues to proceed. Very many difficulties and complicated situations will arise, but with the simultaneous efforts of many sectors like public security, tax, commerce, etc., new victories on the tax front will surely result from them.

5598

CSO: 4209/411

ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

COMPLAINT ABOUT HOUSING RATES NOTED

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 22 Apr 83 p 2

[Article by Do Xuan Hai (Hai Ba Trung, Hanoi) in Reader's Mail Column:
"Housing Rates"]

[Text] For some time now, housing allocation in the city has been inappropriate in various aspects. Housing has been refused to certain people who actually needed it while accommodations were accorded to others who did not need it. Some were allotted dwellings on the main floor suitable for the operation of a business while others experienced the inconvenience of the highest floors. The rent was, however, the same; and when it was not, the difference was insignificant.

We should accord housing the same treatment as a special commodity; because it also has differences in cost, quality and usage value, its rates must be different. We suggest that a revision of the housing rates be taken to ensure fair and appropriate allocation of housing and prevent negative action. The rental rates of .2-.4 dong per square meter, which represented 5 to 10 percent of a family income, was relatively fair in the 1960's. People who occupied a larger than necessary dwelling or did not occupy it at all for a long time either turned it in or subleased it to avoid rent. Nowadays, this no longer happens, for the above rental rates are too low, thus people tend to seek larger houses, as large as possible, because renting a house from the state is like having it free and without the worry of its maintenance and repair. Today, the reasonable rental rates should be higher, high enough to make the present and future tenants, regardless of the size, quality or location of their houses, feel equally satisfied. Like food and textiles, the rental rates should be based on certain norms and standards, on supply cost and free market cost to ensure economic stability for cadres, workers, civil servants. Secondary areas such as kitchens and bathrooms must also be included in the total area when figuring out the rent, even though secondary, these areas are as necessary as any other in the house.

The housing rates, if appropriately readjusted, will certainly please any honest citizen and considerably reduce negative action in housing allocation, and provide the state budget with substantial income to build more housing at a faster pace.

12238

CSO: 4209/386

ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

DISTRIBUTION OF ELECTRIC POWER IN HANOI DISCUSSED

Plans for 1983

Hanoi HANOI MOI in Vietnamese 11 Mar 83 pp 1, 2

[Interview with Dang Duc Ha, director of the Hanoi Electric Power Service; date and place not specified]

[Text] Question: Comrade, what are the recent achievements and shortcomings of the electric power sector of the capital?

Answer: First, let me show you some figures. Hanoi was supplied during 1982 with 490 million kWh of high performance electricity or 30.7 percent of the total high performance electricity provided to the North, an increase of 5.8 percent compared to 1981. This volume of power fell short of meeting the actual needs, but, nevertheless, significantly contributed to the achievement of the production plan and helped better the living conditions of the inhabitants of the capital. The 490 million kWh of electricity supplied to Hanoi was the result of the effort of cadres, workers of the power plants and the whole power supply system. To be able to carry electricity to every household, the Electric Power Service had to overcome many difficulties and obstacles, for the supply was unstable and limited because the power network had deteriorated and was overloaded, spare parts and the means of transportation and communication were insufficient, the prices of electricity changes so often, and no proper regulations on supply and consumption were ever published. Rendered stagnant by the frequent fluctuations of the sources of supply, but supported by the guidance of Electric Power Corporation I and the cooperation of the mobile managing units of the system, our service has supplied high performance electricity to vital points and agricultural areas. However, there are still many shortcomings:

First, the supply of electric power is still unstable; periods of supply and shortage have never been announced ahead of time or accurately. Many production bases and especially large residential collective housing areas have experienced long and frequent periods of power shortage.

Second, the ratio of electricity used for general consumption and for nonproductive purposes is still high; the loss of electrical energy becomes more and more serious; and as a result, the state suffers millions in lost income each

month. The subjective cause of those shortcomings is the mismanagement and improper distribution and consumption of electricity. A number of the bases, especially the nonproductive ones, have overused their allotted quotas of electricity by several times. Control over consumption has not been regularly followed; consequently, theft, illegal use for production, and excessive use of electricity for cooking have been alarming. Locations that have priority in power supply, have not used it properly, not to mention the fact that they also unilaterally supplement electricity to other places. The management and assignment of cadres of the electric power sector were improperly and not strictly conducted. The propaganda in favor of the conservation of energy has not been given proper attention. Any effort to enlist the public to help administer the distribution and consumption of electricity at the ward level is still insignificant.

Question: What do you think, comrade, of the resolution of the Political Bureau's Conference on the mission of the capital city of Hanoi? What is the struggling goal of the electric power sector for this year?

Answer: Being responsible for the Hanoi Electric Power Sector, I am particularly delighted. We regard the direction and task of building up the capital city as dictated by the resolution as our guiding light. We seek to solve the most urgent problems we now encounter, with the understanding that this task will be shared by the state and people at the central and local levels. Electricity is a vital part of the people's economy and carries a direct effect on production, defense and living conditions; and this is even more crucial at the capital level.

This year, to bring about the resolution of the Political Bureau concerning the mission the capital city of Hanoi is to fulfill, the Department of Electric Power and the Electric Power Corporation I have resolved to increase the volume of high performance electricity for the city to 12 percent or 550 million kWh. In light of the limitation of the sources of supply, this is a serious resolution that demands tremendous efforts from the entire system. We are determined to attain at any price our target which is the efficient distribution of 550 million kWh of electricity to appropriate sites and at a profit. Obviously, the chief responsibility is ours; but the responsibility of every branch, echelon, base and individual in observing with discipline the regulations concerning the consumption of electricity is also needed.

In 1983, the Hanoi Electric Power Service will apply the following administrative measures: First, urgently consolidate the organization and assign responsibility to the electric power branches of the districts and wards, especially the four wards of the city. We will increase the number of cadres and workers, and purge the ranks of cadres and workers of all electric power branches. Each worker of an electric power branch will be assigned a specific and clear cut task within a particular area. It is the branch that serves as the direct contact point with the consumer for matters concerning supply of power, repair of equipment, and collection of electric bills.

Second, our service relies on the people and cooperates with the administrative and security forces of the wards and villages in administering the distribution and consumption of electricity and in protecting the electric power

network, based on specific conventions to enlist the permanent support of the public. We already have a mutual plan with the following organs: public security, army, trade unions, and youth organizations to control the distribution and consumption of electricity and boost propaganda in favor of conservation of energy. In collective housing areas, we will cooperate with the management to incorporate the management of electric power with the management of housing, etc.

Third, we will increase our inspection tours to ensure the observance of the quantity and capacity of the power allowed, by the production bases, enterprises, sites and households. Bases and households whose consumption of electricity surpasses the allowed limit will have it cut off for a period that is equal in volume to the electricity overused. We will frequently review the quotas of priority sites and send lists of those locations and of other production bases to the people's committees and public security offices of the wards for concurrent control. At the same time, we will exercise more control over the consumption of electricity of the privately owned shops. Cadres and workers who make trouble for customers or install illegal electrical work will be punished with the most severe administrative disciplinary measure which is forced resignation.

Fourth, to improve the distribution of electricity, we earnestly seek the guidance of the Ministry of Power, Electric Power Corporation I, and of the city; we are also exploiting every potentiality to improve and develop the electric network for 1983. (Investment for this purpose is expected to triple that of 1982 and considerably increase in the following years.)

We are striving to overcome our subjective shortcomings, to determine our goals and specific programs for each stage, and to regard as essential the task of improving the management and the control of our forces. Under the guiding light of the resolution of the Political Bureau Conference, we resolve to achieve the target imposed for 1983, which is the efficient distribution of electric power.

Change in Method

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 22 Apr 83 p 2

[Article by Le Ha (Dien Bien, Haiphong) in Reader's Mail Column: "For Better Power Distribution"]

[Text] The Haiphong Electric Power Sector has tried hard last year to supply the essential and important locations, industrial clusters, military bases with sufficient electric power, and to ensure the lighting of the city. Priority was given, depending on the season, to fight droughts or floods. Recently, however, power was supplied mostly to fairs, gardens and landscapes. Those places were well-lighted at night while the nearest streets such as Trang Quang Khai, Tran Phu, Dien Bien, Le Loi, Cau Dat, Pho Ga, Nga Sau, Co Dao Market, and the collective sectors of Cau Treo, Van My, Dong Bop were rarely supplied with sufficient power, and when they were, power came on only from 19:00 hours and was cut off at 22:00. On several occasions, power was so erratic, it caused

bulbs to burn out. At the same time, several refreshment shops on Tran Quang Khai Street, noodle soup shops on Tran Phu Street, and groceries in Cau Dat, etc., never experienced any power shortage.

We suggest that the Haiphong Electric Power Service implement a more rational distribution plan. Gardens and landscapes should naturally be lighted, but only appropriately never abusively as it is now. Provisions must also be taken to adjust the distribution to ensure a more effective schedule. In winter, power should run from 1730 hours to 0600 hours the next day. In summer, the period from 1830 hours to 0700 hours of the next day seems to be a reasonable schedule.

If the electric power service strives to observe the methods of distribution previously planned and put in practice the experiences learned from power distribution in other areas, the whole city will have enough power at night and on Sundays; and waste of energy in certain locations of the city and shortages on Saturday and Sunday evenings in others will be prevented.

12238

CSO: 4209/386

ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

LAM DONG PARTY CONGRESS DISCUSSES ECONOMIC MATTERS

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 27 Apr 83 p 3

[Article by Dang Minh Phuong: "Second Session of Lam Dong Party Organization Congress: Exploit the Strengths of the Central Highlands, Develop an Industrial-Agricultural-Forestry Economy"]

[Text] Lam Dong, a province deep in the immense Central Highlands, has a large area of more than 1 million hectares, in which forests -- of which conifers are a special feature -- account for more than two-thirds of the natural area. There are more than 200,000 hectares of pure and mixed conifer forests. Lam Dong has the largest conifer area in our country. The year-round cool climate is favorable for growing tea, coffee, mulberry, and many other kinds of special product crops, and for livestock raising. The large area, the small population, and the fact that the population was previously not well distributed have impeded agricultural production and forestry. During the U.S.-puppet period the people lived in concentrated areas, strategic hamlets, towns, and cities to serve the war. Only one-fourth of the province's labor directly produced material wealth. Most of the province's food -- between 50,000 and 70,000 tons a year in rice equivalent -- was brought in from outside. The political-social situation during the first years after the liberation were quite complicated. The profound consequences of old-style and new-style colonialism, and of 30 years of war, created many obstacles in Lam Dong's path of advance. Only if one fully realizes those difficulties can one correctly evaluate the great accomplishments of the party organization and people of Lam Dong after the liberation.

