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# Vietnam Report

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13 July 1982

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No. 2377

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## MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

### NEW VILLAGE MILITARY UNITS ORGANIZED

Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 28 May 82 p 2

[Exchange of Opinions column by Dinh Huyen: "Concerning the Two Words 'Village Troops'"]

[Text] In the past, we heard about provincial troops, about district troops; recently, along the northern border and in some coastal localities and on the islands, we have heard the two words "village troops." This is the name used to denote a number of armed units, organized, equipped and supported by the village.

Thus, do not our people's armed forces have a new arm of the military? Besides main force troops, local troops (which include provincial local troops and district local troops) and militia and self-defense troops, there are also "village troops."

The village is the basic level. The level of organization and command of village cadres as well as the rear service supply capabilities of the village are limited. Yet, how can villages simultaneously "deploy" two types of military units?

The policy of establishing mobile militia and self-defense units that specialize in combat duty in the villages along the northern border and the seacoast, on the islands or in the large cities of the South, which is designed to meet the requirements of maintaining national defense and security in vital localities in the present situation, is very necessary. In their studies, work and combat, it is necessary and very admirable that village troops forge the same sense of organization and discipline that regular troops have. However, a number of units still rely heavily upon the upper level; having been centralized within units, they have an incorrect attitude and consider themselves to be troops. They wait for the upper level to supply them with everything from their daily food to mosquito netting and clothing, even pieces of thatch, pieces of oil paper to make shelters, etc.

In the recent past, nine villages in H. District (Cao Bang) that lie along the border organized nine combat alert militia detachments. Two of these detachments

are virtually self-sufficient in grain and the detachment of L. Village has also been able to produce valuable export goods. Some militia artillery units protecting the seacoast in the 3rd Military Region have achieved partial or total self-sufficiency in grain and food products. These are examples worthy of study by the combat alert detachments of the militia and self-defense forces at other places.

Facts have shown that the party committees, governments, cooperatives and people of the various localities are always concerned with the living conditions of those persons who night and day "stand guard so that the people can sleep." However, the supply capabilities of localities are limited. If combat alert detachments only wait for supplies to be issued to them, they will not only increase the burden on the people, but also never be able to fully support their own daily lives.

The best measure is for each unit, on the basis of the specific situation and task at each time and place, to make full use of their time, arable land and machinery and take turns studying, maintaining combat readiness and engaging in production, such as raising rice, raising subsidiary food crops and organizing livestock production or accepting work under contract from cooperatives, enterprises or agencies in the vicinity. It is necessary to firmly adhere to the principle that maintaining a high level of combat readiness and winning victory in combat are the foremost task of the combat alert militia and self-defense detachments; endeavoring to engage in production is one of the steps that must be taken to insure the good completion of this task. It is necessary to avoid two tendencies that can occur in the effort of the combat alert detachments to practice self-sufficiency and improve their living conditions: exerting pressure and working in a form for form's sake manner that does not yield practical returns or becoming "too involved" in production and placing sole emphasis upon profit, thereby influencing the completion of the foremost task. An effort must be made to develop good combat alert militia units while being determined to abolish the concept "village troops," a concept that originates in an incorrect understanding of the organization of the combat alert militia.

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CSO: 4209/383

MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

PROOF OF DEATHS FROM SRV CHEMICAL WARFARE PROVIDED

Rome IL TEMPO 5 Jun 82 p 3

[Report on interview with Adelia Bernard by Clara Falcone: "Here Is Proof of Chemical Death"]

[Text] "It can no longer be said that there are no 'exhaustive sources of proof,' as the fact-finding committee sent by the United Nations said, of chemical warfare in South East Asia, or, as officials of the Office of the High Commissioner for Refugees once told me, that these are delusions of superstitious and ignorant people," says Mrs Adelia Bernard--born on Istria, and Australian by nationality--who has recently returned from those lacerated lands, where she is helping derelicts camped along the border. "Here are the pictures of the first lethal rocket which members of the Laotian resistance brought out, swimming across the Mekong; an Australian military airplane sent by the government brought it to Australia, together with other material that had been collected, to be analyzed by experts." Mrs Bernard held a press conference yesterday at the headquarters of the journal PROSPETTIVE NEL MONDO.

The rocket, which was manufactured in Bulgaria and bears an inscription in cyrillic letters, is about 1.2 meters long and has a diameter of about 30 centimeters; it is an ordinary V 41. But a flat capsule like a large medallion, inserted on its nose, contain the lethal mixture (mycotoxin, nerve gas, irritating gas, as basic elements). A detonator makes the capsule explode, liberating the poisons; these, dissolving into soft clouds, bring certain death over a radius of 1 kilometer.

"But the first rocket was not loaded," Mrs Bernard added." The resistance did not know that the capsule is not inserted until an hour before on attack. But with their second expedition--this one, too, involving swimming across the Mekong--we had the complete rocket in a plastic bag. From then on, now that they knew the mechanism--used for launchings from bazookas, hand grenades or from the sky--it was enough to collect the capsules. We have four of them so far, and packages of yellow powder, 'the powder of death,' wrapped in three plastic envelopes with inscriptions in Russian on the one in the center. An Australian television crew, sent by the publishing magnate Rupert Murdoch, has started operating again along the Mekong, photographing the rest: the arrival of protective clothing, antigas masks, instruction manuals for Vietnamese officials: All irrefutable proofs, in brief."

At this point the questions came thick and fast. All of them seemed to center around Adelia Bernard, her experiences, herself: a small, fragile looking woman with turquoise blue eyes, like Andreina Pagnani. Looking at her, it is hard to believe in her arduous, dangerous clandestine trips across Cambodia and Laos: kilometers and kilometers of jungle on foot or using even more adventurous means of whatever transportation was available, including buffaloes. No one could believe it who did not know about her deep, vigorous spiritual root: a constant secret anguish about the country she lost when she was still an adolescent, Titoist by calling, which made her feel like the sister of all people linked by a similar fate. So even though Adelia Ardossi has found another country, and become Mrs Bernard, and had the happiness of family life with a husband and three children (to whom six Cambodians have now been added), she has never ceased her activities on behalf of immigrants, for their insertion in various ethnic communities. And when the tragic exodus of Cambodian refugees occurred in 1979, Adelia Bernard hurried to the spot, supported spiritually and financially by her extraordinary family. Needless to say, she has been involved in it ever since.

"I had not heard of chemical warfare. In any case I was just interested in bringing rice to hungry people beyond the reach of international assistance," she says. "It was in April 1980, when I had got as far as Phnom Penh, that I heard of certain experiments at the Soviet Hospital and in a mobile unit on Kratche Island, performed on children aged 4-10. These children, who were well fed and housed in a separate tent, were shut up--one at a time, of course--in a big plastic balloon with tubes inserted into it. So-called scientists introduced poisonous gases through these tubes, testing various doses and studying the effects and reactions until death ensued."

"I was not able to witness the tests; but thanks to a \$350 bribe, I did manage to obtain a balloon containing a little corpse; with indescribable suffering, and crying out for justice, I took it to Mark Brown, field commander of the Khao I Dang. 'Silly little woman,' he said, 'we already know about these things!' And he threw the balloon with the little body into a common grave. I was ignorant then, and had faith in the UNHCR (United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees), so I waited for the inevitable denunciation. Instead there was complete silence, and when I spoke about the matter to Mark Brown again a month later, he pretended he didn't remember and didn't know anything."

Then she met a Phillipine doctor and an American, from whom she heard testimony about very disturbing facts: experiments made in the Laotian camp of Nong Khai on survivors who had managed to drag themselves that far. "Two thousand died last year in that camp's hospital," she says. "Official reports mention a 'mysterious disease'."

They were terrible deaths: burning, with hemorrhages all over. "I have seen people weep blood, even sweat blood," she signs. "I have seen completely dried up human skeletons. At first the Vietnamese went around the villages after the attacks distributing glasses of chopped garlic, sugar, orange and lemon--a vitamin mixture meant to neutralize the toxin--to survivors, telling them to drink half and rub half on their skin, and accused the Americans of those misdeeds. But now the game is played too openly for them to go on playing tricks."

There are no limits to the attacks now; they are being extended to areas that were untouched before. What we can do is distribute as much oilcloth as possible; people wrap themselves up in it trying to protect themselves from the viscous mist-veil that falls on the skin and sticks to it, penetrating the pores and killing."

"The Vietnamese are testing new systems, too. There is one called the torch of death, for example: big candles stuck in the ground, surrounding villages. The cap is removed and that soft stuff begins to give off lethal fumes. Four or 5 days later the Vietnamese arrive in trucks, wearing masks and protective clothing, load up all the corpses--animals and people--and take them away."

[Question] But why do they go so far?

[Answer] "I was able to read a strictly confidential party manifesto in Phnom Penh last year, a preparatory document for the constitution--which has already been approved--for the 'New Vietnam': that's what they call Cambodia now. It was signed by Bou Thang, head of the college for the reorientation and indoctrination of Cambodia. Among other things it said that Greater Vietnam will not be able to afford more than 250,000 Cambodians in the New Vietnam, because of the reactionary and corrupt nature of the Cambodian people. Remaining, as privileged people, would be the 1,865 party members, its leaders with their families and children, preferably under five."

"You can see from this that Pol Pot was not really a case of isolated lunacy. His methodical plan of extermination seems to correspond to an analogous plan preordained by the Vietnamese to make room, in a land blessed by God in its nature, for the convenience of other peoples, be they Vietnamese or Chinese. I reported this to my government at the time. But the UNHCR knows all about it. And so I ask myself: why does he insist so tenaciously on repatriating refugees? Why does he deny them all contact with the outside world and all moral support? Why did he even forbid the Apostolic Nuncio in Bangkok from holding mass in the Khao I Dang camp on Easter?"

[Question] The question, unanswered, leads to another question: "And those on the other side?"

Rockets in the Bunker

[Answer] "Resistance in Cambodia is broken up into many factions," answers Adelia Bernard. The Laotian resistance, on the other hand, is compact: 40,000 men led by General Phoumi Nosovan. They have infiltrated everywhere, even the army and the government. In fact, 95 percent of the country is proudly anti-communist. They are giving the 60,000 Vietnamese and 6,000 Soviets a run for their money. That is why, when I went to the people with my rice, and the resistance approached me offering me a chance to prove the atrocities of chemical warfare to the world, I didn't hesitate a moment. I telephoned my prime minister and went to Australia. There was a quick top-level consultation and the operation was decided on."

"Because of the people's cooperation, as I was saying, it was not impossible to take rockets from the bunker depots. It was harder to obtain packages of

yellow powder. These are locked in boxes weighing a kilogram, like soap boxes, and are exclusively in the custody of Vietnamese. The resistance had to skillfully take advantage of the moment the packages are distributed to pilots, or wait in ambush. You should see them, the members of the resistance. They spend whole days in hammocks, hanging from tree branches, camouflaged, invisible, ready to jump out if a Vietnamese jeep passes with war materiel, or give the alarm to villages before attacks."

[Question] How?

[Answer] "By watching the places the chemical material is kept."

