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CONTENTS

PAGE

MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

"Bad Elements" Said To Pose as Buddhist Clergy (SAIGON GIAI PHONG, 13 Apr 77)	1
POL Thefts Said To Occur in Many Places (SAIGON GIAI PHONG, 13 Apr 77)	3

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

Briefs	
Hanoi Exporting Workers	4

ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

Ho Chi Minh City Development Plan for 1977 and 1978 Detailed (SAIGON GIAI PHONG, 15 Apr 77)	5
Hai Hung Province Outlines Economic Goals (Ngo Duy Dong; NHAN DAN, 5 May 77)	38

AGRICULTURE

1976 Agricultural Production in Ho Chi Minh City Area Detailed (Tran Loc; SAIGON GIAI PHONG, 14 Apr 77)	43
Nam Ninh District Reorganizes Stock Raising Sector (Dao Viet; NHAN DAN, 5 May 77)	48
Southern Provinces Increase Fish Catch (NHAN DAN, 5 May 77)	53
Briefs	
Nghe Tinh Sweetpotatoes	54
Kien Giang Agricultural Activities	54
Tien Giang Agricultural Loans	54

CONTENTS (Continued)	Page
LIGHT INDUSTRY	
Textile Combine Improves Production Facilities (NHAN DAN, 5 May 77)	55
LABOR	
Efficient Labor Utilization Advocated (Editorial; NHAN DAN, 5 May 77)	56
POPULATION, CUSTOMS AND CULTURE	
Cartoon Depicts Woman Who Hired Labor Replacement (SAIGON GIAI PHONG, 13 Apr 77)	58
Briefs	
New Economic Area Settlers	59

MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

"BAD ELEMENTS" SAID TO POSE AS BUDDHIST CLERGY

Ho Chi Minh City SAIGON GIAI PHONG in Vietnamese 13 Apr 77 pp 1, 4

[Article: "Monks, Nuns, Buddhists, and People of Precinct 10, Phu Nhuan, and Binh Thanh Expose Bad Elements Posing as Buddhists Who Harm the Religion and the Lives of the People"]

[Text] In Precinct 10, nearly all of the neighborhood teams held meetings and denounced the plots which harm the people, the nation, and the religion of bad elements who, pretending to be Buddhists, sabotage the solidarity bloc of all the people.

In Phu Nhuan District tens of thousands of people in wards 2, 3, 5, 7, 9, 10, 14, 15, 16, and 17 held enthusiastic meetings and demanded the punishment of bad elements who, pretending to be Buddhists, oppose the revolution and the people.

On the night of 12 April more than 1,500 people in Ward 3, Phu Nhuan District held a meeting and vigorously denounced the reactionaries posing as Buddhists.

At the meeting, Mr Nguyen Qui Dan, a lay elder, said: "At a time when all categories of people are uniting around the revolutionary administration and enthusiastically laboring to build the Fatherland, bad elements posing as Buddhists spread venom, create division, and impede the advance of the people. They are the gang which betrayed the Buddhist struggle in the past. Now, taking advantage of the policy of freedom of religion, they are plotting to continue to oppose the revolution and the people."

Mrs Dinh Thi Bich Ha said: "All plots to sabotage the lives of the people are crimes. Only after 30 years of arduous and heroic unification, independence, and freedom. Our life of today, although still beset with many difficulties, is a peaceful, placid, and happy life with love and solidarity. The socialist path is the only path which can bring about well-being and happiness for the people. The bad elements posing as Buddhists who want to go in the opposite direction of the inevitable tendency of history will be smashed by the wheels of history."

The people participating in the meeting unanimously approved a petition recommending that the revolutionary administration severely punish the lawbreakers.

In Binh Thanh District the Buddhist clergymen held a meeting to express their attitude toward the bad elements who pretend to be Buddhists to harm the religion and the lives of the people.

In a recent meeting of monks and nuns from all over the district, the venerable Thien Nhon said: "The acts of the bad elements who pretend to be Buddhists to sabotage the solidarity bloc of all the people are contrary to Buddhist doctrine. Those bad elements have sullied the honor the religion."

The venerable Phap Am said: "The freedom of religion policy of the revolutionary administration has been manifested. The people who in the past hid in the shadow of Buddhism to sabotage the movement of the people and the Buddhists are now taking advantage of the leniency of the people to continue to sabotage the solidarity bloc of all the people. They deserve punishment."

The venerable Tu Hanh reported to the conference the anger of the Buddhists toward the activities of the bad elements posing as Buddhists and requested the clergymen to have a sense of responsibility toward the policy of the congregation and not allow the bad elements to manipulate the congregation in a way contrary to the aspirations of the people.