By clearing wasteland and building water conservancy projects the province has doubled its cultivated area in comparison to the period before the liberation. Especially, it has increased its wet rice area nearly six-fold. Grain output increased from 51,000 tons in 1976 to 95,000 tons in 1982. More than 60,000 ethnic minority people have adopted fixed cultivation and habitation, 31 new economic locations have been set up, and more than 80,000 people from the other provinces and Hanoi have arrived to build up the economy, thus creating a new position and strength economically, politically, and with regard to national defense. Relatively good results have been attained in the socialist transformation work, and the state and collective economies have occupied increasingly greater ratios and positions in the province's economic structure. Progress has been made in building the material-technical bases of socialism. The province has gradually met most of its food needs and gradually reduced

its dependence on the central echelon. The numbers of water buffaloes, cattle, and hogs have increased by from 50 percent to 100 percent and there has been created a movement to raise bees and fish. The tea, coffee, and mulberry areas have steadily increased. The maintenance and exploitation of strengths regarding industrial crops and forestry, especially pine trees, to create increasingly larger sources of export goods and domestic consumer goods, has contributed notably to increasing the budgetary income. Political security and social order and safety have become increasingly strong.

The second session of the Third Congress of the provincial party organization set aside much time for discussing the directions, missions, and economic-social plan for the 1983-1985 period. One of the matters that was discussed rather seethingly was how Lam Dong should develop its economy in order to exploit to the maximum extent its strengths regarding agriculture, especially industry and stock raising, with regard to forestry, with regard to the processing industry and hydroelectricity, with regard to expanding tourism, etc. In the present phase, how should the food problem in a Central Highlands province such as Lam Dong be posed? Should it be completely self-sufficient, or only partly self-sufficient, with regard to food? The congress reached the conclusion that it was necessary to grasp the direction of comprehensively developing agriculture in order to advance to the good fulfillment of the missions set by the Fifth Party Congress for agriculture under the present conditions. Lam Dong must fully utilize its local capabilities for producing food in order to take the initiative in stabilizing its living conditions and developing its other strengths. It must become self-sufficient in grain, in part by practicing intensive cultivation to increase the yields of rice, corn, and subsidiary food crops on land that can be intensively cultivated, in order to attain the greatest possible grain output, and in part by relying on the development of strengths with regard to industrial crops, forestry, etc., by forming economic alliances with the other localities, by exporting and importing, and creating supplementary sources of grain, in order to solidly meet grain needs in the province. The principal, long-range direction in the province's agricultural production is to develop long-term and short-term industrial crops to create a source of accumulation for socialist industrialization and improve the people's living conditions. Therefore, during the next 3 years in the state sector the province will make all-out efforts to restore the abandoned tea and coffee areas, step up the rate of planting to between 4,000 and 5,000 hectares of coffee and between 1,000 and 1,500 hectares of tea in the economic sectors, especially the collective and family sectors, consolidate the existing areas, widely develop the mulberry-growing, silkworm-raising, cocoon spinning, and silk weaving trades among the people in all areas, and consolidate and build up concentrated mulberry-growing areas in Bao Loc and Di Linh districts in order to supply to the silk mills 35 tons of raw materials per year. At the same time, it must strongly develop castor-oil plants, such medicinal plants as artichokes, and the other kinds of valuable medicinal plants. It is necessary to develop cattle raising, raise bees, and gradually make the bee enterprises effective production and commercial enterprises.

During the past several years there have been many deficiencies in protecting the pine forests. There has been widespread destruction of forests and large areas of valuable pine forests have burned, which have caused truly great losses. Therefore, the congress posed the question of protecting, building up, and developing the forests, protecting the environment, and maintaining the ecological balance, which are extremely important missions of the entire party organization, the entire army, and the entire population, and are central missions of the forestry sector in the province. Special attention must be paid to protecting the forest reserves, the protection forests, the watershed forests, and the concentrated pine forests, and destruction of forests to make slash-burn fields must be resolutely ended. Forests must not be haphazardly destroyed to resolve the food problem. The key, urgent tasks at present are to reorganize the production and commerce of the forestry sector, and to assign the management of land to districts, cooperatives, production collectives and groups of people, tied in with the planning of production models for each forestry-agriculture zone. The organization of fixed cultivation and habitation must be tied in with building and developing forestry in each zone; the combined use of the various sources of capital for afforestation, fixed cultivation and habitation, new economic zones, water conservancy projects, etc., and for developing combined forestry-agricultural production zones; transferring most of the ethnic minority people to forestry production and commerce in order to limit, and eventually eliminate the burning of forests to make slash-burn fields. Wherever there are forests and forest lands there must be people responsible for them, under the management of the governmental organ and the leadership of the local party chapter.

In order to develop the strengths of the province regarding the rich sources of raw materials in agriculture and forestry, the congress was concerned with developing the processing industry, including processing by the modern machinery of state enterprises and manual processing by cooperatives, above all concentrating on the rich local raw materials and producing an increasingly richer variety of goods which are attractive to consumers and groups and have a strong position on the market. During the next 3 years efforts must be made to upgrade the product groups derived from pine trees, tea, coffee, mulberry, and medicinal plants, while also urgently stabilizing the bases producing fertilizer, porcelain, paper, and dipping sauce and processing animal feed, and setting up additional groups to produce bamboo products.

Because of its strengths with regard to special product crops, Lam Dong has emphasized the exploitation of all export capabilities and efforts to make income from exports an increasingly larger source of budgetary income in order to balance the plans of each unit and district.

Lam Dong has a year-round cool climate and much attractive scenery, especially in the city of Dalat, which is situated at an elevation of 1,500 meters above sea level and has many villas, parks, and pine forests which tourists find attractive. The congress confirmed that tourism, is one of Lam Dong's important economic sectors, so the province must endeavor to fulfill and surpass the annual plan norms set by the state; promote the activities of the tourism sector so that it can accommodate increasingly larger numbers of domestic and foreign visitors; strengthen the operational bases and material-technical bases for tourism; rapidly repair and restore a number of buildings, houses, installations, parks, and arboreums to serve tourism; and positively create all

conditions so that the tourism sector can quickly become an all-round economic sector, while at the same time combining the tourist trade with the building of Dalat and a new countryside.

During the past several years Lam Dong has made many efforts in helping the people -- especially the ethnic minority people -- adopt fixed habitation and cultivation. In general, however, the production and life of the people are not yet stable; especially in the old resistance war bases there are still many economic-social problems which have not been well resolved. The congress decided to create a new transformation in all regards in the ethnic minority areas, and regarded that as an especially important mission of the party organization. The present population of Lam Dong is only 440,000. The development of Lam Dong will require additional workers. Therefore, the province must positively make preparations and create conditions for receiving about 4,000 or 5,000 additional people from the other provinces in future years.

In order to ensure the victorious implementations of the policies and resolutions, the congress discussed many measures regarding party building and increasing the party's fighting strength, including all-out attention to building basic-level party organizations. The congress set forth the goals for 1985 of all villages, subwards, and key economic and political units having pure, strong party chapters able to take the initiative in their work, and of most of the remaining party chapters attaining a "good" classification. Every year the party chapters must admit new party members. The village and subward party chapters must endeavor to admit two or three party members and include members who are local people to fill the key positions.

5616
CSO: 4209/395

ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

ECONOMIC ASSOCIATION BETWEEN HANOI, OTHER LOCALITIES DEVELOPED

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 20 Apr 83 p 2

[Text] This year, Hanoi will receive from Son La 400,000 bamboos, 1,600 cubic mters of lumber including tree branches and tops, preliminarily processed arrowroot flour and a certain quantity of vegetables and fruit and will supply this sister province with 15 tons of water pipes, 3 small generators, a number of machines and equipment for preliminary processing of agricultural and food products, and Thang Long brand sewing machines. Hanoi will receive from Lang Son over 100 tons of dwarf and small bamboos and arenga saccharifera [guootj] to be processed into export goods, 300 cubic meters of lumber and 30,000 cubic meters of stone of various kinds for industrial production and construction; at the same time, Hanoi will help the two provinces of Lang Son and Son La build a number of public utility works and will reserve land for both sister provinces to set up counters to sell their special products in Hanoi.

Hoang Lien Son and Ha Tuyen will supply Hanoi with various vegetable seeds and a certain amount of building and raw materials for industry and handicrafts while Hanoi will help these two provinces restore and develop the grain and foodstuff processing sector, produce building materials, repair small hydro-electric stations, repair motorboats and barges and build new ones. Hanoi and the two provinces of Hoang Lien Son and Ha Tuyen are co-partners in processing cassava meal, producing paper pulp, furniture and bamboo mats, extracting cinnamon essential oil, exploiting koalin, etc.

Hanoi is coordinating with Quang Ninh and Bac Thai to exploit a number of materials, to produce furniture as well as tannin for use in hide tanning, to produce laminaria [rau caau]... Hanoi has also entered into a many-sided economic alliance with the city of Haiphong and the provinces of Thai Binh, Ha Nam Ninh, Nghe Tinh and others in order to develop the advantageous position of each locality and to help each other step up production, deal in export goods and develop tourism.

9332

CSO: 4209/379

AGRICULTURE

LONG AN COLLECTIVES PRODUCE FIRST RICE CROP

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 4 Apr 83 p 1

[VNA News Release: "Long An: Forty-Four Production Collectives in New Economic Zones Harvest First Rice Crops, Attain High Yields"]

[Text] Overcoming the situation of unequal land distribution and tieing in the adjustment of land with the cooperativization movement, in 1982 Long An shifted 1,160 workers from such southern districts as Vam Co, Can Duoc, and Can Giuoc (which have small areas and large populations) to develop the Dong Thap Muoi alluviferous area in Tan Thanh District and set up 44 production collectives.