Adelia Bernard describes these: they are like huge concrete underground garages. Military barracks are built above them. She has seen there herself, while she was hiding in the brush. One is in an isolated spot northwest of the Thai border, next to a radar station under construction, and is manned by 35 Vietnamese--members of the specialized "dakong" force--and two Russian officers who come every day by helicopter to inspect it. Another larger one is near Savannaket, and has 19 Soviets who are at least colonels. A third is near Taket, next to two military airports. According to partisan informers, there is one of these depots every 60 kilometers, mostly along the Thai border, 30-60 km from the border. "And this," admits Adelia Bernard, "disturbs me. Why so many depots? Why such a huge amount of material for 2 or 3 million Laotians and 4 or 5 million Cambodians? Unless they are just the prelude to a vast plan? And another question: with all the espionage and counter-espionage services the West has at its disposal, why is it that I--a private individual, without political affiliations, only interested in humanitarian organizations--and no one else was able to finally produce the contested proof of this apocalyptic reality?"

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CSO: 4728/5

## MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

### PORT OF HANOI SECURITY STRENGTHENED

Hanoi HANOI MOI in Vietnamese 16 Apr 82 p 2

[Article by Huu Dung: "A Good Transformation in the Work of Protecting Security and Socialist Property at the Port of Hanoi"]

[Text] The port of Hanoi is an important water transportation hub of the capital. The volume of cargo passing through the port amounts to hundreds of tons a day. Foodstuffs account for more than 70 percent of the total volume of cargo supplied to the city. The requirements regarding the receiving and transshipping of cargo have increased steadily. During the past several years the security and order situation in the port area had not been well assured, the port had encountered difficulties in its activities, and the weaknesses regarding the ability and sense of responsibility of the cadres in charge of the relevant organs and units had led to increasingly serious negativism. The theft of socialist property had become widespread, continuous, and prolonged. Even more serious was the collusion among the cargo shippers, the transportation facility owners, and the cargo handlers to steal several tons of grain or tens of tons of coal from a barge at one time. The port's coal storage yard was open from all sides and the workers employed in the port, and the people living in the subwards and villages around the port, were free to come and go to scoop up coal for cooking, baking lime, baking bricks, or to be sold for cash. In the three subwards and three villages around the port 1,329 families used coal and firewood obtained from the port for cooking. In past years, especially in the latter part of 1981, on the average 15 tons of coal were lost every day, and each month more than 10 tons of grain were lost. Taking advantage of a flood and storm, some sailors stole property to sell to dishonest merchants, then sank a barge carrying rice and wheat.

Failure to promptly prevent the negative situation from developing in the port influenced the neighboring villages and subwards. Thievery and gambling often occurred in the subwards of Thanh Luong, Bach Dang, and Vinh Tuy, and in the villages of Thanh Tri, Linh Nam, and Vinh Trung. In view of that situation, the municipality, Hai Ba Trung Ward, and the River Transportation Department carried out anti-negativism campaigns, but they amounted to only general criticism. The corrupt people, thieves, and counterpropagandists were not pointed out, exposed, and dealt with. When those campaigns were carried out, the law violations and negative manifestations subsided, but afterwards the situation became more complicated, for the criminals concluded that no one would punish them. The morale of the good masses and the

true cadres and party members suffered. Therefore, at the meeting held on the first day of the present campaign many people believed that it would be impossible to resolve that negative problem. Only by motivating the masses and enabling everyone to realize their role as the masters of the nation and organizing everyone to act in accordance with a new regulations could we dare struggle against and strongly suppress the criminals, and thereby restore social order.

Starting with that point of view, the party committees of Hai Ba Trung Ward and Thanh Tri District unified their policies and plans and motivated the masses to maintain security and protect state property in the port area.

The area of operations for carrying out the campaign included the organs and units in the port, the subwards of Thanh Luong, Vinh Tuy, and Bach Dang, and the villages of Thanh Tri, Vinh Tuy, and Linh Nam. The guidance committee set forth the following requirement for the campaign: carrying out propaganda and education to increase the party members' and masses' understanding of the enemy plots, everyone's responsibility toward maintaining security in the city and exposing and bringing to justice bad elements who steal and disturb security, and psychological warfare activities; discovering, in order to overcome, deficiencies in the management of state property; and consolidating and strengthening the mass forces engaged in security work. In accordance with the guidance plan, the units and localities carried out the campaign within the party and among the masses. On the basis of the existing information and denunciations by the masses, nearly all of the subwards, villages, and organs severely dealt with the party members and cadres who commit mistakes. The neighboring villages and subwards resolutely arrested hooligans and thugs so that they could be brought to justice. Each subward and village sent two to five people to a mass conference for education. All people who violated state property were called to the governmental headquarters to undergo a review and sign pledges to amend their ways. More than 50 shacks illegally erected along dikes or roads, or in the port, which had long been hangouts for hooligans and places where stolen goods were harbored and sold, were dismantled. The police and port protection forces were consolidated, perfected, purified, and strengthened. Their command was unified, they were given explicit guidance with regard to their functions and missions, and they became effective when fulfilling their sentry and patrolling missions. Bylaws regarding the protection of the port, the organs, and the units were promulgated and disseminated to all cadres, workers, and people in the neighboring subwards and villages.

During the past month 132 cases involving violations of bylaws and property were brought to justice. Arrests were made in six incidents involving collusion to steal coal and rice, and tens of tons of state coal were recovered.

The families in the villages of Thanh Tri and Linh Nam which operated boats on the river were registered. More than 10 brick kilns and lime kilns which used state coal and rocks protecting the dikes to bake lime and bricks were dealt with and ordered to cease operations. By means of education, campaigning, and resolute compulsion with regard to people who are unwilling to observe the stipulations of laws, order and security were restored in the port area.

Bad people were severely punished. Good people and state property were protected. The masses reported thefts to the public security police, who promptly made arrests. Incidents of people running alongside and stopping trucks, and stealing property along the roads outside the port were ended. The work-days and labor productivity of the cadres and workers in the port increased. Law violations in the neighboring subwards and villages greatly decreased. Thus the most difficult knot was untied. As a result of the campaign, the following conclusions were reached: wherever the party committees strictly punish cadres and party members who violate the law they immediately win the confidence of the masses. The bad people must lay low and are exposed by the masses. However, at present there are still some organs, villages, and subwards which have not done a good job in that regard. In River Transportation Enterprise 204 sailors and crew members often collude with dishonest merchants to steal property but the masses have not yet been motivated ideologically so the spirit of struggle against law violations is weak. Some cadres who have not fulfilled their missions and have degenerated have not yet been disciplined and replaced.

Of the remaining tasks that must be carried out, some are the responsibility of the local organs and enterprises and some can be carried out only with the concern of the municipality or the Ministry of Communications and Transportation. That is also a basis on which to maintain the results that have been attained.

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MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

APPLICATIONS FILED FOR SPECIAL OPERATIONS OFFICERS SCHOOL

Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 28 May 82 p 1

[Article by Tuan Nha: "Nearly 900 Applications Submitted for Special Operations Officers School"]

[Text] Under the guidance of the command cadres on the various levels and the military agencies and student recruiting councils in the various localities, many young soldiers in and outside the special operations branch together with youths throughout the country, having gained an understanding of the fighting tradition and growth of the special operations troops, have submitted applications for the Special Operations Officers School.

As of the end of April, 1982, 882 applications for the Special Operations Officers School had been submitted, which include 214 applications from soldiers now in the army in the 1st, 3rd and 4th Military Regions, the Tay Bac troops, the Quang Ninh troops, the Capital Military Zone, the various services (air defense and air force), the various branches (artillery, engineers and armor), the various military corps (12th, 32nd, Western) and the Technical General Department; 668 applications were submitted by youths who are students at middle schools in 16 provinces of the country. In many provinces, such as Thanh Hoa, Vinh Phu, Hai Hung and Ha Nam Ninh, large numbers of applications have been submitted.

On the basis of the number of applications submitted this year for the Special Operations Officers Schools, the students recruited for the special Operations Officers School will surely be of high quality and meet the new training requirements of the entire army.

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GSO: 4209/383

MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

AUTHORITIES' ILLEGAL DETENTION OF EVICTED WOMAN CRITICIZED

Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 1 Jun 82 p 2

[Article by Nguyen Kim Ngoc, Ha Bac Province: "Harsh Punishment for Destruction of House and Illegal Detention of Persons"]

[Text] Mrs. Nguyen Thi Tinh, who lives in Nha Nam Village in Tan Yen District, Ha Bac Province, is the wife of 1st Lieutenant Nguyen Thang Long, who is protecting the fatherland on the border battlefield. She had frequently filed requests for land to build a house but her requests were not granted. She finally had to purchase a small piece of land, a 5 percent plot, from Mrs. Diem. She knew this was wrong because a cooperative member is not permitted to sell a 5 percent plot. Later, she requested that the village wait until her husband was on leave so that he could help her tear down the house and return the land to the village in accordance with Council of Ministers' resolution number 201/CP on unifying the management of cropland throughout the country. She had a clear reason: "My husband is far away and I have three small children, one of whom is only 3 months old, so, I ask you to postpone the demolition of my house and return of the land to the locality for a few days."

However, at 1700 hours on 10 May 1982, Mrs. Tinh received a letter from the village informing her that the house had to be demolished immediately. At 0800 hours on the next day (11 May 1982), a force of nearly 100 persons and a bulldozer arrived to demolish her house. The mother and her three children were crying and pleading but to no avail and were taken by car to another place, where they were held until the end of the day. Then, the bulldozer demolished her home and furniture. The foster mother of her husband, 62 year old Nguyen Thi Nhan, who loves her son, said: "Her husband is defending the fatherland and you should not torment her and the children"; she, too, was arrested and detained from 11 May to 13 May 1982.

It is requested that the Ha Bac Provincial People's Committee and the other authorized agencies on the central and local levels appropriately deal with the person that issued the order to demolish this home and illegally detain the persons mentioned above and immediately pay damages to the family of Mrs. Tinh.

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MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

INVESTIGATION OF THEFT BY DRIVERS URGED

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 4 Jun 82 p 2

[Article by Thanh Vu, Cao Bang Province: "Stopping Theft and Smuggling by Drivers"]

[Text] We have many good drivers who possess a high spirit of responsibility and safely deliver all the cargo they pick up. Besides them, however, there are still some decadent drivers who only want to transport types of cargo that can be "taken or eaten" and who refuse to transport goods that are difficult to pick up, difficult to consume. For example, the Cao Bang Industrial Goods Corporation generally has a very difficult time implementing its plans. Once, a few hundred iron frying pans were backlogged at the Quan Trieu railroad station because no driver would transport them. The director of Enterprise X. even ordered each driver to transport the frying pans but they still managed to make enough excuses to avoid doing so. It took several weeks to transport only a few hundred frying pans. And, when they were transported, the driver, who lacked a sense of responsibility, drove the truck fast over a bad road, the truck jolted and jerked and the frying pans broke. Other products have also been broken or lost. Meanwhile, the truck unit of the Thanh Hoa Motor Transport Corporation ships rice from Hanoi to Cao Bang and is never short by even 1 kilogram.