The venerable Fiao Tho said: "The clergy must first of all be patriots. If one is patriotic one cannot but love socialism, for that is the only path that can bring about well-being and prosperity for the people."

The venerable Tam Khai said: "The reactionaries posing as Buddhists to sabotage the solidarity bloc of all the people are boils on the body of Buddhism and must be eliminated."

The venerable Thien Nhon said: "People who are genuine Buddhist clergymen never oppose the revolution, for the revolution brings about well-being and happiness for the people. Those who oppose the revolution are not genuine Buddhist clergymen. Their acts prove that they are imperialist lackeys, spies in religious garb."

The conference of Buddhist clergymen in Binh Thanh District resolved that:

1. The monks and nuns of Binh Thanh District are in unanimous accord with the attitude of the revolutionary administration expressed in communique No 4.
2. All monks and nuns clearly realize their responsibility and will cause the Buddhist masses to clearly understand the true nature of the bad elements who, posing as Buddhists, harm the religion and the lives of the people.

MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

POL THEFTS SAID TO OCCUR IN MANY PLACES

Ho Chi Minh City SAIGON GIAI PHONG in Vietnamese 13 Apr 77 p 1, 4

[Article: "Thieves Who Stole State POL Die Horrible Death By Burning; Stealing of POL Continues To Occur in Many Places"]

[Text] When they received a report from the people, the city's public security forces closely cooperated with the local people to arrest all members of a gang that specialized in using boats to steal gasoline and oil at the Nha Be POL Depot. One perpetrator died a horrible death by immolation.

That incident was organized thievery of state POL. It took place as follows: Nguyen Thanh Can, alias Hung, was the captain of the privately owned barge Panama. Taking advantage of his position and the lax control of the Area 2 POL Corporation, at night Hung and his cohorts set out in a boat from "Y" bridge carrying 16 empty oil drums and went to the place where the Dong Nai and Phu Xuan rivers joined together. There the barge Panama and the ship Cam Hong waited for them to steal POL. When they arrived there at 0200 that gang and Nguyen Van Tot, a sailor, pumped diesel oil from the ship Cam Hong and filled 10 drums. Then they tied up to the barge and used gasoline nozzles to fill the other 6 drums. The gang paid the sellers 360 piasters for each drum of gasoline and 60 piasters for each drum of diesel oil. In all the gang stole POL valued at nearly 4,000 liters.

After carrying out their scheme the gang started the boat's engine, intending to make their getaway. But unfortunately for them, the engine broke down. The gang lit matches to repair it. Because they had pumped the oil into the drums hastily much of it had spilled over, so the boat caught fire. Before the security forces could arrest them the boat burned and exploded. Hung was burned to death.

We have learned that that incident was exemplary of hundreds of incidents of POL thievery that have been uncovered by the enemy and the perpetrators of which have been captured and dealt with. However, recently POL thievery has continued to occur in many places. That situation demands that the people in the localities, the public security forces, and the economic organs cooperate closely in uncovering and severely punishing the gangs stealing POL.

5616
CSO: 4909

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

BRIEFS

HANOI EXPORTING WORKERS--Hanoi has decided to send Vietnamese to those East European countries short of manpower, such as Czechoslovakia and the GDR. There are 5,000 of them already working in Czech factories and another 5,000 are expected in Prague. The real aim of this operation is to lower unemployment in Vietnam and bring in foreign currency. [Text] [Paris LE POINT in French 13 Jun 77 p 59]

CSO: 4900

ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

HO CHI MINH CITY DEVELOPMENT PLAN FOR 1977 AND 1978 DETAILED

Ho Chi Minh City SAIGON GIAI PHONG in Vietnamese supplement to 15 Apr 77 pp1-32

[Condensation of a report of the Municipal Vietnam Communist Party Committee of Ho Chi Minh City to the First Party Organization Congress in April 1977: "The Situation in Ho Chi Minh City Since the Liberation and the Directions and Missions for 1977 and 1978"]

[Text] For nearly half a century the Party organization and people of our city underwent a long, extremely arduous, fierce struggle full of challenges and sacrifices, but one which was extremely resolute and heroic and included continual, increasingly stronger mass revolutionary movements. The people of Saigon, armed with staffs and primitive weapons, were the first to arise against the French colonialists, who had returned to commit aggression in Nam Bo, in order to defend the Fatherland. The people of Saigon were also the first to fly the flag of anti-U.S. resistance, at the beginning of 1950.

Although for hundreds of years they had lived in slavery and under strict control, and had been the victims of barbarous terrorism and insidious indoctrination by the enemy, the popular masses of Saigon were united as one in loyalty to the Fatherland and our people, were rich in patriotism and sympathetic to the revolution, and struggled continually and heroically in the lair of the colonialists, imperialists, and lackeys, contributed importantly to the Tet Mau Than victory and to the historic Ho Chi Minh campaign and, along with their compatriots throughout the nation, brought about the great victory of the spring of 1975, completely smashed the neocolonial, comparador bourgeois, and bureaucratic-militarist structure that had been created by the U.S. imperialists over a period of decades, and completely liberated the South and their beloved Saigon.