With the close guidance of the Agricultural Service and the assistance of the sectors, the 44 production collectives rapidly stabilized living conditions and immediately began to put out the first 10th month rice crop on 1,246 hectares. The collectives have now completed the harvesting of the first 10th month rice crop and have attained an average yield of 20 quintals per hectare, equal to the rice yield of the peasants of Tan Thanh District. Some peasant collectives planted on schedule, used the correct techniques in tending and fertilizing, and attained yields of 21 to 30 quintals per hectare. During this first season, each member of collective No 9 in Nhon Hoa Lap Village received between 365 and 380 kilograms of paddy.

Thanks to the successful first rice crop, nearly all of the production collectives paid off the money they borrowed at the beginning of the season and set aside some paddy to sell to the state. Hundreds of collective members built houses so that their families could come to create a new home area.

5616
CSO: 4209/362

AGRICULTURE

AGRICULTURAL SITUATION IN HA NAM NINH REVIEWED

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 15 Apr 83 p 3

[Article by Xuan Cuong: "The Second Session of the Third Congress of the Ha Nam Ninh Provincial Party Organization: Promote Grain Production, Comprehensively Develop the Economy"]

[Text] In 1982 Ha Nam Ninh attained an average rice yield of 58 quintals per hectare and an output of 842,000 tons (an increase over 1981 of 2,000 tons), the province's greatest rice yield and output ever. Therefore, the average total grain output during the 1980-1982 3-year period was 779,000 tons, an increase of 96,000 tons (14.1 percent) over the average of the 1977-1979 3-year period. Many new factors appeared in agriculture. Five districts -- Hai Hau, Xuan Thuy, Nghia Hung, Nam Ninh, and Duy Tinh -- attained between 6 and 8.3 tons per hectare and five cooperatives -- Xuan Tien (Xuan Thuy District), Hai Van and Hai Bac (Hai Hau District), Xuan Kien (Xuan Thuy District), and Hai Thanh (Hai Hau District) -- attained between 10.1 and 11 tons per hectare. Duy Tien -- a district with low-lying fields -- attained a yield of six tons per hectare, thus leading the way for the other low-lying areas. The output of some industrial crops, after many years of decline, in 1982 was gradually restored and some increased. Peanuts, sugarcane, rush, and tobacco increased by between 18.7 and 37.1 percent. The soybean output increased 2.5 times over 1981. In animal husbandry, many all-out efforts were made to maintain the number of hogs at more than 660,000. During recent years, in addition to increasing the number of hogs the province has paid attention to increasing their weight by boldly developing the commercial crossbred hogs. Therefore, the average total number of hogs during the 1980-1982 3-year period increased by only 2.1 percent but the number of commercial crossbred hogs increased by 57.6 percent and the amount of meat marketed increased by 16.8 percent. Cattle developed strongly. In 1980 there were 17,500 cattle (which surpassed by 10.5 percent the norm set by the Second Congress of the provincial party organization), by 1982 the number had increased to 22,700, and the average number during the 1981-1982 3-year period increased by 25.5 percent in comparison to the previous 3-year period. "Gold on a carpet of green grass" began to reappear in a number of places.

The great and relatively comprehensive victory of the 1981-1982 2-year period, especially 1982, affirmed the potential and strength of agriculture in Ha Nam Ninh, one of the major rice baskets of the Red River delta. With its existing

labor and land Ha Nam Ninh is not only capable of endeavoring to resolve the grain problem in the province and contributing increasingly large quantities to the state, but is also entirely capable of further promoting the growing of the various kinds of industrial crops and developing animal husbandry. Those victories have brought about a transformation in the structure of the province's agricultural economy in a positive way, in order to meet food needs and increase the supply of raw materials for local industry and agricultural products. On the agricultural production front Ha Nam Ninh has learned other lessons about guiding intensive cultivation, especially the intensive cultivation of rice; about the application of technical advances, especially in seed-stock and breeding stock; about the improvement of management and the application of the product contracting out system; about bringing into play the spirit of relying principally on oneself and taking the initiative in guiding the production and commerce of each echelon; and about the work of the sectors serving agricultural production and economic development at the basic level.

Progress was made in industrial production, communications and transportation, posts and telecommunications, distribution and circulation, exports, finance-banking, culture, education, public health, physical education and sports, national defense, security, etc. Local industry (including state industry, small industry, and handicrafts) has made all-out efforts to advance in serving agriculture, develop the province's strengths regarding labor and trades in the province in order to promote the production of consumer and export goods. During a 5-year period (1976-1980) the sector's average production value was 295 million dong per year, an increase of 57.2 percent over the average of the previous 5 years. The increase in small industry and handicrafts was 63 percent. The leading sectors -- machinery, textiles, dyeing, and construction materials, had a good rate of increase and many new products appeared. After reorganizing their production the handicraft sectors in agriculture developed rapidly and accounted for 25 to 30 percent of the sector's output value. Division of labor was promoted at the basic level. Exemplary in that regard were the following cooperatives: Chau Giang in Duy Tien District, Xuan Hong and Xuan Tien in Xuan Thuy District, etc. With regard to exports, progress was made in organizing the exploitation of goods and in gradually creating a number of principal export goods in the locality, especially agricultural products. The average export value during the 1976-1980 5-year period increased 99.3 percent in comparison to the previous 5-year period. During the 1980-1982 3-year period the province surpassed its export plan and increased export by 4.2 percent in comparison to the previous 3-year period and there were new developments with the structure and volume of local exports. In 1982 the total value of exports was 190.7 million dong, of which local exports accounted for 31 percent. Therefore, in addition to fulfill its obligation toward the central echelon, the locality had foreign exchange with which to import a number of essential materials, equipment, and goods, create conditions for developing the local economy, improve the people's living conditions, and increase the budgetary income. Many districts had rather high per capita export values. For example, Ly Nhan (125.5 dong), Kim Son (116.8 dong), and Duy Tien (115.9 dong).

The congress of the provincial party organization also severely criticized the deficiencies of economic-social leadership, guidance, and management. In agriculture, rice output increased but during the past 2 years subsidiary food crops have declined considerably. In 1982 their output was 75 percent of

that in 1980, and in 1983 it will decline further. Therefore, grain is still a decisive, foremost front. Over a 5-year period the cultivated area declined by 6,000 hectares and in the 1981-1982 period alone it declined by 3,000 hectares. Since 1960 -- a period of 22 years -- the cultivated area has declined by more than 21,000 hectares, equal to 11 percent of the province's total cultivated area. The province's population increased by 800,000. The average per-capita cultivated area, which was 1,020 square meters, declined to 720 square meters. The decline in subsidiary food crop production has limited the raising of livestock and poultry. Although efforts were made to maintain the total number of hogs, the number of hogs in the collective sector declined considerably. In 1981 the total number of hogs amounted to only 21.5 percent of the norm set by the Second Congress, and in 1982 it was only 32.8 percent of the total in 1976. The numbers of water buffaloes and the various kinds of poultry declined and still have not been restored to their former levels. There was a big loss in pisciculture.

Ha Nam Ninh has not yet done a good job of exploiting the rich potential of an industrial province in the coastal lowlands half the area of which consists of hills and mountains, has not yet created a rational production structure between grain and industrial crops and between cultivation and animal husbandry. Local industry has great potential with regard to labor and trades but it has developed slowly, lacks solidity, it has not yet been closely tied in with service to agriculture, and the quality of many products has declined. Salt production and ocean fishing are two major sources of profit which have not yet received adequate attention. In the sphere of distribution and circulation, although many efforts are being made to exploit the sources of goods inside and outside the province to supplement the fund of local products many negative phenomena have occurred. Land is not yet well managed and is still used wastefully. The encroachment of land and the arbitrary digging of ponds have occurred in many places and have reduced the cultivated area.

Party building has been carried out continually and relatively comprehensively and a new transformation has been brought about in many regards. During the past 2 years the province has admitted nearly 4,000 additional party members. The campaign to build strong party chapters and basic-level party organizations has been tied in with the fulfillment of the political missions and has brought about real results. In the province 176 party chapters and basic-level party organizations have been awarded "strong party organization" flags. The fact that three districts -- Hai Hau, Duy Tien, and Tam Diep -- have been awarded "strong district party organization" flags for the 1980-1981 period is a source of pride for the province. In the face of difficulties and hardships, most of the cadres and party members have remained stalwart and confident in the line and leadership of the Party. But the congress also pointed out the fact that some party members have not yet played exemplary vanguard roles and that others have deteriorated with regard to revolutionary struggle and moral quality.

Fully understanding the resolution of the Fifth Party Congress and the third resolution of the VCP Central Committee, and on the basis of the locality's potential with regard to labor and land, the congress carried out enthusiastic discussions and set forth many specific measures to attain and surpass the norm regarding the average grain output during the 1981-1985 5-year period

-- 820,000 tons per year, of which about 100,000 tons will be in subsidiary food crops in paddy equivalent -- and the goals of 700,000 to 750 hogs 25,000 tons of pork by 1985. Also by the end of 1985 the following industrial crop outputs must be attained: 23,000 tons of rush, 85,000 tons of sugarcane, 4,000 tons of jute, 1,400 tons of tobacco, 4,000 tons of peanuts, 15 to 20 tons of raw silk, 3,000 tons of soybeans, etc. The total value of local industrial output must reach 310 million dong in 1983 and 350 million dong in 1985. The value of exports must amount to 210 million dong in 1983 and more than 300 million dong in 1985, the rate of population increase must decrease from 1.9 percent in 1983 to 1.5 percent by 1985, and during the 5-year period 60,000 people, including 25,000 workers, must be sent to develop the new economic zones. The province must mobilize an average of 170,000 tons of grain and between 12,000 and 13,000 tons of live pork per year. The peasants must receive an average of 15 kilograms or more of grain and have grain reserves.