After delivering cargo to Cao Bang, drivers usually bring back illegal goods. A number of drivers of Bac Thai Transport Enterprise Number 10 have transported smuggled goods many times, goods that were confiscated by inspection stations along the road. The number of trucks at the Bac Thai Transport Enterprise on route number 3 is very high and intricate dealings are frequently taking place during transportation. It is suggested that the Highway Transportation Department of the Ministry of Communications and Transportation have this matter investigated and take steps to help the enterprise strengthen the teaching of political responsibility to these drivers and gradually stop the theft and smuggling mentioned above.

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CSO: 4209/382

VIETNAM'S ECONOMY FACING HARD TIMES

Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 17 Jun 82 p 4

[Article by Alan Dawson]

[Text]

**A REMARKABLY dry document, filled with figures, is provoking some of the more interesting discussions about Vietnam these days. The International Monetary Fund has provided a comprehensive economic report on the country, with Vietnamese cooperation, and it makes good reading.**

It offers neither judgments nor predictions, and for that reason can be said to be objective. It lets the facts and figures of the past speak for themselves, although its refusal to weigh Vietnamese predictions of the future is a major criticism.

The paper, which claims on the cover to "contain confidential information" and is "not for public use," is going to help the IMF executive board decide whether to help Vietnam and, if so, to what extent. It is for that reason that it contains, as they used to say on Dragnet, just the facts.

The news, unsurprisingly, is that Vietnam's economy is hurting. Inflation is doubling prices. Hanoi has printed a huge amount of unbacked currency. It has enough foreign currency to buy just one week of imports — \$16 million to be exact — and it can't pay any interest on any foreign debt to non-communist countries.

Some of the facts are more surprising, if logical. Vietnamese, it points out, have less food to eat than before, despite a record, 15-million tonne crop. That record crop was offset by a huge drop in food imports, mainly because the Soviet Union has nothing extra to help feed Vietnamese.

Therefore, the average citizen now has 187 kilogrammes of foodgrains to eat in 365 days, the third straight year in which per capita food has declined.

Similarly, the average Vietnamese has significantly less fish to eat and cotton fabric to make into clothing than in recent years. Production of fertiliser, cement, steel all are down from recent years. Exports of coal, rubber, fish and coffee have dropped significantly. Imports of cotton and steel have risen significantly.

Inflation in 1981 was more than 100 per cent. But the per capita income fell from US \$265 in 1980 to \$153 last year.

**MIXED**

There is other bad news. But there is also news that is mixed. For example, the bad news last year was that the Soviet Union tripled the price of oil. The good news is that the price went from \$6.86 a barrel to \$20.60 a barrel, which is little more than half the world price. The Soviets sell Vietnam 92 per cent of its total oil imports, but to offset the price rise, they have promised to increase aid this year.

And there is good news. Rubber production is now double the 1976 level, and increasing. Sugar production is up 47 per cent over last year and soya bean production is close to doubling. The number of animals is

constantly going up. Wages have been doubled to help the huge corps of government-employed persons (soldiers, civil servants) pay higher prices.

According to the report, subsidising the prices of essential market items (ranging from rice to matches) to keep them at rock bottom for civil servants, is the single biggest item in the Vietnamese budget. (Military spending is completely ignored by the report, presumably because even asking for such figures is a futile effort. They are all state secrets.)

The IMF report describes, without explanation, southern Vietnam as an area still working along mainly capitalist lines. It fails to account in any way for the official 1977 campaign to take rice merchants out of the economy. It implies, in fact, that rice merchants still control the trade in the Mekong Delta.

A potentially disturbing part of the report, in fact, mentioned almost off-handedly, is that during last year's record rice crop, production in the Mekong Delta actually declined over the previous year. Only a fantastically good year in the north managed to keep Vietnamese eating

those 510 grammes of rice each day.

This is disturbing because, with Vietnam's population growing at well over 2 per cent a year, the only chance of making the nation self-sufficient in food is for the Mekong Delta to get cracking and start producing food at a much higher level than it is currently doing.

FOOTNOTE: The external debts of Vietnam, especially to Western nations and capitalist banks, are troublesome for the Vietnamese and the creditors alike.

The country's total debt to foreigners has reached US\$3.5 billion, according to the IMF, and last year Hanoi couldn't make even the interest payments.

Hanoi has worked out a repayment schedule of its own, which still has to be submitted to, and accepted by, the creditors, covering the next five years.

But it won't be easy making even the new, revised repayment schedule.

For example, Vietnam wants to repay US \$237.4 million this year.

Yet, in all of last year, with exports falling for three years in a row, Vietnam sold only US\$121 million worth of goods for hard currency.

## PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

### 'NHAN DAN' COLUMN DISCUSSES SOCIO-ECONOMIC STRATEGY

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 2 Jun 82 p 3

[ Party Building column: "Understanding the Resolution of the 5th Party Congress: the Four Objectives and Ten Policies" ]

[ Text ] Confirming that we will continue to follow the line of the 4th National Congress of the Party, the 5th Congress unanimously agreed with the Political Report concerning the need to concretize this line and set forth a socio-economic strategy for the process of socialist industrialization in the 1980's.

The economic strategy is a system of major objectives, policies and measures that must be achieved in the initial stage. Correctly defining these objectives, policies and measures is a very difficult task. If we merely adopt general objectives or confuse immediate objectives with long-range objectives, it could lead to hastily adopted policies. Conversely, if we only concern ourselves with immediate, pressing requirements but do not adopt a socio-economic strategy designed to achieve ultimate objectives, it could lead to indecision and sometimes to efforts focused in the wrong direction. The congress resolution sets forth guidelines that serve as the basis for achieving the ultimate objective and, at the same time, establishes requirements and tasks that are consistent with the historic conditions of the country in each period of time. The formulation of socio-economic strategy is a major project, one that requires time and demands basic, detailed research on the part of many forces. This congress has only laid the groundwork for researching this strategy. As regards the overall objectives for the 1980's, the congress unanimously agreed with the Political Report concerning the four objectives in our socio-economic strategy, which can be summarized as follows: stabilizing and eventually improving the material and cultural lives of the people; continuing to build the material-technical bases of socialism; accelerating the socialist transformation of the national economy; insuring that defense needs are met and strengthening the national defense and security systems. These are both the general objectives for the 1980's and the objectives designed to effectively resolve the pressing issues we now face. Achieving these four objectives will bring about a fundamental change in the state of the economy.

The four objectives in the socio-economic strategy for the initial stage reflect the correct coordination among the pressing requirements of the daily lives of the

people, the gradual achievement of the goal of socialism (building the system of large-scale socialist production to serve as the basis for achieving the other objectives) and simultaneously carrying out the production relations revolution, the scientific-technological revolution and the cultural and ideological revolution. They also reflect the correct coordination between the two strategic tasks of building and defending the fatherland.

On the basis of the fundamental economic law of socialism, the congress established the objective of our economic activities as gradually and eventually meeting the material and cultural needs of all of society better with each passing day. And, the means for achieving this objective is constantly developing production on the basis of implementing the system of collective ownership of modern science and technology. The first to the third objectives manifest the fundamental economic law of socialism in a manner consistent with the circumstances, conditions and capabilities of our country's economy at this time. The fourth objective involves the task of defending the fatherland.

In a country that has experienced many years of war and was ravaged by the enemy such as our country, rapidly stabilizing and improving the living conditions of the people are a pressing requirement. However, to meet this requirement, we must accelerate agricultural and consumer goods production. And, in developing these two production sectors, the role played by heavy industry is indispensable. On the other hand, national defense needs also demand the development of heavy industry. To begin with, we must make full use of existing industrial installations and build a number of new ones with a view toward meeting the immediate requirements of the national economy and national defense needs while preparing the conditions for subsequent stages of development. The congress unanimously agreed with the four objectives in the socio-economic strategy for the immediate stage, which have the purposes of "creating a new production force, creating a higher labor productivity even at a time when we do not have a relatively complete heavy industrial system."

In the history of the development of mankind, we see that, in the process of advancing from small-scale production to large-scale capitalist production, capitalism still created a new production force, a higher social labor productivity that before even under the conditions of handicraft technology by means of reorganizing production on the basis of cooperation and a division of labor. Today, given the superiority of the new production relations and the existence of a number of modern industrial installations and on the basis of an international cooperation, primarily with the Soviet Union and the community of socialist countries, while broadening our economic and scientific-technical relations with other countries, we have even better conditions in our favor for creating a new production force and a higher labor productivity. In the immediate future, our country faces many difficulties and very acute problems; however, the situation is not one that consists entirely of difficulties, we also have very large capabilities, especially in the system of collective ownership, to create the conditions for coordinating labor with arable land, opening sectors

and trades and creating a new production force at an early date. The problem we face is that we must define correct policies and measures designed to exploit and develop upon every existing capability and potentials, primarily those within the country.

In this spirit, the congress unanimously agreed that it is necessary to carry out the 10 major policies and measures set forth within the Political Report of the Party Central Committee delivered by General Secretary Le Duan. These are: correctly coordinating industry and agriculture, which is of utmost and most decisive importance; correctly coordinating central economic construction and local economic development within a unified national economic structure; insuring that production forces and production relations are consistent with each other; coordinating the economy with the national defense system and the national defense system with the economy in accordance with a long-range, basic guideline while predicting situations that might develop in order to promptly rearrange this coordination in a suitable manner when changes occur in order to insure victory over the enemy; coordinating domestic economic development with broadening our economic relations with foreign countries; expanding the division of labor and redistributing and making good use of the labor throughout the country in order to raise labor productivity and accelerate scientific-technical activities; establishing the correct relationship between the accumulation of capital and consumption; establishing a new, socialist order on the distribution and circulation front; and establishing the correct management and planning system.

Of the 10 major policies and measures, the matter of especially important significance is that of defining the specifics involved in socialist industrialization. In order to lay the groundwork for the adoption of a socio-economic strategy for the next stage, the congress decided: "...During the 5 years from 1981 to 1985 and the remainder of the 1980's, efforts must be focused on strongly developing agriculture, considering it to be the foremost front, partially advancing agriculture to large-scale socialist production, intensifying consumer goods production and continuing to build a number of important heavy industrial sectors; coordinating agriculture, the consumer goods industry and heavy industry within a reasonable industrial-agricultural structure..."

The process of implementing the 10 major policies and measures mentioned above also requires that attention be given to a number of other relationships. These include: the relationship between the central economy and the local economy; establishing an efficient division of labor and echelons and correcting the duplication and problems that now exist between the central level and the local level, the sectors and echelons. As regards economic relations with foreign countries, emphasis is upon the task of strategic significance, namely, making every effort to increase our exports and imports; an effort must be made to balance our imports and contribute foreign currency to the central level. As regards labor and the population, attention must be directed to expanding the local division of labor in conjunction with redistributing labor on a nationwide scale; we must be determined to reduce the rate of population growth to a reasonable level. We must become the masters of necessary science and technology and closely

link these activities to production, daily life and national defense while concerning ourselves with applying scientific achievements. As regards the organization of management, we must fully concern ourselves with eradicating at its roots the system of administrative, bureaucratic management characterized by subsidization, establishing a management mechanism that has planning at its center, implementing cost accounting and socialist business practices, etc. In the coordination between industry and agriculture, efforts must be focused on strongly developing agriculture and partially advancing it to large-scale socialist production. The congress agreed with the Political Report that "we must stimulate the development of agriculture in accordance with the planning and plans of the state; accelerate the scientific-technological revolution within agriculture; accelerate socialist transformation in suitable forms and stages; use the district as the important base for meeting the three requirements mentioned above; and taking positive steps to build the districts into agro-industrial, forestry-agricultural-industrial or fishing-agricultural-industrial districts depending upon the conditions of each type district." We must truly concentrate the strength of the entire country on developing agriculture in a comprehensive manner (including both forestry and fishing), primarily to accelerate the production of grain and food products, considering this to be the center of every economic activity, to be the point of convergence of every effort, to be that which manifests the combined strength of all sectors and levels.