The development of the struggle movement of the people of Saigon was intimately bound to an increasingly stronger workers' movement and to the direct leadership of the city's Party organization. In the course of the extremely difficult and fierce struggle, our city's Party organization was forged and matured in all respects. Innumerable comrades and compatriots sacrificed their lives for the independence, freedom, and everlasting happiness of their progeny of today and tomorrow.

In reviewing the past we are extremely proud of the resolute, unyielding struggle tradition of the people and the Party organization.

The city's Party organization is about to begin a congress. This Party organization congress has an enormous historical significance and importance, for it is a socialist construction congress. That congress will deal with matters related to all aspects of the lives of millions of people in our city. The noble dreams and goals of the revolutionaries and communists will now gradually be realized. The congress ardently hopes that the comrades and compatriots will devote all their spirit and intelligence so that it may obtain the best possible results.

PART I

Great Accomplishments, Profound Changes

1. After the South was completely liberated our city's revolution changed over to a new phase, the phase of socialist revolution, with the following characteristics:

a. After smashing the puppet army and the puppet administration we immediately set up a proletarian dictatorship and established the leadership authority of the Party. The nearly 4 million people in the city were strongly patriotic, had a tradition of resolute revolutionary struggle, and were enthusiastic and proud over the nation's victory. Furthermore, we had a plentiful labor force, a corps of skilled workers, and a large force of scientific-technical cadres. Due to the complete victory we took over almost in toto a great material-technical base.

Those are great, very basic advantages.

b. But in addition we also took over almost in toto a city with all of its difficulties and complexities, which resulted from the very serious consequences of the war of aggression and the vestiges of neocolonialism.

Some 400,000 puppet soldiers and officials had disbanded on the spot, and the reactionary political organizations and intelligence networks had not yet abandoned their plots to sabotage the accomplishments of the revolution and the great task of socialist reform and construction in our city.

An artificially prosperous economy and a market overflowing with aid goods concealed the true nature of the economy, which was dependent on the outside, served the war, and lived by means of 750 million dollars worth of commodities annually. Hundreds of thousands of people had to live in slums beside tall buildings. It was an economy in danger of collapsing. Hunger was threatening.

The social labor forces were irrationally distributed because of the enemy's population concentration policy, which created a category of people removed from production labor and caused the city's population to greatly exceed the city's ability to contain it. After the liberation unemployment reached 1 million.

Agriculture in the areas around the city had been seriously damaged, there was much wasteland, and fertilizer and seedstock were dependent on foreign sources. Although there were some modern production bases, small-scale production was still widespread.

The garbage of the decadent, reactionary neocolonial culture filled the city. There were serious social evils. Some of the people were heavily infected with the bourgeois, parasitic way of life, despised labor, were selfish, chased after material enjoyment, and lived for the moment, without thinking of tomorrow and without conscious or virtue.

With all those serious consequences, when the U.S. imperialists fled they assumed that our city would die because of hunger and chaos. But they were wrong. We stood firmly and are gaining momentum in stability and development.

c. Throughout two resistance war periods our city's Party organization engaged principally in covert activity, and was forged and gained experience in political and armed struggle. Now it changed over to a period of exercising leadership by means of a state administration and leading all aspects of social life. Generally speaking, it was inexperienced with regard to the new missions of a large and extremely complicated city.

2. During the past two years the situation in the city has undergone profound and comprehensive revolutionary transformations, manifested in the following principal aspects:

a. With regard to politics:

Clearly understanding the prime importance of the governmental administration, the basic concern of all revolutions, by means of mobilizing the masses we rapidly created revolutionary administrations at the various levels, especially at the base level. The revolutionary administrations have increasingly manifested their fine nature and have been the organs of authority of the people, truly government of the people, by the people, and for the people. The workers and laborers of the city attest to that: they were oppressed and exploited but have become people who exercise collective mastership of the city by means of their state administration. With regard to laborers, that amounts to a complete change in their lives. Millions of people positively participated in the election of a unified National Assembly, and for the first time used their ballots to elect people who represented the path of advance of the nation and the benefit of the people. And the people of the city are now enthusiastically preparing to elect People's Councils at the various levels. Tens of thousands of people contributed opinions directly to the governmental administrations and the 4th Party Congress and are now contributing opinions to the Municipal Party Congress. Those are very new events in the political life of the city's people and manifest the revolutionary nature and truly democratic nature of the socialist system, a kind of democracy that had never existed in our city.