The party organization and people of Ha Nam Ninh are concentrating on agricultural production, enabling agricultural production to develop stably along the lines of intensive cultivation and specialized cultivation, making food production -- especially grain -- the central concern, and rapidly increasing the output of industrial crops and agricultural products for export. Each locality must study and determine the direction and structure of production, and an appropriate course of action for attaining high effectiveness. It must be concerned with cultivation, animal husbandry, the development of trades, intensive cultivation, increasing the number of growing seasons, and expanding the area, with intensive cultivation serving as the short-range and long-range strategic direction. In grain production, the province must resolutely maintain and expand the rice-growing area by clearing wasteland and fully utilizing baskets to excavate soil, concentrate on the intensive cultivation of the fifth month-spring crop, and step up its guidance of the creation of high-yield rice areas in the province and districts. First of all, it must concentrate on the cooperatives with large cultivated areas and high intensive cultivation levels, in order to rapidly increase the volume of commodity rice. The province must pay all-out attention to developing the various kinds of subsidiary food crops, especially sweet potatoes, white potatoes, corn, and manioc, legume crops, and vegetables that are appropriate to the climate and soil of each area. It must endeavor to expand the winter crop area (to between 26,000 and 40,000 hectares) and gradually make the winter season a principal production season with real results. It is necessary to create specialized industrial crop-growing areas with large, stable outputs, and encourage the full utilization of the growing area. The province must consolidate and increase the area planted in sugarcane, peanuts, and mulberry, and promote the movement to grow mulberry and raise silkworms among the people. It must guide the strong development of the rush-growing area along the coast, grow jute in the areas between fields and on broad river bottoms, and grow tobacco, tea, and pineapples in the hills-and-mountains area, and encourage the development of soybeans, large black beans, sesame, the various kinds of fibrous crops and medicinal crops, etc., in order to have additional sources of exports, cloth, and medicines. In future years it must improve the old salt flats, clear wasteland, and expand the salt flats by from 200 to 300 hectares, principally in Xuan Thuy and Nghia Hung districts, improve some policies toward salt producers, and endeavor to attain an average of 100,000 tons of salt per year. The maritime products sector is combining deep-sea fishing with shallow-sea

fishing, maintaining mechanized facilities while developing manual fishing, consolidating the state bases and the specialized cooperatives, expanding the fishing forces in the salt-making cooperatives and the agricultural cooperatives, and is endeavoring to attain 6,000 tons of maritime products by 1985.

In view of the new requirements and missions the congress stressed strengthening solidarity in the party organizations, especially in the committees, heightening the vanguard, exemplary role of the cadres and party members, encouraging the revolutionary movement of the masses, and attaining and surpassing the economic-social norms set forth by the congress of party organizations.

5616
CSO: 4209/376

AGRICULTURE

PROGRESS IN AFFORESTATION NOTED

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 15 Apr 83 p 1

[VNA News Release: "Eleven Thousand Hectares of Forests Transplanted and 25 Million Individual Trees Planted"]

[Text] According to the Ministry of Forestry, to date the localities and bases of the forestry sector have prepared nearly enough saplings and seeds to meet the concentrated afforestation and individual tree planting goals of the 1983 plan. Preparations for concentrated afforestation and the planting of individual trees during the spring season have been carried out earlier and better than during previous years.

According to initial data, during the first quarter and especially during the "tree planting Tet," the localities and bases in the north afforested 11,000 hectares, 43 percent of the spring-summer afforestation plan. With the existing seedstock, and those obtained locally, the localities and bases can attain 60 to 70 percent of the annual afforestation plan. Many localities have done a good job of preparing material-technical bases, labor, etc., so they have been able to carry out afforestation rapidly. Quang Ninh Province afforested more than 3,000 hectares of concentrated forests, which was 122 percent of the plan norm and was more than the other localities. Lang Son afforested 1,500 hectares during the spring season, which attained the plan norm.

The movement to plant individual trees has developed rather deeply and broadly in the collective sector and among the people. In the north, tree planting began during Tet of this year. To date the localities and units have prepared 97 million sapling of the 115 million required by the spring plan. In only 15 localities and basic-level units 25 million trees of the various kinds have been planted, many more than during the same period last year.

In a period of only a month Hai Hung planted 4 million trees of the various kinds, including 2 million timber trees and nearly 415,000 fruit trees, an increase of nearly 1 million trees over the previous season. Tu Loc District alone planted 1 million trees of the various kinds, which amounted to 80 percent of the 1983 afforestation plan. Since the beginning of the spring season Thanh Hoa has planted 4 million trees of the various kinds, double the number during the spring season last year. After carrying out effective experiments in allowing the people to borrow land on which to plant trees, this season

Hoang Hoa District expanded that system to all villages in the district. In all, 680,000 trees were planted, a nearly five-fold increase over last year's spring season. The ethnic minority people in Tran Yen District, Hoang Lien Son District, in a period of 3 months planted nearly 1 million trees, including 700,000 timber, fruit, and special product trees, and nearly 300,000 trees to produce cinnamon for export. On the average, each family in the district planted 90 trees. Nghe Tinh Province, Lang Son Province, and the municipality of Hai Phong each planted between 3,000 and 4,000 trees.

5616

CSO: 4209/376

AGRICULTURE

HO CHI MINH CITY UNITS COMPLETE LAND ADJUSTMENT

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 15 Apr 83 pp 1,4

[Unattributed article: "In Ho Chi Minh City 10 Villages and Subwards Complete Land Adjustment; Nearly 80 Percent of the Production Collectives Contract Out Production, Develop Production"]

[Text] Ho Chi Minh City now has 434 production collectives and 10 agricultural cooperatives. The city has also organized 1,840 production solidarity teams, which have draw 38.6 percent of the peasant families and 29 percent of the land into collective production. In the course of one or two prodcuton seasons many teams were consolidated well and became production collectives. Nearly 80 percent of the collectives and cooperatives have applied the system of contracting out output to groups of workers and individual workers. Because they contracted out output, many production collectives in the districts of Hoc Mon, Binh Chanh, Thu Duc, Cu Chi, and Nha Be, in many production collectives the members' workpoint incomes have increased from two to five times over previous seasons. The lives of cooperative members and collective members have been stabilized and have clearly improved. The collectives have been further consolidated and nearly 90 percent of the production collectives were classified as "fair" or "average."

Carrying out the directive of the Secretariat of the VCP Central Committee regarding the transformation of agriculture, the city is recapitulating its transformation work during the past 5 years and formulating its missions and implementation measures for the 1983-1985 3-year period. The districts and precincts in the city's outskirts have organized training classes for key cadres of the villages, subwards, sections, and sectors in the districts and precincts regarding the transformation of agriculture. The city has guided and urgently carried out the land adjustment, thus creating conditions for expanding the cooperativization movement. Since the land adjustment test point at An Phu Tay village in Binh Chanh District was set up, 10 villages and subwards in the village have completed the adjustment of land. The other villages and subwards have completed the investigation and land resurveying steps. Tan Tuc village in Binh Chanh District persuaded 86 middle-peasant families to cede 17 hectares to 17 peasant families which had little or no land. After receiving the land the families entered immediately into collective production.

5616

CSO: 4209/376

AGRICULTURE

AGRICULTURAL TRANSFORMATION IN HO CHI MINH CITY AREA DISCUSSED

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 27 Apr 83 pp 2,4

[Article by Le Huyen Thong: "Ho Chi Minh City: Problems Posed in Transforming Agriculture"]

[Text] If one visits some electricity-powered pumping stations in Chu Chi and Hoc Mon districts one can readily see that the effect of their equipment is limited. Why, despite the very considerable investment in water conservancy projects during the past several year, have there been no corresponding results? Many places have completed the installation of pumping stations before building fields and completing canal and drainage ditch systems, due to a lack of labor. In Binh Chanh and Nha Be the district tractor stations must use a large part of their equipment to plow for hire in other provinces because the local fields are too fragmented and haven't yet been improved. Many leadership cadres have observed that "that deficiency is due to the fact that irrigation has not kept up with cooperativization."

Urgent requirements:

The rural areas of Ho Chi Minh City have a population of 965,000, including 560,000 people who are engaged in agriculture. Agricultural land amounts to about 114,000 hectares. The per-capita land area is too small, especially in the agricultural subwards in the outskirts of the city (the highest average per agricultural worker is 2.111 square meters in Binh Chanh and the lowest is in Hoc Mon District: 729 square meters). There is little land, the fields are fragmented, and the people not engaged in agriculture account for 40 percent of the population in the areas outside the city. Because of the characteristics of agriculture there, in addition to promoting intensive cultivation, increasing the number of growing seasons, and creating high-yield rice areas, it is necessary to properly select crops and livestock with high economic value, while also concentrating on resolving the traditional problem of surplus labor in the rural areas, added to the redundant labor caused by the effect of industrialization and the scientific-technical revolution in agriculture. That mission cannot be fulfilled if the peasants are not positively organized on the path of collective production, accompanied by the building of a new countryside. The actual situation has clearly demonstrated that in places where agricultural production is still individual in nature many difficulties are encountered in building material-technical bases, so there are no conditions for achieving the worker-peasant economic alliance in the process of industrializing agriculture.

During the past 7 years agricultural transformation in the areas around the city has gradually eliminated exploitation and many villages have essentially completed the adjustment of land. The city has organized nearly 2,000 production solidarity teams, which have brought nearly 40 percent of the peasant families into collective production. Thanks to the application of the system of contracting out production, nearly 80 percent of the total of more than 400 production collectives and 10 agricultural cooperatives have conditions for introducing technical advances to the fields, rapidly increasing crop yields, and improving living conditions. Because they have correct production directions and a strong corps of cadres, a number of state farms, agricultural stations, and production collectives have begun to earn a profit, produce products for export, and have increasingly valuable work points.

However, because at first there was an attitude of impatience, failure to firmly grasp the characteristics of the areas outside the city, and failure to simultaneously carry out the three revolutions, the agricultural cooperativization movement there rose rapidly, then declined rapidly. At present, as recently observed by the plenary meeting of the Municipal Party Committee, "There still have not been fulfilled a number of democratic revolution missions in the rural areas outside the city, and the forms of exploitation by the rich peasants-bourgeoisie in the districts, and the rich fishermen in Duyen Hai District, continue to exist." In reviewing the production situation during the past several years, we see that agricultural transformation and industrial-commercial transformation in the areas outside the city are still proceeding slowly, and there is an attitude of hesitation. A matter worthy of concern is that the rich peasants and rural bourgeoisie still account for 3.3 percent of the families around the city and the average amount of land owned is quite high (6,000 square meters per person). They still exploit in many different forms, such as by hiring workers, exploitation by means of commerce, machinery, draft power, transportation, and lending at high interest, speculate and hoard, and find ways to evade the line and policies of the Party. The rich peasants and rural bourgeoisie in the areas around the city, in league with the commercial bourgeoisie inside the city, by means of a network of merchants have bribed personnel and cadres, competed with the state in buying agricultural products, monopolized the market, and created many negative phenomena in the sphere of distribution and circulation sphere in both the city and a number of provinces.