The 10 major policies and measures mentioned above are important issues designed to concretize the general line and the economic line of the party. They are the basis and the guidelines for determining each specific economic policy of the 1981-1985 five year plan and creating the conditions for researching our socio-economic strategy for the 1980's. Only by implementing these 10 major policies and measures in a well coordinated manner is it possible to create the necessary strength, to create the strength needed to bring about a fundamental change in the state of the country's economy and achieve the four objectives set forth by the congress. It is necessary to employ the combined strength of all elements involved in the implementation of the general line: firmly maintaining the dictatorship of the proletariat, upholding the right of collective ownership of the working people, simultaneously carrying out the three revolutions, the key one being the scientific-technological revolution, building the system of socialist collective ownership, building the system of large-scale socialist production, establishing the new culture and molding the new, socialist man. These are the jobs that can and must be done in order to implement our socio-economic strategy in the initial stage.

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CSO: 4209/382

## ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

### FIRST QUARTER MARKET MANAGEMENT BY HANOI WARDS REVIEWED

Hanoi HANOI MOI in Vietnamese 17 Apr 82 p 3

[Article by "L.L.": "Market Management in the First Quarter"]

[Text] During the first quarter of this year the inner-city subwards rapidly implemented the plan to reorganize the market.

Hoan Kiem Ward set up inspection and distribution teams (under the responsibility of the subward standard-of-living sections) which are concerned with the methods and measurements of the state stores serving the locality. The Ward People's Committee guided the responsibilities of each locality and determined the places to serve as exchange points in the subward in order to place small merchants in stipulated places. The ward set up three inspection teams to oversee and guide the reorganization of the market and deal with violations of the commercial registration regulations. The ward organized cross-checked inspections among the subwards regarding the implementation of Directive 109 and Decree 119-CP. Fines were imposed for 3,552 violations.

Hai Ba Trung Ward sent ward market management cadres to the key subwards to help them reorganize and manage the market. At the same time, the ward organized teams to inspect distribution by the state stores in the subwards. An investigation showed that 33 grain and food products stands weighed accurately, while 6 stands sold food products that were 20 grams to 1 kilogram less than the stated weight. Hai Ba Trung Ward also broke up the illegal markets on the main roads, dismantled 104 shacks that were erected illegally around Mo Market, Lenin Park, etc.

In combination with the expansion of Route 6 from Cau Moi to the boundary of Ha Dong, Dong Da Ward dismantled the illegally erected shacks in that area, broke up the sidewalk market near the Dong Da machine-building enterprise, and reorganized the Nga Tu So market. In March alone the ward collected commercial taxes amounting to 14.5 million dong.

Ba Dinh Ward moved the exchange point at Giang Vo intersection and on the sidewalk to a fixed location in order to ensure traffic order and make the streets more attractive. Some 130 shacks along Hoang Hoa Tham, Ngoc Ha, and Nguyen Thai Hoc streets, and on the main roads in the ward were dismantled, 146 violators were penalized, and 11,000 dong were collected for the treasury.

Also during the first quarter the municipal economic police and the ward public security forces made arrests in 26 incidents involving speculation, black-marketing, illegal production, the production of ersatz goods, and dealing in ersatz goods valued at more than 12 million dong.

In addition to the results that have been attained, the market management task is still beset with a number of problems. Some subwards and wards do not yet fully understand the objectives and requirements of the organization and arrangement of the market down to the base level, so they have not yet carried out those tasks or have not yet attained the requirements set by the city. Many places have not combined inspection and penalties with education and rearrangement, so the results of market management have been limited some extent. In some places, because quotas have been set for the number and amount of fines too many fines have been imposed; penalties have not been fair and have violated the policies.

Inspections of the bicycle and motor bicycle parking areas are not carried out regularly and violators are not dealt with harshly. Many places collect as much as .5 dong per bicycle and do not use the stipulated ticket form. In some cases the subward people's committee deducts a certain percentage before turning over tickets to the teams which manage the bicycle parking areas, or assign a quota for the amount of money that must be turned in every day. After the money is turned over they are allowed to do as they please, and no inspections are carried out.

After evaluating the above-mentioned results and remaining problems, the Municipal Market Management Board drafted a plan and decided upon measures to be implemented in the coming period in order to contribute to stabilizing prices and the people's living conditions.

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ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

POWER SHORTAGE FORCES PRIORITY DISTRIBUTION IN PHU KHANH

Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 30 May 82 p 2

[Article: "Phu Khanh Economizes on Consumer Electricity and Allocates Additional Electricity for Production"]

[Text] Due to repair requirements, the electric power supplied to Phu Khanh Province has only met 70 percent of the plan. The Electricity Management and Distribution Service of the province has taken many measures to economize on electricity, giving priority to supplying electricity for production.

The service has reinspected the entire power network, classified the various types of power lines and adopted a plan for supplying electricity to each objective in order of priority, especially for agricultural production, industrial production, forestry production, maritime products production and so forth.

The service has placed persons on permanent duty to repair power lines and turn electricity off and on in accordance with the supply plan for production installations.

The generator repair sections have attached importance to operating and maintaining generators, focusing their efforts on quickly repairing breakdowns. At night, although the output of electric power generally increases two-fold, the Phu Khanh Electricity Management and Distribution Service still turns off electric power in areas where it is not truly needed and concentrates on supplying power for production.

Although the supply of electricity has declined 30 percent compared to the plan, Phu Khanh Province has still been able to supply electricity to the Cau Doi, Nam Binh and Phu Vang pump stations and other industrial installations, such as the Hon Khoi Cement Plant, the Nha Trang Refrigeration Enterprise, the pharmaceutical processing enterprises and hospitals within the province and so forth to keep them in operation.

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## ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

### EDITORIAL STRESSES NEED FOR FINAL INVENTORY OF MATERIALS

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 29 May 82 p 1

[ Editorial: "Final Inventory of Materials" ]

[Text] To reduce the level of consumption and to make utmost savings of materials and raw materials we must apply strict managerial measures to their use, from the first to the last job. This last job is making a final inventory of materials.

As final inventories are not properly made, a number of sectors, localities and units are unable not only to determine the materials they have used but also to know exactly the materials that exist. In some cases, materials are available in warehouses, but they still claim they do not have any to use. On the other hand, in some other cases, they begin to carry out production plans for a new quarter before realizing that most of the materials put aside for this period have already been used in the preceding quarter. In the case of some projects that have been completed 2-3 years ago, they still have not made final inventories of materials used in construction and assembly. In the case of the enterprises whose production task has been reduced, long after the plan period has ended they still have not returned the unused materials that have become a surplus.

To fail to make timely, complete and accurate inventories of each kind of materials in production and construction means to lack the basis for serious calculations and determination of economic results and control over fulfillment of materials consumption norms and hence, to lack the scientific basis for adoption of the measures to make savings. This is also the reason for materials piling up in a regular manner. In many localities, in every inventory of properties more materials are found to have piled up and to have been kept in reserve beyond the limits allowed. In some cases even materials the ownership of which could not be determined have been found.

To make final inventories of materials must become a compulsory procedure for all production and construction units. They must make proper entries in their

books, follow up, keep statistical data and do accounting from the time materials leave warehouses to the time they become products. After every production period, or every month or quarter, all enterprises must make materials inventories in production teams and groups and shops, comparing the quantities of materials supplied with the quantities of products made after their use, uncovering in time any illogical losses and finding the reasons behind increases or decreases as compared with the norms so as to take appropriate measures to promote strengths, to overcome weaknesses and to correct shortcomings. These entries and checking constitute a base for final inventories and afterwards point to the substance, responsibilities, relationships, etc. in connection with the job of making final materials inventories in the basic units and among the higher-ranking organs, supplying organs and materials-using units. The supplying units have the responsibility to work with the enterprises concerned and their superior authorities to constantly check the use, storing and maintenance of materials in the enterprises. The latter must fully provide the necessary documents and actively coordinate their activities with those of the supplying units in carrying out the checking task.

Along with financial balance sheets, final materials inventories are a vital part of the plan-balancing procedures. All sectors, localities and units must build and seriously carry out the procedures for final materials inventories and through them strictly control the fulfillment of norms and gradually reorganize and establish the managerial order in using materials and making savings.

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ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

CIRCULAR ISSUED ON SELLING OF CLOTH

Hanoi HANOI MOI in Vietnamese 24 Apr 82 p 3

[Ministry of Home Trade Circular No 05/NT/CS, dated 7 April 1982, on the selling of cloth to workers, civil servants, and dependents]

[Text] According to the current state regulation, the types of cloth supplied to workers, civil servants, and dependents are the various kinds of cotton cloth. In accordance with the desires of the majority of workers and civil servants, many localities have recommended that price differentials be paid to workers and civil servants so that they can purchase the various kinds of synthetic cloth. After having obtained the agreement of the relevant sectors and the permission of the Council of Ministers, the Ministry of Home Trade has made the following stipulations regarding the selling of cloth to workers, civil servants, and dependents:

1. The cloth standard for 1981 and 1982 is still five meters per person with regard to workers and civil servants and four meters per person with regard to their dependents.
2. If workers, civil servants, and their dependents buy the various kinds of cotton cloth in the supply category, such as khaki, duck, poplin, fine cloth, or black silk, the commercial sector sells them at supply prices (as stipulated by Decision 220/CP, dated 29 May 1981, of the Council of Ministers) and a square is cut from the cloth ration coupon, as usual.
3. If workers, civil servants, or their dependents want to purchase the various kinds of synthetic cloth, the commercial sector sells them at state retail prices, but the purchaser receives a discount (which is in fact a price adjustment between the supply prices and the state retail prices of the various kinds of cotton cloth sold at supply prices to workers, civil servants, and dependents).

The unit for calculating price discounts is the single meter, not the double meter. The price discount for each centimeter of cloth is calculated in accordance with that unit. When the cloth is sold the commercial sector still collects the cloth coupon.

4. Because there are limited amounts of cloth used to make clothing, a maximum of 2.5 meters (enough for a pair of pants) of khaki, polyester, sateen,

black silk, etc., are sold for the five-meter coupons. When such types of cloth are sold, an additional secondary square is clipped (in accordance with guidance document No 151 NT/GS, dated 26 August 1981, of the Ministry of Home Trade). The remaining cloth coupons may be used to purchase the other types.

With regard to the four-meters coupons, the commercial bureaus may make specific stipulations for each type of cloth in the local inventory.

Technical Policy and Organization Department  
of the Ministry of Home Trade

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## AGRICULTURE

### PROGRESS OF COOPERATIVIZATION IN NAM BO CALLED SLOW

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 4 Jun 82 p 1

[Article: "The Provinces of Nam Bo Establish More Than 1,000 Agricultural Production Collectives in 5 Months"]

[Text] During the first 5 months of the year, the provinces of former Nam Bo established 1,004 additional production collectives, thereby bringing the total number of production collectives to 5,637. The number of cooperatives is now 188 and the total number of production solidarity teams is 22,291.

In keeping with Party Secretariat directive number 100, the provinces of former Nam Bo have organized training and expanded product contracts to laborers. To date, 1,946 production collectives and 58 cooperatives have implemented product contracts for laborers. In the provinces of the Mekong River Delta, 1,578 production collectives have implemented rice product contracts. As a result of product contracts, many provinces, such as An Giang and Hau Giang, have absorbed the mass of farmers in collective production.

However, compared to requirements, the rate of development is still slow. Some sectors and local party committee echelons have not strongly changed their thinking. The development of various forms of transition has slowed. During the past 5 months, the provinces of former Nam Bo have not established one additional production solidarity team. The specifics involved in the activities of the production solidarity teams have not been clearly defined. There is a serious shortage of cadres.

The implementation of product contracts for laborers has had a positive impact upon the cooperativization movement but it has also given rise to certain negative phenomena that must be quickly corrected, such as not correctly complying with Party Secretariat directive number 100, still using non-specific contracts for families, not attaching importance to the nature and essence of collective production, reducing contract quotas and violating the right of collective ownership of collective and cooperative members.

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GSO: 4209/382

## AGRICULTURE

### NEW STATE RICE FARMS ESTABLISHED IN MINH HAI

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 2 Jun 82 p 2

[ VNA News Release: "Minh Hai Province Builds Material Bases for Four State Rice Farms" ]

[ Text ] The U.S. pirates spread chemical poisons on the cajeput and mangrove forests along the seacoast of Vinh Loi District in Minh Hai Province, turning more than 12,000 hectares into wilderness. Since the start of 1980, the Vinh Loi Rice Area Construction Committee of the Ministry of Agriculture, having concentrated on clearing this land and building initial material bases, has established four rice growing state farms and received 565 families consisting of 2,952 persons from Ha Nam Ninh to build the new economic zone.

Over the past 2 years, the committee's cadres and workers have overcome every difficulty, conducted surveys and basic investigations, carried out planning and cleared more than 10,150 hectares.

In the process of building paddies, they have excavated 300,000 cubic meters of dirt for water conservancy projects in coordination with roads and a 60 kilometer level I, level II and level III canal system that divides each area into 300 to 500 hectares and each subarea into 5 to 10 hectares; they have also equipped with 43 tractors to support mechanization within agriculture. In conjunction with building paddies, efforts have also been focused on building 29,290 square meters of housing, offices, schools, public health stations...; there are four public health stations with 60 beds, four basic general schools that have an enrollment of 1,000 students, 20 child care centers caring for 600 children and so forth. As soon as it began making preparations to receive people to build the new economic zone, the construction committee focused its efforts on providing sources of fresh water and drilled 28 wells, each of which is 120 meters deep, to provide fresh water to serve the daily needs of the families of the workers at the various state farms.

In the phase of emulation to celebrate the success of the 5th Congress of the Party, the entire committee rapidly completed the construction of an 11 kilometer salt water retention dike requiring the excavation of 100,000 cubic meters of dirt to keep 8,000 hectares of rice from becoming polluted by salt water and constructed 20 kilometers of roadway.

At present, the Vinh Loi Rice Area Construction Committee has turned over all the material bases of the four farms to the Minh Hai New Economic Zone Committee to be managed. In 1982, the Vinh Loi new economic zone received an additional 850 families and 4,250 persons from Ha Nam Ninh to build new economic zones at the state farms mentioned above.

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## AGRICULTURE

### NAM BO PROVINCES STEP UP PLANTING OF RICE CROPS

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 30 May 82 pp 1, 4

[ Article: "Nam Bo Steps up Sowing, Fulfills Over 51 Percent of Plan Goal for Area of Summer-Autumn Rice Crop; An Giang Overfulfills Sowing Plan by 4.2 Percent" ]

[Text] Although the Nam Bo provinces have encountered obstacles arising from the fact that at the beginning of the crop season rains were less than the normal level, they have been trying to step up sowing and transplanting of the summer-autumn and tenth-month rice. In 10 days (15-25 May), farmers plowed nearly 52,000 hectares and sowed and transplanted more than 64,000 hectares, at a rate faster than in the preceding 10-day period by over 3,000 hectares, thus raising the total area of sowing and transplanting the summer-autumn rice to over 275,000 hectares, or over 51 percent of the plan goal and nearly 120 percent as compared with the same period last year. Many provinces like Thuan Hai, Tay Ninh, Dong Thap, Cuu Long, An Giang and Hau Giang selected additional appropriate ricefields to plow as they strived to grow the summer-autumn rice in areas surpassing the plan goal. Cuu Long Province alone plowed additional land to exceed the plan goal by 19,000 hectares.

An Giang has started growing the summer-autumn rice crop exactly on schedule. The province as a whole has completed sowing and transplanting in 72,950 hectares, thus overfulfilling the plan goal for cultivated area by 4.2 percent. Farmers there continue to prepare the soil and grow the summer-autumn rice in additional land. An Giang has fulfilled 77 percent of the tenth-month season plan by sowing and transplanting the early tenth-month rice and floating rice.

Lam Dong, Thuan Hai and eastern Nam Bo provinces were slower in sowing and transplanting. But a number of localities already completed sowing and transplanting the tenth-month rice in nearly 298,000 hectares. The provinces that have sown and transplanted a lot of the rice crop are Dong Thap, Long An and Kien Giang. Minh Hai, Cuu Long, Ben Tre and Tien Giang Provinces have been slow in growing the rice crop.

The early-planting rice plants generally are growing nicely. But harmful insects have begun to appear in a number of localities. According to incomplete reports, more than 20,000 hectares, mostly in Tien Giang (over 14,000 hectares), have been infested by harmful insects. The localities are sending insecticide to farmers and have saved more than 7,000 hectares. Some transplanted-early rice plants, because of little rain, are suffering from drought; the area stricken by drought, which alkalizes the soil and thus affects the growth of rice plants, is about 23,000 hectares. Only about 2,000 hectares have been saved from drought so far.

Although the job of supplying localities with agricultural materials has been better than last year, late transplanting of rice seedlings and lack of synchronized work still is quite common. While the Nam Bo provinces have received 50 percent of the nitrate fertilizer they are to receive according to the plan goal, or 85 percent as compared with last year, they have received only 18.5 percent of the phosphate fertilizer and 35 percent of the insecticide they are supposed to get. As to the kinds of metaphos, Vofatoks and me-ti-pha-ra-xi-ong that are badly needed in the Nam Bo provinces, there is a serious shortage of them. Agricultural Materials Corporation No 3 says that the Southern Antiseptics Corporation has made no deliveries so far. The responsible sectors need to have synchronized efforts. As an immediate step, they must ensure timely supply of the needed materials for the localities to fulfill and overfulfill their production plans for the tenth-month and summer-autumn rice seasons.

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## AGRICULTURE

### FORMER NAM BO PROVINCES ACQUIRE MORE GRAIN IN MAY

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 31 May 82 p 1

[ Article: "Former Nam Bo Provinces Acquire More Grain in May Than in Preceding Months but Less Than Same Period Last Year" ]

[Text] As of 25 May, the southern provinces and cities south of Thuan Hai have put into state storehouses 74.1 percent of the grain to be mobilized in the tenth-month and winter-spring seasons as planned, with collection of agricultural tax reaching 68.7 percent of the plan goal. The Mekong River delta provinces have fulfilled 75 percent of the plan goal in terms of putting grain into state storehouses. The eastern provinces have fulfilled 62 percent, and as to the agricultural tax alone, have collected 22,886 tons.

Tien Giang Province surpassed the goal of mobilizing grain in the tenth-month and winter-spring seasons by 17 percent, with tax collection and purchases made in accordance with two-way contracts accounting for more than 70 percent. Cuu Long Province fulfilled 97.7 percent of the plan goal and collected 37,214 tons of tax paddy. An Giang fulfilled 89 percent, which included 26,642 tons of tax paddy. Dong Thap is concentrating efforts on completing in June fulfillment of its plan for mobilizing grain in the tenth-month and winter-spring seasons. So far it has fulfilled 77.9 percent of the plan goal, with a daily average of 1,000 tons of paddy being put into state storehouses. Tam Nong and Hong Ngu Districts, in spite of difficulties due to lots of rains, urged the people to dry the paddy they acquired before putting it into storehouses to ensure good quality.

Generally speaking, in May the rate of progress achieved by the former Nam Bo provinces in mobilizing grain was higher than the preceding months, but as compared with the same period last year, it was lower by nearly 60,000 tons. Between now and mid-June, the former Nam Bo provinces and cities must mobilize 332,774 tons of grain. Their task is still a heavy one. They, particularly the Mekong River delta provinces, are concentrating efforts on providing sectors and echelons with leadership; urging the people to sell surplus grain to the state and to actively take part in such activities as delivering grain, transporting and

putting grain into storehouses; collecting taxes and debt payments, making full payments for old and new two-way contracts and at the same time putting aside materials and commodities for exchange with the people; strictly punishing the people who unlawfully deal in grain; and resolutely striving to successfully fulfill the plan for mobilizing grain in the tenth-month and winter-spring seasons.

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AGRICULTURE

LAND CLEARED TO EXPAND RUBBER CULTIVATION

Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 27 May 82 p 1

[ VNA News Release: "The Rubber Sector Clears Nearly 14,650 Hectares of Land" ]

[ Text ] In 1982, the rubber sector has adopted a plan to plant more than 11,000 hectares. Since the start of the year, the corporations and state farms of the rubber sector have cleared nearly 14,650 hectares of land, thereby exceeding their norm for the first season (which is the main land clearing season, from January to April, and has a decisive effect upon the planting plan) by 9 percent.

Together with guiding the various units in cultivating and protecting the rubber trees now under cultivation, the Rubber General Department has attached importance to establishing procedures for allocating capital and approving unit prices, supplies and labor for the corporations and state farms that have plans for planting new rubber trees, especially the units cooperating with the Soviet Union in the exploitation of natural rubber, such as those in Phu Rieng, Dau Tieng and Binh Long. Practically all of the units within the rubber sector began to implement their land clearing plans early and implemented various forms of product contracts. The Dong Nai Rubber Corporation, which utilizes primarily manual labor, has implemented contracts requiring each laborer to clear 1 hectare and has cleared 4,200 hectares, 40 percent more than planned. The Phu Rieng Rubber Corporation, which coordinates machines with manual labor in land clearing operations and has implemented product contracts, has cleared 4,860 hectares, 9 percent above its norm. The Dong Phu Rubber Corporation has cleared 500 hectares, twice as much as planned.

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## AGRICULTURE

### EDITORIAL CALLS FOR INCREASE IN BUFFALO, CATTLE HERDS

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

[Editorial: "Providing More Draft Power"]

[Text] Concerning the livestock production task, the report on the economic development guidelines and tasks at the 5th Congress of the Party stated: importance must be attached to raising buffalo and cattle in order to resolve the problems of draft power, fertilizer, meat and milk.