The adjustment of land has not been thorough, which has caused class differentiation in the areas around the city to become even more pronounced. Peasants with a surplus of land still account for 7.3 percent of the families. On the average, they have 3,300 square meters of land, compared to the overall average of 1,300 square meters. Meanwhile, 28 percent of the peasant families have too little or not land, and the 15 percent of the families in the areas around the city must be organized to expand trades and ensure living standards. Therefore, promoting the transformation of agriculture, tied in with the transformation of industry and commerce, in order to eliminate all forms of exploitation in the rural areas around the city, is an urgent requirement for the city.

Where should preparations begin?

Carrying out the recent directive of the Secretariat and Standing Committee of the Council of Ministers, adopted during the conference in which it discussed the transformation in agriculture and the adjustment of land in the provinces of the former Nam Bo area, during the past 2 months Ho Chi Minh City intensified its guidance of the recapitulation of those tasks in the districts and urgently made all necessary preparations to expand the agricultural cooperativization movement. Why are many districts still confused about land adjustment, and especially about determining the class transformation in the rural areas around the city? A review and recapitulation at the basic level revealed that a rather widespread phenomenon is that some party members, including some key local cadres, do not yet fully understand, and have not been exemplary in carrying out, the line toward transforming agriculture and the specific policies regarding land. In many villages, a number of comrades responsible for transforming agriculture have not firmly grasped the contents and methods of that task. Many ordinary people also do not fully understand that matter. Therefore, there have been many deficiencies in organizing its implementation. In 1979, Binh Chanh District adjusted land in an egalitarian manner, which created much misunderstanding in the rural areas. In 1981, Nha Be District made a mistake similar to that of Binh Chanh. When dealing with specific matters, many villages are confused and not in unanimous agreement. With regard to middle peasants, the Party's policy is to persistently encourage them to give up their surplus land, but some places have been commandistic, coercive, and egalitarian. Some localities have even arbitrarily issued documents to take the peasants' land. On the other hand, some places have had a rightist attitude. Especially, cadres and party members have not resolutely struggled to eliminate the various kinds of exploitation in the rural areas. In some places the party members have even participated in the exploitation or allowed families to exploit others in many different forms.

Land adjustment must be tied in with plans to develop agricultural cooperativization. In many districts, that combination has not been carried out to a proper degree. Especially, there has been a failure to combine the reorganization of production with the forms of cooperativization, including marketing cooperatives and credit cooperatives. In some places, after the land was adjusted there still has not been created a notable transformation, and the class differentiation has become even more explicit, because the peasants were not encouraged to take up collective production.

In order to overcome those deficiencies the city is strengthening its preparatory work, including the drafting of cooperativization plans, the training of cadres, soil research, and land surveying. Those are initial preparatory steps which are intended to ensure quality and determine victory throughout the process of standing organizing implementation. The committees of the Municipal Party Committee and the Municipal People's Committee recently guided Binh Chanh District in carrying out a recapitulation of the land adjustment work, combined with the promotion of the agricultural cooperativization movement in An Phu Tay village, in order to gain experience and disseminate it broadly among the localities.

In all, An Phu Tay village adjusted more than 80 hectares of land belonging to families with a surplus of land and divided them among 100 peasant families

with too little or no land. The Party organization provided concentrated guidance and rapidly carried out such tasks as ideological motivation, propaganda, campaigning for the masses to declare their land, campaigning for them to give up land with a spirit of mutual sharing, carrying out surveying, studying land ownership by the families (paying attention to families with a surplus of land, too little land, or no land), receiving and dividing up land, and preparing conditions with regard to seedstock, fertilizer, and implements in order to ensure continuous production. Because attention was paid to enabling the masses to fully understand the policy, the land adjustment created an enthusiastic atmosphere in the village. A number of families voluntarily gave up land to peasant families with too little or no land with sincere sentiment that was manifested in careful guidance regarding the characteristics of the land they had farmed. Such families are also prepared to help create conditions for ensuring that planting is on schedule and that the people who receive the land are not confused in production. All rich peasant and bourgeois families there have voluntarily submitted requests for permission to contribute land.

The interesting thing in that village is that the cooperativization movement was promoted along with the land adjustment. The village has two production collectives made up entirely of poor peasants. On the average, each person in the collectives had 500 square meters of land (less than half the per-capita average in agricultural cooperatives). After the adjustment, the per-capita land average in the collectives was increased to nearly 1,000 square meters. An Phu Tay also set up 21 production solidarity teams which included 10 percent of the peasant families, while also preparing conditions for gradually setting up production collectives in future years. By means of those key tasks, the party organization of An Phu built up the management structure, consolidated the party organization, the governmental administrations, and the mass organizations, and developed the people's village-hamlet safety maintenance teams. The vanguard role of the cadres and party members, the determination of the party organization and the enthusiastic response of the peasant masses were the principal reasons why good results were attained in land adjustment there.

The Municipal Party Committee selected An Phu Tay village to be the model to adjusting land in combination with campaigning for the peasants to enter production collectives. In addition the city's test village, the districts set up their own models for guiding the land adjustment. Thu Duc District selected Binh Thanh and Tam Da hamlets, Hoc Mon District selected Tan Hiep village as a test point, and Nha Be District guided eight villages in completing the land adjustment in order to expand the agricultural cooperativization movement. Tan Binh and Go Vap Precinct also provided test guidance and as it adjusted land organized the peasants into various forms of cooperativization.

Complete and solid:

Ensuring completeness with regard to plans, measures, and the course of advance, and implementing plans "positively but solidly," with many flexible forms, in the various areas are the city's guidelines. Completeness and solidity are manifested above all in developing close coordination with consolidating the collective economic units in the process of expanding the

agricultural cooperativization movement. In the past, when developing the production collectives there was a tendency to regard consolidation lightly. On the other hand, there were places which only stressed consolidation and did not create conditions for setting up additional collectives. This time, the districts are paying attention to both aspects, increasing the leadership ability of the basic-level party organizations, improving management, improving material conditions, and applying technical advances in order to consolidate the old collectives and, by that means, bring additional peasants onto the path of collective production. According to an investigation, the districts have all classified the collective economic units according to quality and combined the consolidation of production collectives with the development of production. In the municipality as a whole there are 167 "fair" production collectives, 157 which have been classified as "average," and 97 which are weak and deficient. On the basis of doing a truly good job of classifying the existing production collectives so that they can operate more effectively, it must urgently create conditions for ensuring solidity in order to gradually raise the solidarity teams to the level of production collective. The municipality has drafted a plan so that by 1985 there will be approximately 2,000 production collectives. This year, in addition to consolidating the old collectives it is necessary to set up 400 additional collectives -- encompassing 20 percent of the families and 14 percent of the land area -- with concentration on the areas specializing in the cultivation of rice, vegetables, and industrial crops. The organizational scale of the production collectives will be about 30 hectares in rice and subsidiary food crop areas and from 10 to 15 hectares in vegetable areas. There will be applied the forms of alliances among collectives with regard to each aspect of developing production (seedstock, water conservancy) tractors, processing, etc.). The process of forming alliances is also a process of preparing conditions for advancing to cooperativization at a later date. The city has set forth measures for encouraging the development of the family economy.

Completeness and solidarity are also manifested in combining the transformation of agriculture with the reform of industry and commerce in areas around the city. First of all, it is necessary to abolish bourgeois commerce in the rural areas and transfer people engaged in such commerce to service work in the trades at the basic level, depending on the capability of each person. We must expand the marketing cooperative network to the hamlets and contribute to transforming and managing the market. It is necessary to rapidly set up a system of credit cooperatives in the villages. The system of mobilizing capital among the people for production to serve the lives of the people must be applied, and speculation and lending money at usurious rates must be abolished. To do so would be to practically help the poor peasants produce and create conditions for the state to control money and rationally circulate it.

In tying in the transformation of agriculture with the transformation of industry and commerce in the areas outside the city there are very great requirements with regard to training and adding thousands of management, technical, and professional cadres. In the immediate future, the Municipal Party Committee must strengthen the basic-level party organizations, carry out the transformation of agriculture, and develop agriculture while building up and

strengthening the district echelon. The important matter is that every cadre and party member must more fully understand the viewpoints of class struggle and the struggle between the two paths, and play a vanguard role, especially in the tasks of adjusting the land and abolishing all forms of exploitation in the rural areas.

5616

CSO: 4209/395

AGRICULTURE

THUAN HAI STRESSES INDUSTRIAL CROPS, LIVESTOCK RAISING

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 15 Apr 83 p 2

[Article by Le Van Hy: "Thuan Hai Endeavoring To Enrich Itself By Means of Industrial Crops and the Raising of Large Livestock"]

[Text] Thuan Hai is in the coastal area of the southernmost part of central Vietnam. What little agricultural land it has is divided into many fragments with mountains, jungles, and denuded hills on one side and coastal sand dunes and beaches on the other side. The cultivable area does not exceed 100,000 hectares (10 percent of the natural land). Furthermore, Thuan Hai's climate is too severe for growing grain crops, especially rice and corn, because of sparse rain fall and hot, dry weather the year round.

Since the liberation the people of Thuan Hai, with the assistance of the state, have positively constructed water conservation projects, but to date the area with controllable irrigation does not exceed 10,000 hectares. Thuan Hai has the strengths of the midlands region regarding the growing of industrial crops and horned livestock. Because of the dry, hot weather, modified by sea breezes, there is a rather great difference between daytime and nighttime temperatures, so in addition to cotton and tobacco it is also possible to grow such cool-weather crops as grapes and western onions, and to raise sheep.