In recent years, as a result of the adoption of new policies, advances have been made in the raising of buffalo and cattle. In 1981, compared to 1980, the buffalo herd increased by 2.86 percent, the cattle herd increased by 6.38 percent and plan quotas were exceeded by 6.32 percent. The raising of buffalo and cattle in the various areas of the country and among the different segments of the economy, especially the household sector, has developed. The greatest increase has occurred in the Central Highlands: 13.54 percent. The raising of buffalo and cattle in the Red River Delta which had declined for many years, has now increased by 2 percent. The rate of growth of buffalo and cattle herds is a welcomed sign. However, a number of cooperatives, because they have not organized the implementation of the contract system well, have allowed many more draft buffalo and cattle to die than permitted under the attrition rate.

Our country is divided into many areas that have different natural, economic and social conditions. In order to develop buffalo and cattle herds, every area has its own specific guideline. The mountains, midlands and coastal areas, which have favorable conditions in their grasslands and sources of natural feed, must strongly develop the raising of buffalo and cattle for breeding purposes, meat, milk and draft power. The lowlands, which raise buffalo and cattle for draft power and breeding purposes, must eventually provide all the draft power they need and increase the sources of meat and milk. In centralized livestock production areas, dairy buffalo and cattle herds must be maintained and developed. Buffalo and cattle have a lower coefficient of reproduction than the other species of livestock, reproducing only once on the average of every 2 years, with offspring not being able to be used for plowing until they are a few years old. Therefore, attention must be given to developing the raising of breeding stock in order to enlarge buffalo and cattle herds.

Breeding and draft buffalo and cattle constitute a high percentage of the buffalo and cattle managed within the collective and household economic sectors. The good development of buffalo and cattle herds by these two sectors is the factor determining the quantity and quality of buffalo and cattle herds. In conjunction with applying technological advances, it is necessary to establish an efficient herd structure. This is an important economic-technical norm that reflects the guidelines, livestock production task and level of increase of productivity in livestock production. At present, the number of cows is still low; buffalo cows only constitute 36 percent of the entire herd and female cattle only constitute 30 percent; thus, the birthrate is not high. Bulls are in short supply and of poor quality. In the 1980's, the entire country must make an effort to increase the percentage of cows to 38-40 percent for buffalo and 32-34 percent for cattle. There must be one bull for every 25 to 30 cows. Artificial insemination utilizing foreign breeds of cattle must be organized well in order to improve the quality of livestock herds. There must be a strong feed production base balanced with the livestock production plan. Buffalo and cattle are species that eat grass but they also require a certain quantity of grain to meet the requirements of their development in each stage of growth and after strenuous sessions of plowing. Improving natural grasslands, planting new grasslands, allocating a reasonable percentage of grain for livestock production and making full use of the subsidiary and discarded products of agriculture are ways to create permanent sources of feed for buffalo and cattle.

At many places, especially in the lowlands, there is still a shortage of draft power. It is necessary to increase the draft buffalo and cattle herds of collectives and households, primarily of collectives, while providing buffalo and cattle with better care so that they can be used for a longer period of time and in order to increase their strength. We must apply the contracting experiences gained within the crop production sector and implement and expand contracts governing the raising of draft buffalo and cattle by collectives to groups of laborers and farm families. The places that have achieved good results in contracting the raising of draft buffalo and cattle show: each buffalo and head of cattle should be raised by only one family and there must be clearly defined contract clauses, specific agreements regarding regulations, nutrition, care and use and a system of bonuses and penalties that provide incentive for raising buffalo and cattle. The families that agree to raise buffalo and cattle must have labor to care for the animals, must have a pen, a high spirit of responsibility, the sense of protecting public property and experience. It is necessary to coordinate persons who specialize in crop production with persons raising buffalo in order to raise and utilize buffalo well. Cooperatives or production collectives that lack draft power must have a group of persons or an individual specializing in plowing that are managed by the production unit chief in accordance with the production plan. Buffalo and cattle should not be turned over to groups or families to be used to plow their own fields. It is necessary to put persons in charge of managing draft buffalo and cattle herds and to routinely inspect and supervise compliance with contract regulations. Regardless of the form of livestock production contract employed, the following

requirements must be met: protecting and developing buffalo and cattle herds; gradually improving their quality in order to meet draft power requirements; insuring the efficient and effective use of buffalo and cattle herds by the collective; guaranteeing the interests of the collective and group of laborers or family that accepts a contract and coordinating the raising of buffalo and cattle for draft power with the raising of buffalo and cattle for breeding purposes.

Buffalo and cattle will continue to be the main source of draft power within agriculture for a long time to come. Every area and locality must utilize existing favorable capabilities and make every effort to develop the raising of buffalo and cattle to keep agricultural production on schedule, put all land under cultivation and practice intensive cultivation while increasing the sources of food for society, thereby helping to successfully carry out the annual grain and food program.

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## HEAVY INDUSTRY AND CONSTRUCTION

### QUALITY CONTROL ON ARMY CONSTRUCTION PROJECTS DISCUSSED

Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 24 May 82 pp 1, 4

[ Editorial: "The Quality of Projects" ]

[ Text ] At present, in addition to the tasks of maintaining combat readiness and engaging in combat, our army also has many units that are undertaking the construction of roads and bridges and the construction of industrial and civilian projects in accordance with the state plan. These are capital construction projects in which large amounts of capital have been invested and which, upon their completion, will provide additional material bases for the economy and national defense system, directly affect the development of production and support the daily lives of the people. Therefore, the units engaged in construction work must, in addition to maintaining the rate of construction, attach particular importance to the quality of projects.

In the recent past, many units at construction sites have fully complied with technical regulations and provided good management, consequently, the projects that have been completed are of high quality. However, there are still some projects at which the quality of work is not high, projects that must be repaired even while they are being constructed and projects that must be repaired shortly after they are put into use. Projects that do not meet construction qualitative standards not only create a waste of manpower and money but also have long-range adverse consequences.

Insuring the quality of projects is a strict requirement on every job, when preparing for construction as well as throughout the entire construction process. Prior to beginning the construction of a project, every unit must give its cadres and soldiers an understanding of the importance, the design and the technical requirements of the project so that their spirit of responsibility is heightened and so that everyone understands and is truly the master of the project.

The quality of projects is directly influenced by the organization and management of the construction project at the construction site. The experience of numerous construction sites has shown that particular attention must be given to organizing labor well and managing compliance with technical regulations, supplies and raw

materials. The construction of each project item or each job on the project must be assigned in a manner consistent with the technical capabilities and management skills of each component of the unit. The best method is to organize construction in the production line style and specialize the various components of the unit, especially those that are performing jobs involving high technical requirements, jobs that occupy an important position in maintaining project quality. Such an organization develops upon the strengths of each component and creates the conditions for the components to supervise and inspect one another. As regards technical regulations, units must manage and supervise strict compliance with them in the order in which they must be implemented. Through constant observation, units must promptly detect mistakes in designs and propose appropriate solutions. In construction projects, standards should not be reduced and designs should not be revised in order to maintain the rate of construction or achieve high productivity. In the management of supplies and raw materials, efforts must be made to prevent theft and losses, prevent the quality of supplies and materials from deteriorating and implement quotas well. In order to manage supplies and raw materials well, it is necessary to have storehouses and storage yards suited to each type, carry out warehouse shipping and receiving in exact accordance with principles and accurately weigh or count supplies and raw materials.

At present, at many construction sites, many units, having studied ways to improve their management, have boldly implemented contracts for each project item or each job on the project, contracts that include supply and raw material consumption ceilings for each component or person and appended deadlines, project quality standards and bonus and penalty regulations; in conjunction with this, they have intensified their inspections and supervision, which has had a good effect upon the management of supplies and raw materials, the implementation of technical regulations and the maintenance of good project quality. This is a good method that must be actively studied and applied by each unit in order to achieve high productivity and good project quality.

In addition, as regards those units that accept complete project items extending from basic investigations and design work to construction, attention must be given to improving the quality of their work beginning with basic investigations; investigations must be based on the requirements of each project and involve collecting, gathering, computing and supplying suitable data and technical parameters. Basic investigative data must be detailed and specific and involve comparisons over many years in order to grasp the laws of phenomena occurring in nature and society that influence the construction process and the activities of the project. For this reason, it is necessary to overcome the thinking of being impetuous and superficial in basic investigations.

Managing project quality is not only the responsibility of the commander, but also the common responsibility of everyone in the construction unit. Each cadre and soldier must heighten his spirit of collective ownership, constantly study to raise their technical qualifications and perform the jobs assigned to them well while resolutely struggling against negative phenomena, such as careless, sloppy work and the theft and waste of supplies and raw materials. It is the responsibility of everyone to truly contribute to insuring the quality of construction projects.

## HEAVY INDUSTRY AND CONSTRUCTION

### LAO CAI APATITE MINE IMPROVES OPERATIONS

Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 27 May 82 pp 1, 4

[Article by Ngoc Mai: "The Lao Cai Apatite Mine Improves Its Line and Strata in Order To Increase Ore Output"]

[Text] Having successfully carried out their plan for the 1st quarter of 1982, exceeding their total output value norm by 31.02 percent and their mined ore quota by 48.69 percent, the cadres and workers of the Lao Cai Apatite Mine have begun a new phase of emulation to implement the resolution of the 5th Party Congress, determined to exceed their plan quotas for the 2nd quarter of 1982, which includes mining more than 16,000 extra tons of ore.

In the various stages of mining operations, the units are urgently improving their lines and strata in the area of slippery ground and the ore marketing area. The transportation unit has improved its inspection and maintenance of vehicles and machines in an effort to keep enough trucks in operation to support the mechanical shovels on the ore extraction line. In the marketing section, cadres and workers have actively coordinated with the Xuan Tang pontoon bridge unit and section 4 of the Hoang Lien Son Communications-Transportation Service to maintain the uninterrupted operation of trucks transporting ore across the river into the railroad yard. The railroad transport unit has taken the initiative in providing ample means of transportation for ore and, together with the Lang Giang railroad station and Hanoi railroad section number 1, increased the number of cars being loaded with ore at the station to an average of 11.5 per day and as high as 20 or 39 cars on some days, thereby raising the total amount of ore marketed in April, 1982, to 11,611 tons.

Also in this phase of emulation, the units participating in the construction and expansion of the mine are focusing their efforts on increasing the rate of construction and turning over the station foundations on asphalt so that the Federation of Mechanized Construction Enterprises (the Ministry of Building) can install equipment of the mine's construction and assembly enterprise in an effort to produce 5,000 cubic meters of stone of various types in the 2nd quarter of 1982. The units engaged in construction in the surface area of the ore enrichment plant have maintained the rate of construction set forth in the

contracts they signed. The project has opened additional lines for power shovels to extract ore and construct a rail line to transport grade 3 ore; the construction of housing for manual workers and civil servants and the construction of the Van Yen hotel complex is creating initial bases for the mining sector to continue to dig into the earth, mine very much apatite and bring prosperity to the fatherland.

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LABOR

GUIDANCE ISSUED ON SELECTION OF OVERSEAS WORKERS

Hanoi HANOI MOI in Vietnamese 23 Apr 82 p 2

[Replies to Readers column by "Readers' Committee"]

[Text] A number of readers have enquired about the selection of children of cadres, workers, and civil servants to work in foreign countries.

Official letter No 93-LD/HTQT, dated 9 February 1981, of the International Cooperation Department of the Ministry of Labor, providing guidance regarding the selection of children of cadres, workers, and civil servants to take vocational training or work in foreign countries in 1981, stipulated in Article 1 -- "Eligibility for Selection" -- that:

-- Those eligible include the children of cadres, workers, and civil servants of party and state organs and mass organization who are registered as permanent residents in Hanoi.

-- Priority in selection will go to youths who have fulfilled their military obligations or have participated in the Assault Youth, followed by youths who have graduated from a Level-III school but have not passed examinations to enter a college or vocational school and are now unemployed. Emphasis will be on families of cadres, workers, and civil servants who are experiencing economic difficulties.

-- Youths between the ages of 18 and 25 who must fulfill their military obligations and the families of whom have not yet sent anyone to serve in the armed forces, and people have a sibling studying or working abroad, will not be selected.

-- With regard to children of cadres, workers, and civil servants who are residents of other provinces or municipalities, the Ministry of Labor will guide the localities in selecting them when the fraternal countries request increased numbers of unskilled workers and after there is a state plan norm regarding distribution.

-- The central organs of the economic sectors which have been assigned large quotas for the selection of workers to work abroad (such as the Ministry of Light Industry, the Ministry of Building, etc.) will select children of cadres, workers, and civil servants working in the ministry organs, in the organs of enterprise federations, or in corporations of the ministry, within the over-all norm assigned to the sector.

## POPULATION, CUSTOMS AND CULTURE

### RESURGENCE of SUPERSTITIOUS BELIEFS NOTED IN CAO BANG

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 3 Jun 82 p 2

[Article by Nguyet Cam, Cao Bang Province: "Putting an Immediate End to Bad Customs"]

[Text] As regards establishing the lifestyle of the new culture, there is much about Le Trung Village in Hoa An District, Cao Bang Province, that is good. Superstition, fortune telling, the offering of sacrifices, praying and so forth were abolished long ago. However, during the past several years, due to natural disasters, crop failures, low income and difficult living conditions, some persons have blamed the evil spirits and gods for their fate and consulted fortune tellers. When a child in the family of the assistant head of the village public security force became ill with measles, the family invited a sorcerer to conduct a ritual, which cost them 100 dong. Funerals were once taken care of by the cooperative; now, the Na Pung and Pac Hao units have separated from the cooperative, established their own guild and established private contributions as the way to pay for weddings and funerals. The Chinese reactionaries have taken advantage of this situation for psychological warfare purposes. Recently, a family in Na Tong Hamlet invited a witch from Cao Bang City to perform sorcery. Speaking nonsense, the witch said: "To avoid disaster, the entire village must move somewhere else to live and work..." Immediately, several families contributed money to the sorcerer to be told in which direction to move, in which direction to face their houses before they would move.

In the mountains, many bad customs are causing serious consequences in the spiritual lives of the people. The light of the new culture of the party has been shining on each remote village for many years, many bad customs have been abolished and almost all bad customs have disappeared.

It is suggested that the Hoa An District Party Committee and the Le Trung Village People's Committee immediately take positive steps to eradicate bad customs and combat the psychological war of the enemy.

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BIOGRAPHIC

INFORMATION ON VIETNAMESE PERSONALITIES

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

Đặng Quốc Bảo [DAWNGJ QUOOCBS BAOR]

On 10 May 1982 he was terminated as first secretary of the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union and was given a new assignment by the VCP Central Committee. (TIEN PHONG 18-24 May 82 p 1)

Hoàng Bình [HOANGF BINHF]

\*Head of the Statistics General Department; on 16 Apr 82 he received a gift of calculators and typewriters from his Czech counterparts. (HANOI MOI 17 Apr 82 p 1)

Nguyễn Thị Can [NGUYEENX THIJ CANJ]

President of the Women's Association, Thuaa Hai Province; her comments on the association's role in the economy appeared in the cited source. (PHU NU VIETNAM 19-25 May 82 p 4)

Lê Văn Cẩn [LEE VAWN CAWN]

Deputy head of the South Vietnam Agricultural Technology Institute; his article "Investigating and Classifying Alkaline Soil of the Mekong River Delta" appeared in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 21 May 82 p 2)

Lê Minh Châu [LEE MINH CHAAU]

President of the Women's Association, Hau Giang Province; her comments on the marriage law appeared in the cited source. (PHU NU VIETNAM 25 May 82 p 4)

Nguyễn Tiến Châu [NGUYEENX TIEENS CHAAU]

Deputy head of the Central Institute of Science and Technology Information; his article "Science and Technology Information Today" appeared in the cited source. (DAI DOAN KET 12 May 82 p 15)

Phạm Xuân Công [PHAMJ XUAAN CUWOWNG]

\*Head of the Communications and Transportation Service, Hai Hung Province; his comments on poor road conditions appeared in the cited source. (DAI DOAN KET 12 May 82 p 11)

Mai Xuân Công [MAI XUAAN COONGS]

Member of the VCP Committee, Phu Khanh Province; \*Secretary of the Trade Union Federation, Phu Khanh Province; on 25 Apr - 1 May 82 he attended a volleyball tournament in Nha Trang. (LAO DONG 13 May 82 p 2)

Phạm Như Cường [PHAMJ NHUW CUWOWNG]

\*Deputy head of the Science and Education Department of the VCP Central Committee; on 24 May 82 he headed a delegation of orientation officers on a visit to Kampuchea. (NHAN DAN 27 May 82 p 4)

Phạm Mạnh Diễm [PHAMJ MANHJ ZIEEMX]

\*SRV ambassador to Burma; born in 1925; he participated in the anticolonialist resistance movement from 1945 to 1956; he was vice head of the Section for Personnel Organization in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs from 1956 to 1964; he served as a specialist on foreign affairs in Hanoi from 1964 to 1966; he was second secretary in the Vietnamese Embassy in Kampuchea from 1967 to 1970; he was a deputy director in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in Hanoi from 1971 to 1980; his last assignment prior to assuming his duties as ambassador to Burma was as acting director of the Asia Department 2, Ministry of Foreign Affairs. (Rangoon THE WORKING PEOPLE'S DAILY 28 May 82 p 1)

Minh Đạt [MINH DATJ]

Standing member of the VCP Committee, Hanoi; vice chairman of the People's Committee, Hanoi; on 10 May 82 he participated in discussion concerning memorials to Ho Chi Minh. (HANOI MOI 12 May 82 p 1)

Lê Xuân Đông [LEE XUAAN DOONGF]

Deputy head of the Propaganda and Training Department of the VCP Central Committee; on 26 Apr 82 he attended a working meeting with a delegation of the Propaganda Department of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union. (NHAN DAN 29 Apr 82 p 1)

Đặng Đức Hà [DAWNGJ DUWCS HAF]

Director of the Electric Power Service, Hanoi; on 29 Apr 82 he attended a meeting of the Hanoi People's Council dealing with measures for accomplishing the 2d quarter 1982 plan. (HANOI MOI 30 Apr 82 p 1)

Hoàng Văn Hành [HOANGF VAWN HANHF]

\*Deputy editor-in-chief of the linguistics journal NGON NGU; his name appeared on the masthead of the cited publication. (NGON NGU No 1, Mar 82)

Phạm Văn Huân [PHAMJ VAWN HUAAN]

Editor-in-chief of the electric power journal DIEN LUC; his name appeared on the masthead of the cited source. [DIEN LUC No 1 Feb 82]

Nguyễn Quang Huy [NGUYEENX QUANG HUY]

Announcement of his termination as ambassador of the SRV to Burma was reported in the cited source. (Rangoon THE WORKING PEOPLE'S DAILY 28 May 82 p 1)

Nguyễn Xuân Hữu [NGUYEENX XUAAN HUWUX]

Member of the VCP Central Committee; secretary of the VCP Committee, Phu Khanh Province; on 25 Apr-1 May 82 he attended a volleyball tournament in Nha Trang. [LAO DONG 13 May 82 p 2]

Phan Văn Hữu [PHAN VAWN HUWUJ]

Vice minister of labor; recently he attended a conference in Danang dealing with labor safety. (LAO DONG 13 May 82 p 2)

Tạ Văn Khai [TAJ VAWN KHAI]

Secretary of the VCP Committee, Dan Phuong District, Hanoi; his article on agriculture in his district appeared in the cited source. (HANOI MOI 29 Apr 82 p 3)

Trần Khai [TRAANF KHAIR]

Vice minister of agriculture; recently he accompanied Council of Ministers Chairman Phan Van Dong on a visit to the Jose Marti Agriculture College. (NHAN DAN 15 May 82 p 1)

Lê Khắc [LEE KHAWCS]

\*Vice president of the Vietnam-Soviet Friendship Association; on 22 May 82 he attended the departure of a delegation from his association leaving to attend the 5th Congress of the Soviet-Vietnam Friendship Association in the USSR. (NHAN DAN 23 May 82 p 1)

Bùi Thanh Kiệt [BUIF THANH KHIEETS]

Head of the secretariat of the Central Committee for Educational Reform; recently he attended the 9th session of his committee. (NHAN DAN 30 May 82 p 1)

Nguyễn Hữu Khiếu [NGUYEENX HUWUX KHIEEUS], deceased

Born in 1923; member of the VCP; head of the Communications, Transportation and Telecommunications Department, State Planning Commission; he died at the Vietnam-Soviet Friendship Hospital on 27 May 82. (NHAN DAN 28 May 82 p 4)

Nguyễn Đăng Khoa [NGUYEENX DAWNG KHOA]

\*Charge d'affaires of the SRV in the GDR; on 25 May 82 he attended an awards ceremony in Berlin. (NHAN DAN 28 May 82 p 4)

Nguyễn Xuân Lâm [NGUYEENX XUAAN LAAM]

\*Vice minister of forestry; on 10 May 82 he participated in discussions concerning memorials to Ho Chi Minh. (HANOI MOI 12 May 82 p 1)

Lê Thị Lắc [LEE THIJ LAWCS]

President of the Women's Association, Tay Ninh Province; her comments on the need for a policy for association cadres appeared in the cited source. (PHU NU VIETNAM 19-25 May 82 p 4)

Vũ Kỳ [VUX KYF]

Deputy head of the Ho Chi Minh Museum; on 10 May 82 he participated in discussions concerning memorials to Ho Chi Minh. (HANOI MOI 12 May 82 p 1)

Trần Đăng Khoa [TRAANF DAWNG KHOA]

Vice chairman of the National Assembly; vice president of the Vietnam-Soviet Friendship Association; on 26 May 82 he participated in ceremonies in Moscow marking the 5th anniversary of the Soviet-Vietnam Friendship Association. (NHAN DAN 28 May 82 p 1)

Trần Lâm [TRAANF LAAM]

Member of the Central Committee of the VCP; member of the Presidium of the Vietnam Committee for Solidarity and Friendship With People of Other Nations; on 27 Apr 82 he participated in ceremonies marking Afghanistan Revolution Day. [NHAN DAN 28 Apr 82 p 1)