Thuan Hai has rapidly transformed the new production relations, brought peasants into cooperatives and collectives, persistently built water conservancy projects and fields, clearly determined the crop structure (rice and subsidiary food crops), and both expanded the area and practiced intensive cultivation, so the grain output has undergone a clear transformation. In the past the province had to rely on help from the central echelon, but by 1980 it had begun to provide a certain part of its grain needs. In 1982, thanks to the implementation and expansion of the system of contracting out output to workers grain output amounted to 246,000 tons in terms of paddy, an increase of 62,000 tons over 1976. In 1980, a year in which Thuan Hai had a successful harvest, only one cooperative attained a yield of more than 10 tons per hectare per year, but in 1982 20 cooperatives had yields of between 80 and 130 quintals per hectare.

During the past several years there has been a transformation in grain production but that production is not yet solid and the average per capita grain

output is still low. In order to solidly resolve the grain problem and contribute to the state between 20 and 25 percent of the total grain output, by 1985 Thuan Hai must attain an output of 320,000 tons in terms of paddy, a per capita average of 300 kilograms, 50 kilograms more than the present average. There are capabilities for attaining that goal by such positive measures as intensive cultivation; increasing the number of growing seasons; stressing both rice and subsidiary food crops; and creating areas which have controllable irrigation and drainage in order to grow three rice crops or two rice crops and a subsidiary food crop every year, and attaining yields of between 80 and 100 quintals per hectare. The areas with controllable water during one season must also grow one rice crop and one subsidiary food crop and strive to attain yields of 70 to 75 quintals per hectare, and it is necessary to expand the subsidiary food crop areas, especially corn, sweet potatoes, and manioc. In the areas without controllable water efforts must be made to ensure 30 to 35 percent of the subsidiary food crop output. Under the circumstances of there being many difficulties with regard to land and climate in Thuan Hai, the bases must not only endeavor to grow enough grain to eat but also enrich themselves by means of industrial crops and special product crops. Every year Thuan Hai has grown all kinds of industrial crops, such as tobacco, cotton, sugarcane, peanuts, sesame, etc., but the area devoted to such crops has been too small. The areas of some crops have been expanded, the areas of some crops have remained unchanged, and the areas of some crops have tended to decline. Many types of crops which could be grown, such as peaches, castor oil plants, etc., have been grown only on a trial basis. Attention has not yet been paid to growing traditional local cotton varieties which resist drought, insects, and diseases well, and which can be harvested two or three times after being planted and provide yields of six or seven quintals per hectare. Thuan Hai is also one of the good tobacco-growing areas in our country. Four districts in the northern part of the province grow brown leaf tobacco and attain an average yield of 20 quintals per hectare. The Vinh Hao area in Bac Binh District can also grow yellow leaf tobacco, which is fragrant and is often used to manufacture fragrant cigarettes for export. In 1982 the province grew 700 hectares of tobacco. One industrial crop capable of enriching the province is sugarcane. Every year Thuan Hai grows between 1,000 and 2,000 hectares of sugarcane to provide raw materials for the Thap Cham and Duc Linh sugar mills in the province. Thuan Hai can also grow special products: 1,000 to 2,000 hectares of seed melons, 100 to 300 hectares of western onions and black sesame for export, etc.

Clearly realizing the value of industrial crops and special product crops in raising the value of exports and enriching the province, in 1983 Thuan Hai is endeavoring to plant 3,000 hectares of tobacco, 1,600 hectares of cotton (principally local cotton varieties), 2,500 hectares of sugarcane, 2,000 hectares of peanuts, and 4,000 hectares of sesame. By 1985 it will increase production of the industrial crops with high economic value: 7,000 hectares of tobacco, 4,000 hectares of cotton, 3,000 hectares of sugarcane (including 1,600 hectares grown in concentrated areas in order to provide raw materials for the sugar mills and 1,400 hectares grown here and there to supply to the manual sugar mills in the province). Because of the good drought resistance of cashew trees -- which are both protective trees and trees which provide a valuable export product -- Thuan Hai has placed that type of tree in the

forefront, in place of sea pines, for planting in the sandy coastal areas and for providing ground cover for denuded hills.

In Thuan Hai nearly two-thirds of the forests consist of forestry land, with many valleys and natural grasslands which are favorable for the development of water buffalo, cattle, and goat raising. In a province in which the number of hogs has developed slowly because of the lack of feed, and in which there is .5 hog per cultivated hectare, the development of water buffalo and cattle raising also has the significance of increasing the supply of organic fertilizer for the intensive cultivation of the various kinds of crops. Since the adoption of the policy to encourage the development of animal husbandry, every year the number of water buffaloes in the province has increased by average of 2,000, the number of goats has increased by 1,000, and the number of cattle has increased by 20,000. The mountain-region districts of Duc Linh, Ninh Hai, and Ninh Son each raise between 3,000 and 4,000 water buffaloes and between 16,000 and 17,000 cattle. Ham Thuan District raises 25,000 cattle, on which it makes a big profit. In addition to expanding the growing of industrial crops and special product crops, the new direction of enrichment in Thuan Hai is to expand the raising of horned livestock. The province is endeavoring to, by 1985, increase the number of water buffaloes to 26,000 and the number of cattle to 102,000, and to raise additional goats and sheep.

Exploiting the strengths regarding the growing of industrial crops and special product crops and the raising of horned livestock is a certain course for enriching Thuan Hai's agriculture. It will contribute to, along with the forestry, maritime products, local industry, and handicrafts sectors, producing many commodity products to serve consumption and export, rapidly increasing the total output value with an average annual increase (by 1985) of 11.8 percent, and contributing to increasing the value of exports so that it accounts for 11.8 percent of the locality's total social output value. Along those lines, on the basis of meeting its own grain needs it will produce many commodity products and contribute to the nation's common enterprise of economic development.

5616
CSO: 4209/376

AGRICULTURE

NEW PROSPECTS SEEN FOR SPRING-SUMMER RICE CROP IN QUANG NAM-DA NANG

Quang Nam-Da Nang TIN THANH NIEN in Vietnamese No 3, 1983 p 7

[Article by Eng Le Khoi, of the Quang Nam-Da Nang Agricultural Service:
"A Study of Scientific Data on the Spring-Summer Rice Crop"]

[Text] Our province considers grain production to be the central task on the agricultural production front. Beside stepping up the cultivation of subsidiary food crops such as sweet potatoes, cassava, corn..., since 1976 Quang Nam-Da Nang has resolutely applied the system of cultivating three rice crops per annum according to the following crop rotation formulas:

- Winter-spring rice crop + spring-summer rice crop + third rice crop.
- Winter-spring rice crop + spring-summer subsidiary food crop + fall rice crop.
- Winter-spring rice crop + spring-summer subsidiary food crop + winter food plants.

Especially noteworthy is the fact that in cultivating three rice crops [a year] since 1976, the spring-summer rice crop has been developed as follows: In 1976, its area was 5,129 hectares with a yield of 39.9 quintals [per hectare] and a [total] output of 18.228 tons; in 1978, its area was 14,021 hectares with a yield of 36.80 quintals [per hectare] and a [total] output of 51,587 tons; in 1980, its area was 16,472 hectares with a yield of 34.66 quintals [per hectare] and a [total] output of 57,107 tons and in 1982, its area was 18,266 hectares with a yield of 39.74 quintals [per hectare] and a [total] output of 72,606 tons.

As a result, the yearly cultivated area and paddy output jumped from 86,850 hectares and 165,800 tons respectively in 1976 to 123,575 hectares and 374,754 tons respectively in 1982.

In 1982, the whole province achieved an output of 7.5 tons per hectare from the field planted with two or three rice crops. Dien Ban District obtained over 10 tons [per hectare] for 4 years in a row and Dai Loc District got over 10 tons [per hectare] for 2 consecutive years. More than 30 agricultural cooperatives obtained more than 15 tons per hectare from three crops while Dai Phuoc cooperative achieved 22 tons [per hectare from three crops].

The gross grain output came to 525,000 tons, raising the average per capita grain norm from 303 kgs in 1979 to 432 kgs in 1982, while the quantity of grain collected rose to 71,000 tons (equivalent to 195 percent of the amount collected in 1979). In the past few years, our province was able to meet the local demand for grain and to make its contribution to the central level.

Weather Characteristics During the Spring-Summer Rice Cultivation Period.

The cultivation period of the spring-summer rice crop extends from April through July during which the climate and weather are very favorable to the growth and development of riceplants. There is a lot of sunshine the average monthly duration of which is as follows: 198 hours in April, 248 hours in May, 240 hours in June and 241 hours in July. The average temperature is 26.1°C in April, 28.1°C in May, 29.1°C in June and 29.1°C in July. The average humidity is 88 percent in April, 80 percent in May and 76 percent in June and 75 percent in July.

However, the drought period extends from April to July when the water level in river basins is the lowest in the year. If the irrigation network is well organized to supply enough water and if an energetic struggle is waged against drought, the spring-summer rice crop will be able to fully use the light and temperature potential from April to July to achieve a high productivity.

The Problem of Time Schedule for the Three-Rice Crop Cultivation System

In Quang Nam-Da Nang, the temperature throughout the year's 12 months is very favorable to the normal growth and development of various rice strains. The growth of riceplants can be stopped only when the temperature drops to 14 or 15°C on some cold days in January and February (as in 1976 and 1977) and the sole factor precluding the riceplants' existence in the fields is the floods which, as a rule, occur every year from mid-October to mid-November. It is precisely for this reason that the cultivation of the winter-spring rice crop can be initiated only from late November and that the harvest of the third rice crop must be completed by mid-October.

In conformity with the [yearly] farming period of 330 days, the winter-spring riceplants must begin to head after the windy-rainy season (from 20 February) and its harvest must be completed prior to mid-April. The transplanting of the spring-summer rice crop must be completed prior to the last 10 days of April and its harvest finished prior to mid-July. The growing of the third rice crop must be completed by 30 July so that it may be harvested safely by 15 October in order to avoid the rainy and flood season.

In accordance with the rigor of the above-mentioned agricultural seasons, beside the necessity of managing labor and organizing the draft power..., the use of short-term varieties must suit each cultivation season and each type of soil to ensure the high productivity of crops and to enable them to resist harmful insects and diseases.

The Problem of Soil Fertility in the Spring-Summer Rice Crop Cultivation System

The climate and weather conditions in our province are very favorable for dryplowing the soil twice before growing the spring-summer and third rice crops. The harvesting of the winter-spring crop must be completed in early to mid-April and that of the spring-summer one in early to mid-July. In both these periods, there are a parching sunshine and a low humidity which are very favorable for plowing the soil and letting it dry up in the sunshine for 7 to 10 days. Thus, even though there are three rice crops a year, it is still possible to plow and dry the soil twice and to firmly maintain the farmland and to enable the living creatures and beneficial gases in the soil to exert a strong action and to enable the main nutritious substances such as nitrogen and phosphorous to disintegrate and increase easily and noticeably.

If the spring-summer rice crop is grown as an additional one, a large amount of nutritious substances will be drained from the soil by all the three rice crops. However, realities in the past 7 years have shown that the productivity of the areas in Dien Ban, Dai Loc, Hoa Vang and Duy Xuyen which have been cultivated with three rice crops [a year] has increased continuously. The reason is that cooperatives have applied an average of 10 to 15 tons of fertilizers to each hectare during each crop cultivation period and that they have combined lime with chemical fertilizers of various kinds.

The Attitude of the Youths in our Province Toward the Spring-Summer Rice Production Movement

The spring-summer rice production over the past 7 years has been a period of fierce struggle of the peasantry against drought, harmful insects and diseases and innumerable difficulties including the contest between backwardness, on the one hand, and novelties, progress and science, on the other. During this struggle, the youth forces in agricultural cooperatives have always acted as activists. The Union organizations at all echelons throughout the province have realized the importance of the spring-summer rice crop and have organized their forces under the form of "Youth's Projects" to assume many basic tasks in the production process, especially the gradual application of agricultural science-technique achievements in production.

The Provincial Party Committee Standing Committee and the Provincial People's Committee have focused guidance on the spring-summer rice crop of this year because of this crop's special importance to production and of its contribution to the fulfillment of the [yearly] norm of 530,000 tons of grain [for the entire province]. The 1983 spring-summer rice cultivation is now a fierce battlefield for the agricultural sector and the youths throughout the province.

Moreover, the spring-summer rice crop constitutes a major topic in the science and technique of intensive rice cultivation in Vietnam at the present time. Many persons doing scientific research on rice cultivation have been coming to Quang Nam-Da Nang to investigate and find out the reasons for the success of this rice crop.

As a powerful labor force with intellect and a passion for science and technique, the youths in Quang Nam-Da Nang will find in the 1983 spring-summer ricefields new elements of the agricultural science and technique as well as "new working methods" within the "Youths' Projects" over their homeland fields.

9332

CS0: 4209/392

AGRICULTURE

LAND REFORM EXPERIENCES TRACED IN TIEN GIANG

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 20 Apr 83 p 2

[Article by Tran Quoc Khai: "Some Experiences in land Reform in Tien Giang"]

[Text] Tien Giang is a province in Nam Bo where the agricultural cooperativization movement has been developed fairly well. Immediately after the liberation day, Tien Giang eagerly executed the directives and resolutions of the central level by conducting a basic survey, objectively assessing the characteristics of the rural areas, launching a mass struggle movement to abolish all forms of colonialist and feudalistic exploitation of land and quickly and rationally adjusting land among the peasantry. To date, the entire province has adjusted 14,200 hectares of land and distributed them to 14,700 peasant families who did not have any piece of land at all or did not own enough land, and has simultaneously motivated 2,250 upper middle peasant families with a high average land quota to cede 2,200 hectares of land to 2,200 peasant families having no land at all or not enough land. In the process of the land reform and the advance to cooperativization, Tien Giang has drawn the following four practical experiences and lessons:

First, the party and state policies on land in the rural areas have been understood thoroughly and implemented firmly and correctly. The laboring peasants' strata have been motivated to display the "rice and clothes sharing" spirit and to maintain solidarity among themselves. With regard to 174 landlord families and 468 rich peasant families, the province has urged them to donate or has confiscated from them 4,000 hectares of fields for distribution to laboring peasants who owned no field at all or did not have enough fields. Inspections have been carried out and stern and just action taken against cadres and partymembers who took part in exploitation.

Second, while adjusting land, Tien Giang has actively built a network of credit and marketing cooperatives in the rural areas to help create conditions for peasants, especially the poor ones, to acquire a capital for production. To date, 148 marketing cooperatives have been set up in all of 148 villages throughout the province and have raised a total business capital of nearly 2 million dong. After building the marketing cooperative network properly and extensively, the province has advocated the policy of reducing the retail sale of goods in towns and cities while bringing merchandise directly to marketing cooperatives, thus contributing to reforming private traders and preventing them from exploiting the laboring peasantry.

Third, the land reform has been closely coordinated with the peasants' movement to go to build new economic zones. Tien Giang has 120,000 hectares of ricefields and a population of 1.3 million so that the average per capita farming area does not exceed 1,000 square meters and is even less in certain districts. Across the province, as many as 40,000 hectares of land are still lying fallow. To endow peasants with farming land, the province has motivated thousands of peasant families to go to build 5 state farms and to found a new economic village with an area of 3,000 hectares and a population of 2,600; it has opened 5,000 hectares of new land for the cultivation of coconut palms, kenaf, sugarcanes and peach trees; it is shaping up gradually in the new economic zone an economic-technical group under the form of zonal agroindustrial combine (including agricultural product processing factories, agricultural production units, refrigeration plants, sugar-alcohol enterprises, rice husk-run generators...); and it is continuously stabilizing the life and heightening the living conditions of peasant families going to build new economic zones.

Fourth, the land reform has been closely coordinated with the peasants' movement for collective production. Since 1977, Tien Giang has induced peasants to voluntarily take part in setting up production solidarity teams and units and has linked this task to the production solidarity teams and units and has linked this task to the production development plan of hamlets under the guidance and direction of the latter's production management boards. In a short time, this movement has extended all over the province. During this transitional process, Tien Giang has drawn many practical experimental lessons useful in its advance toward the building of production collectives or agricultural cooperatives. To date, the whole province has 3,108 production solidarity teams and units, 800 production collectives and 20 agricultural cooperatives. Agricultural cooperativization has been completed in 15 villages and 153 hamlets. Another experience gained by Tien Giang in the process of building production collectives and agricultural cooperatives is that, through the implementation of the system of product contracting according to working abilities, it has been possible to continue to adjust land within each collective production unit and to give 1,546 hectares to 5,978 families with a low average land quota to enable them to participate in collective production.

Owing to the abovementioned realistic measures, Tien Giang is now about to complete the land reform and, at the same time, is continuing to strengthen and further advance the agricultural cooperativization movement with a view to successfully fulfilling the task of transforming agriculture by 1985.

9332

CSO: 4209/379

AGRICULTURE

BRIEFS

COLLECTIVIZATION OF PEASANTS--VNA--Minh Hai is directing its districts and cities to continue to adjust lands and fields, to coordinate this task with the motivation and organization of peasants for collective work in production solidarity teams and production collectives and to try to complete this task by the end of April 1983. Minh Hai has quickly drawn experiences from and corrected shortcomings in the task of guiding land adjustment in the past few years and has set forth measures to organize the effective execution of land adjustment within the area of each hamlet, village and district. The province has organized sessions during which peasants study the party and state policy on land adjustment and has urged families having surplus land to yield it to those who do not have land at all or who lack it for production purposes. In 3 months of motivation, 150 villages have ceded nearly 10,400 hectares--a 141-fold increase over 1979--to 9,840 families who do not have enough land; of these families, more than 100 came from cities and towns and 276 came from other provinces to build new economic zones. As soon as lands were adjusted, villages, hamlets and districts led peasants onto the collective work path and set up production collectives and production solidarity teams in order to start production immediately. [Text] [Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 25 Apr 83 p 1] 9332

NGHE TINH RICE PLANTING -- During the 1983 summer-fall season Nghe Tinh will plant 60,000 hectares of rice, three times more than during last year's summer-fall season. The relevant sectors are preparing to sign contracts with the districts regarding draft power and materials. In addition to purchasing the various kinds of seedstock of the cooperatives and cooperative member families, Nghe Tinh is preparing 1,500 additional tons of seed rice for the districts and is sending directly to the cooperatives 12,000 tons of nitrogenous fertilizer. [Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 27 Apr 83 p 1] 5616

CSO: 4209/395

HEAVY INDUSTRY AND CONSTRUCTION

EXPLOITATION OF LAO CAI APATITE MINE STEPPED UP

Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 21 Apr 83 p 1

/Article by Huu Loc: "Lao Cai Apatite Mine Produces Over 31,000 Tons of Ore, Loads Over 180,000 Cubic Meters of Earth, Rock"/

/Text/ To step up production for fulfilling state plans, cadres and workers throughout the Lao Cai Apatite mine have carried out properly economic and technical management measures, and overcome the old practice of "going slow at the beginning of the year and hurrying up by the year's end." As of 25 March, the entire mine has fulfilled 105.2 percent of plan for the 1st quarter of 1983 in terms of gross product value--a 52.6 percent increase over the same period last year. Since the beginning of the year, the mine has exploited 31,000 tons of ores of various categories, achieving 103.3 percent of plan for the 1st quarter of 1983--a 40.9 percent increase over the same quarter last year (in which Class 1 ore accounted for over 80 percent)--and has removed over 180,000 cubic meters of earth and rock mixed with Class 3 ore, achieving 150 percent of plan.

The director has regularly stayed close to units, supervising and urging them promptly to remove unexpected production difficulties, and has regularly put into service 38 automobile engines of various kinds, ensuring that two T-66's have operated in tandem from 17 to 20 days per month; as well as 6 mechanical shovels, 7 grading machines, and 3 drilling machines, for mining and transporting ore and removing earth and rock. The mine has also shown an interest in ensuring periodical mechanical repairs in order properly to serve production.

Due to improved labor management, with plans assigned according to equipment capabilities, and to the product contracting system, nearly all vehicles and machines have achieved a fairly high output. In the first 2 months of this year alone, 120 mechanical shovel shifts have overfulfilled the norms; similarly, over 900 truck shifts have carried over 5,130 loads....