Lê Thị Lệ [LEE THIJ LEEJ]

\*President of the Women's Association, Kien Giang-Province; her comments on improving agriculture and agricultural production appeared in the cited source. (PHU NU VIETNAM 19-25 May 82 p 4)

Cầm Liên [CAAMF LIEEN]

Standing member of the VCP Committee, Son La Province; vice chairman of the People's Committee, Son La Province; his article "People of All Nationalities in Son La Province Place a High Value on the Role of Education and the Contribution of Teachers" appeared in the cited source. (NGUOI GIAO VIEN NHAN DAN 25 Apr 82 p 1)

Đỗ Duy Liên [DOOX ZUY LIEEN]

Vice chairman of the People's Committee, Ho Chi Minh City; on 30 Apr 82 he participated in ceremonies marking the Spring 1975 Victory. (HANOI MOI 30 Apr 82 p 2)

Phạm Tâm Long [PHAMJ TAAM LONG]

\*Standing member of the VCP Committee, Hanoi; director of the Public Security Service, Hanoi; on 20 Apr 82 he attended induction ceremonies into the VCP for a heroic member of the People's Police. (HANOI MOI 28 Apr 82 p 1)

Đào Công Lộc [DAOF COONG LOOCJ], deceased

Born in 1913; former member of the Hanoi Fatherland Front Committee; member of the Executive Committee of the Hanoi Democratic Party Committee; standing member of the Executive Committee of Commerce Federation; he was in retirement at the time of his death on 26 Apr 82 in a vehicle accident. (HANOI MOI 30 Apr 82 p 4)

Vũ Mao [VUX MAOX]

Member of the Central Committee of the VCP; \*first secretary of the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union; on 10 May 82 he was elected to the latter position. (TIEN PHONG 18-24 May 82 p 1)

Phung Minh [PHUNGE MINH]

\*Director of the Housing and Land Service, Hanoi; his interview concerning developments in his service appeared in the cited source. (HANOI MOI 14 May 82 p 3)

Đỗ Mười [DOOX MUWOWIF]

Member of the Political Bureau of the VCP Central Committee; vice chairman of the Council of Ministers; chairman of the Vietnam Subcommittee of the Vietnam-Hungary Committee for Economic, Scientific and Technological Cooperation; on 21 May 82 he attended the 10th meeting of the committee in Hanoi. (NHAN DAN 26 May 82 p 1)

Đoàn Mạnh Nghi [DOANF MANHJ NGHI]

\*Head of the Transportation Department, Civil Air General Department; his article on the problem of transporting bulky items by air appeared in the cited source. (HANOI MOI 5 May 82 p 2)

Lương Văn Nghĩa [LUWOWNG VAWN NGHIA]

\*Secretary of the VCP Committee, Soc Son District, Hanoi; he was mentioned in an article on draught animals in his district. (HANOI MOI 6 May 82 p 3)

Lê Văn Nguyễn [LEE VAWN NGUYEENJ]

\*Acting head of the Chemical Industry Institute; his article "Proposals for Utilizing Science and Technology Advances" appeared in the cited source. [LAO DOAN 27 May 82 p 3]

Nguyễn Quang Nhân [NGUYEENX QUANG NHAAN]

\*Deputy head of the Communications and Transportation Service, Thai Binh Province; his letter responding to complaints about bad road conditions in his province appeared in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 30 Apr 82 p 2)

Đình Đức Nhuận [DINH DUWCS NHUAANJ]

\*Editorial secretary of the TAP CHI KHOA HOC KY THUAT [Technical Science], the monthly journal of the Vietnam Institutes of Science; his name appears on the masthead of the publication. (TAP CHI KHOA HOC KY THUAT No 1-2, Jan-Feb 82)

Hồ Ngọc Nhượng [HOOF NGOCJ NHUWOWNGF]

Chairman of the People's Committee, Phu Khanh Province; on 25 Apr-1 May 82 he attended a volleyball tournament in Nha Trang. (LAO DONG 13 May 82 p 2)

Vũ Xinh Páo [VUWF XINHS PAOS]

\*Vice chairman of the People's Committee, Son La Province; on 28 Apr-5 May 82 he headed a delegation from his province on a visit to Hanoi. (HANOI MOI 6 May 82 p 1)

Nguyễn Huy Phan [NGUYEENX HUY PHAN]

\*Deputy commander of the 198th Military Hospital; on 26 May 82 he was commended for an innovative suggestion. (NHAN DAN 27 May 82 p 4)

Nguyễn Duy Phúc [NGUYEENX ZUY PHUWCS], deceased

Born in 1929; member of the VCP; former acting head of the International Relations Department; specialist on the Vietnam Broadcasting and Television Commission; he died of a heart ailment on 27 May 82. (NHAN DAN 29 May 82 p 4)

Nguyễn Văn Quang [NGUYEENX VAWN QUANG]

\*Vice minister of forestry; on 10 May 82 he participated in discussions concerning memorials to Ho Chi Minh. (HANOI MOI 12 May 82 p 1)

Trần Quỳnh [TRAANF QUYNHF]

Member of the Central Committee of the VCP; vice chairman of the Council of Ministers; \*standing representative of the SRV on the Executive Committee of CMEA; on 3 Jun 82 he attended the 32d CMEA meeting. (NHAN DAN 4 Jun 82 p 1)

Lý Văn Sáu [LYS VAWN SAUS]

Secretary general of the Vietnam-Cuba Friendship Association; on 19 May 82 he participated in a Communist Work Day at the Jose Marti Agricultural College. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 26 May 82 p 1)

Nguyễn Ngọc Sơn [NGUYEENX NGOCJ SOWN]

\*Charge d'affaires of the SRV in Kampuchea; on 14 May 82 he attended a cultural showing in Phnom Penh. (NHAN DAN 15 May 82 p 4)

Lưu Vũ Suy [LUWU VUX SUYS], Senior Colonel

\*Head of the Propaganda and Training Department, Political General Department; his article "Changes in Political Education for the Soldier" appeared in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 31 May 82 p 3)

Bùi Chí Sỹ [BUIF CHIS SYX]

Deputy director of the Public Security Service, Hanoi; his article "Some Problems in Household Registration and Management" appeared in the cited source. (HANOI MOI 28 Apr 82 p 2)

NOTE: This name has also been spelled Bùi Chí Sĩ [BUIF CHIS SIX]]

Nguyễn Văn Tâm [NGUYEENX VAWN TAMS]

\*Chairman of the People's Committee, Soc Son District, Hanoi; he was mentioned in an article on draught animals in his district. (HANOI MOI 6 May 82 p 3)

Phạm Tăng [PHAMJ TAWNG]

\*Head of the Education Service, Kien Giang Province; his comments on activities at a local school appeared in the cited source. (NGUOI GIAO VIEN NHAN DAN 10 May 82 p 2)

Trần Đình Tăng [TRAANF DINHF TAWNG]

\*Deputy head of the Truck Transportation Department; his article "Saving Fuel in the Truck Transportation Sector" appeared in the cited source. (HANOI MOI 30 Apr 82 p 3)

Chê Việt Tấn [CHEES VIEETS TAANS]

Vice chairman of the State Planning Commission; \*vice chairman of the Vietnam Subcommittee of the Vietnam-Hungary Committee for Economic, Scientific and Technical Cooperation; on 29 May 82 he returned from attending the 10th meeting of the committee in Hungary. (NHAN DAN 30 May 82 p 1)

Lê Trọng Tấn [LEE TRONGJ TAANS], Colonel General

Member of the Central Committee of the VCP; vice minister of National Defense; member of the Standing Committee of the Military Commission of the Central Committee of the VCP; recently he attended an armed forces challenge acceptance ceremony. (NHAN DAN 30 Apr 82 p 1)

Hoàng Văn Thái [HOANGF VAWN THAIS], Senior General

Member of the VCP Central Committee; vice minister of national defense; member of the Standing Committee of the Military Commission of the Central Committee of the VCP; recently he attended an armed forces challenge acceptance ceremony. (NHAN DAN 30 Apr 82 p 1)

Lê Tranh [LEE THANH]

\*Chairman of the People's Committee, Hai Ba Trung Ward, Hanoi; his interview concerning vocational training for youths appeared in the cited source. (HANOI MOI 18 May 82 p 3)

Đoàn Duy Thành [DOANF ZUY THANHF]

Alternate member of the Central Committee of the VCP; deputy secretary of the VCP Committee, Haiphong; his interview, concerning Haiphong's difficulties in an emulation campaign, appeared in the cited source. (HANOI MOI 13 May 82 p 1)

Nguyễn Bá Thao [NGUYEENX BAS THAOR]

\*Director of the Hanoi Bank; on 29 Apr 82 he attended a meeting of the People's Council, Hanoi dealing with measures for accomplishing the 2d Quarter plan. (HANOI MOI 30 Apr 82 p 1)

Nguyễn Thị Thảo [NGUYEENX THIJ THAOR]

\*Charge d'affaires of the SRV in Madagascar; on 18 May 82 she attended activities marking Ho Chi Minh's birthday. (NHAN DAN 27 May 82 p 1)

Nguyễn Trọng Thứ [NGUYEENX TRONGJ THOW]

Deputy secretary of the VCP Committee, Ha Son Binh Province; chairman of the People's Committee, Ha Son Binh Province; on 18 May 82 he headed a delegation from his province that visited the Lao sister province of Luang Prabang. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 23 May 82 p 4)

Trình Trọng Thực [TRINHJ TRONGJ THUWCJ]

\*Deputy editor-in-chief of the electric power journal DIEN LUC; his name appeared on the masthead of the cited source. (DIEN LUC No 1 Feb 82)

Hồ Trúc [HOOF TRUCS]

Vice minister of education; recently he attended a conference in Vinh Long City, Cuu Long Province to discuss education in the provinces of the Mekong River Delta. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 17 May 82 p 1)

Đào Duy Tung [DAOF ZUY TUNGF]

Member of the VCP Central Committee; \*head of the Propaganda and Training Department of the VCP Central Committee; on 26 Apr 82 he attended a working meeting with a delegation of the Propaganda Department of the Central Committee of the Soviet Union Communist Party (NHAN DAN 29 Apr 82 p 1)

Nguyễn Hải Tung [NGUYEENX HAIR TUNGF]

\*Head of the Culture Service, Minh Hai Province; his article "Live for Justice and Compassion" appeared in the cited source. (VAN HOA NGHE THUAT Apr 82 p 18)

Trình Tú [TRINHJ TUWS]

\*Chairman of the People's Committee, Ba Dinh Ward, Hanoi; his article on local military activities in his district appeared in the cited source. (HANOI MOI 30 Apr 82 p 4)

Trần Thúc Vân [TRAANF THUCS VAAN]

\*Deputy head of the Military Technology Institute; on 26 May 82 he was commended for an innovative suggestion. (NHAN DAN 27 May 82 p 4)

Khúc Vy [KHUCS VYJ]

\*Deputy head of the Agriculture Service, Thai Binh Province; his article "Thai Binh Prepares Seeds and Schedules for the 10th Month 1982 Crop" appeared in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 2 Jun 82 p 2)

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