To ensure fulfillment of the 1983 plan--mining 220,000 tons of apatite ore of various categories, and removing 900,000 cubic meters of earth and rock, transporting them across the Red River, and consuming 220,000 tons of products--the mine held meetings of workers and civil servants to discuss appropriate measures. It also has recruited new laborers, received new trucks and machines; assembled, installed and put into service Class 2 ore sorting machine at Worksite 4; assembled and installed an ore sorting and rock grinding machine; and stabilized production work at the Xuan Giao mechanical and automobile repairs department.

HEAVY INDUSTRY AND CONSTRUCTION

DONG NAI, MONG DUONG COAL MINES ACCELERATE EXTRACTION

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 6 Apr 83 p 1

[Text] Since the beginning of the year, coal production has suffered from heavy rainfall and unreliability of electric power supply. Faced with such a situation, Deo Nai Coal Mine took the initiative of changing methods of guidance and implemented a number of appropriate measures that have good results.

The mine rationally deployed and fully exploited the productivity of all vehicles and machinery and performed on-the-spot small-scale maintenance and repair during power outages to save time and maintain productivity in earth loading and transport. Poor drilling and blasting operations were improved, so that 18 of 20 drills were in constant use, drilling 200 meters a day. Five rotary drills maintained peak productivity, each shift drilling up to 220 meters; Number 841 drill completed the first quarter plan 12 days ahead of schedule.

Better quality was achieved in blasting ensuring that the prescribed blasting level was maintained, and preparing nearly a million cubic meters of earth for the shovels. The mine strove to get coal from level 142 in the north and moved two drills to the southern cut to get the coal ready and get a head start on the second quarter thus putting it ahead of all the strip mines in the Hongai-Campha area. Deo Nai is raising output every day by 6,000 to 7,000 tons.

The mine also established a system of pay and cash awards aimed at good use of economic leverage; it clarified the duties and mission of each production support element and showed positive interest in the physical and moral welfare of workers and improved their working conditions.

At the recently opened Mong Duong Mine, great efforts were made to extract coal from the western branch of the working face of bed 13. During the past 3 months on-site training was given to workers in shoring up galleries; the trainer received appropriate supplemental allowances and an early promotion if he did well. Mining teams are trying out methods of extracting coal on a 50-degree incline and of improving the leveling and shoring up of the working face to save lumber and reduce blasting. Worker safety regulations were observed, as well as the technical regulations and standards of running equipment.

The new Mong Duong Mine has extracted 5,000 tons of coal and has surpassed planning goals for digging, making 80 meters of working face ready for production in the first quarter and agreeing to triple its output of coal and to quadruple tunneling distances in the second quarter.

9830

CSO: 4209/365

LIGHT INDUSTRY

BRIEFS

SHIFT OF AGRICULTURAL LABORERS--VNA--Recently, owing to the implementation of the product contract system for rice cultivation by agricultural cooperatives, Hai Hung has shifted 4,000 more laborers from animal husbandry and crop cultivation to productive work in diverse small industry and handicrafts sectors, raising the total number of laborers employed to produce consumer and export goods in the agricultural sector to 41,000. The districts of Nam Thanh, Ninh Thanh, Phu Tien, Kim Thi, Chau Giang and Cam Binh and the city of Hai Duong have achieved a yearly gross output value of 10 million dong. The districts have zoned off areas for the cultivation of raw-material producing plants such as kenaf, reed and rattan to promote and stabilize the production of various kinds of goods and have simultaneously organized small industry and handicrafts production among agricultural cooperatives in order to fully employ thousands of students and old people as handicraftsmen. [Text] [Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 25 Apr 83 p 1] 9332

CSO: 4209/393

TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATIONS

DANANG PORT STEPS UP SHIP UNLOADING RATE

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 4 Apr 83 p 1

[VNA News Release: "Port of Da Nang Unloads Ships Rapidly, First Quarter Bonuses Equal Those of First Half of 1982"]

[Text] During the first quarter of 1983 the port of Da Nang attained new accomplishments in the "two skilfuls" movement (produce skilfully and manage skilfully) launched by the Maritime Transportation General Department. With regard to cargo handling, the port surpassed the quarterly plan norm by 4 percent, surpassed the same period last year by 31 percent, and attained 26 percent of the 1983 annual plan.

Due to the rapid unloading of ships, the port received 1,065,000 dong in bonuses (based on hard currencies), a sum equal to the bonuses received during the first 6 months of 1982.

During the first quarter of this year the port began to carry out the contracting out of stevedoring volume, the workers, the dispatching and warehouse personnel, and the drivers also received bonuses for each ton of cargo unloaded. When unloading ships the port positively implemented three measures at the same time: the trucks of the consignee removed the cargo directly, the port's trucks took goods to the warehouses and storage yards, and the barges transshipping cargo. Therefore, the unloading of nitrogenous fertilizer surpassed the daily norm by an average of 33 percent (according to contracts with foreign ships), and the handling of coal surpassed the daily norms contracted with domestic ships by 60 percent.

With regard to its first quarter income, the port surpassed its plan norm by 11.7 percent and it contributed to the state budget nearly 1 million dong.

5616

CSO: 4209/362

LABOR

POPULATION, LABOR FORCE FIGURES SHOW DIFFERENT TRENDS

Hanoi SUC KHOE in Vietnamese 5 May 83 p 8

[Article: "Population and Labor Force in Our Country"]

[Text] Vietnam's current population is 55 million. For the past 40 years, our population has increased at a fast rate. Beginning in 1939, it increased by 3 percent each year. However, in the period of the 1945 famine and the early period of the war of resistance against the French, in the 1943-1951 stage, it increased by only .5 percent each year. In the 1955-1960 stage, it increased by 3.8 percent each year. From 1955 to 1977, it doubled in 22 years, in spite of the war of resistance against America. In the last 40 years, while population increased by 2.7 times, grain production increased by only 2.55 times, a per capita decrease of 6 percent.

Presently 42 percent of our population is in the age group of 0-14 years, 54 percent under 20 years and 63 percent under 25 years.

In the years from 1960 to 1970, we fully used our labor force because in the 15-20 years prior to that period our population had increased only by .5 percent. In the 1960-1970 stage, we did not fully use our labor force because in the 15-20 years prior to it our population had increased by 3.8 percent per year; in the last 5 years, we used only about one-half of our labor-age population.

In 1981, we had more than 26 million people of labor age, an increase of 4.3 percent over 1980. In the next 20 years, the labor force will annually increase by 1-1.2 million people. The labor force will be increasing first by 4 percent and in later years by 3 percent. By the year 2000 we will have 45 million people of labor age.

Our agricultural labor force is working for only 200 man-days per year in the North and 100 in the South. On a nationwide basis, the unused labor time can

be considered equivalent to 5-7 million laborers. The third-world countries have a labor surplus of 25-30 percent of their labor force. This trend is growing more and more because of fast population increase and a lack of capital.

5598

CSO: 4209/411

HEALTH, EDUCATION AND WELFARE

ANTI-SUPERSTITION CAMPAIGN STEPPED UP NATIONWIDE

Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 21 Apr 83 p 4

/Article: "Build a Wholesome, Joyful Lifestyle; Beat Back Bad Social Customs; Actively Eliminate Superstition"/

/Text/ (VNA) On 20 April, in Hanoi, the central guidance committee on new lifestyle proselytization held a meeting to review its activities for 1982 and the 1st quarter of 1983, and discuss measures to continually "build a wholesome and joyful lifestyle, beat back bad social customs, and actively eliminate superstition," in line with a new phase of the nationwide movement. The movement to proselytize to a new lifestyle in all provinces and cities nationwide has made progress in 1982. Nearly all provinces and cities have set up guidance committees at the provincial level. Many provinces, including Thai Binh, Hanoi, Ha Son Binh, Ha Nam Ninh, Thanh Hoa, Nghe Tinh, Quang Nam-Da Nang, Nghia Binh, Dong Thap, Song Be, Hau Giang and An Giang, have even set up guidance committees in districts and municipalities. After being formed, provincial and municipal guidance committees have stepped up their activities, issued documents, and instructed basic installations to launch proselytization drives. However, in many provinces and cities, since guidance committees have not successfully coordinated with administration officials and party committee echelons, the movement to build a new lifestyle is still uneven, and is still replete with negative phenomena--superstitious practices, and other old customs regarding death anniversary repasts, festivals, weddings and burials. Especially, in a number of places, the enemy has taken advantage of the people's superstitious practices to sabotage, and cause disunity.

In light of the resolution of the Fifth Party Congress, the new lifestyle proselytization movement in 1983 is aimed at "building a wholesome and joyful lifestyle, beating back bad social practices, and actively eliminating superstition." The main tasks of provincial and municipal guidance committees are: stepping up the movement to build a new lifestyle among youths; carrying out Directive 214 on organizing weddings and funerals in keeping with the new lifestyle; guiding and managing properly cultural traditional festivals in localities, with focus on wholesome activities, and on raising the quality of ideological and cultural education during these festivals; urging the movement to build a new cultural family to be more active; furthering the happy effects of the task of building a new man; continuing to research into some aspects of the new lifestyle in ethnic minority areas; solving a number of problems

concerning ethnic minority lifestyle; and especially taking radical practical measures to eliminate superstition.

For the time being, provincial and municipal guidance committees on new lifestyle proselytization must coordinate with sectors and organizations, and stay close to local political proselytization movements and production drives to step up the movement to build a new lifestyle among youths with the movement to reform school education; or linking the movement to build a new cultural family with the birth control movement, etc.

9213

CSO: 4209/380

POPULATION, CUSTOMS, AND CULTURE

BRIEFS

HANOI NEZ FUND -- In 1982, nine districts in the municipality contributed 436,790 dong and 314 tons of paddy to the fund to build the new economic zone. Dan Phuong district led the other districts by contributing 104,000 dong and 125 tons of paddy. The wards, districts, and cities also provided the new economic zone with flood processing machinery, the various kinds of production tools and cultural activity facilities, etc. Hanoi's new economic zone in Lam Dong, therefore, was able to erect a broadcasting station, a library, and a movie theater, and to buy musical instruments and facilities for the culture-drama team, so that it can serve the spiritual lives of the people going to build new lives there. [Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 24 Apr 83 p 2] 5616

CSO: 4209/395

END