Along with the revolutionary administration, the revolutionary associations of the masses have rallied more than 1 million members, which also manifests the peoples' collective mastership right. The various categories of people in their mass associations have participated in discussing and deciding upon matters of common interest, and in organizing collective activities and overseeing the activities of the state organs. That is a special characteristic of socialist democracy and an important aspect of the collective mastership right of the working people.

In order to assure the collective mastership right of the working people the revolutionary administration, with the positive participation of the masses, has resolutely suppressed the obstinate counterrevolutionaries who refuse to abandon their criminal path, and has resolutely eliminated the comparador bourgeoisie, punished dishonest merchants, and prevented acts which disturb order and security.

Although the revolutionary administration must continue to fulfill its suppression mission, during the past two years the proletarian dictatorship regime has clearly been continually strengthened and the political security and social order situation in the city has been maintained and is tending to become increasingly more stable. The reactionary forces

have little capability to create major disturbances, although they still plot to impede our advance.

However, at present the lives of the masses are still difficult and the revolutionary administration and our people are not able to resolve that problem in a day. Furthermore, some of the masses still have many complexes and easily become agitated, and there are many complexities in the social situation. Therefore, we must not be subjective or relax our vigilance.

b. With regard to economic life:

That was the most difficult, complicated matter. The Party organization and revolutionary administration were faced with a whole series of urgent problems which had to be resolved simultaneously. Our enemies thought that we could not stand up to the accumulating difficulties. The actualities of the past two years have shown that although we are still beset with many difficulties, we can maintain a relatively stable situation and achieve a certain level of development in many spheres.

Since the liberation, electricity, water, communications, and all other aspects of public life in the city have continued as usual.

In the past the industrial system was dependent on foreign countries for raw materials, fuel, equipment, and spare parts, but now, with the positive assistance of the Central Committee and the entire nation the working class and the intellectuals manifest a spirit of self-reliance, endeavor to overcome the difficulties, and fully utilize and use as replacements raw materials available in our country, so industrial and handicraft production has essentially been restored and in some sectors there has been a degree of development. More than 400 state enterprises and 14,000 artisan industry bases have resumed operations. In 1976 the value of industrial production amounted to about 1.8 billion piasters (including both central industry and local industry) and 270,000 workers and laborers were employed.

In agricultural production, immediately after the liberation the peasant class bravely disarmed mines and, along with the Assault Youth and the people within the city, accelerated land clearing and reclamation, overcame difficulties with regard to fertilizer, POL, and draft power, and developed water conservancy in order to achieve intensive cultivation and increase the number of crop seasons. The results that were attained are very worthy of enthusiasm: in 1976 the cultivated area was 88,000 hectares, compared to 50,000 hectares before the liberation, an increase of 32 percent; in 1976 rice output was 160,000

tons, compared to 95,000 tons before the liberation, a nearly two-fold increase; and on the water conservancy front an excavation volume of more than 6 million cubic meters of earth was attained.

In addition to restoring and developing industrial and agricultural production, we took a step forward in redistributing the labor force, and encouraged and organized 700,000 people to return to their home areas, move to areas around the city, or go to develop new economic areas, in combination with reducing unemployment (500,000 people) by a significant degree and reducing social evils and cutting the unemployment rate in half. In general, the popular masses regarded the policy of returning to home areas, settling, and going to develop new economic areas as being correct and necessary. In many places the people have stabilized their living conditions and are promoting production and developing their new home areas. However, in some places the people are still encountering difficulties with regard to their living conditions; the supplying of food, essentials, and medicines is not yet good; and the production directions are not yet clear.

During a period of less than two years, carrying out the redistribution of such a labor force and reducing the unemployment rate by half were very great efforts on the part of the city's people and administration, with the great assistance of the central echelon and the provinces of eastern Nam Bo.

On the basis of restoring and developing production and providing jobs we have made many efforts in circulation and distribution, built a number of state commercial bases, controlled trading in the essential goods, relied on the people, created a retail network (service teams, consumers' cooperatives, marketing cooperatives, and canteens in the organs), and at the same time eliminated the comprador bourgeois class, struggled against dishonest merchants, speculators, and horders, managed the market, and began to reform a number of sectors essential to the lives of the people.

In the situation of the city having to bear the serious consequences of a prolonged war and of neocolonialism, although there are still many difficulties in the lives of the people, the struggle to maintain relatively stable living conditions, as at present, is a very great effort, for the phenomenon of living conditions being deficient and low is a natural situation for any nation after a war, and it takes time to resolve economic difficulties.

c. With regard to culture and ideology:

After the liberation, in addition to those who were enthusiastic and proud over the nation's victory, many people, especially those who were more or less involved with the old regime, still had many complexes toward the revolution, were suspicious toward and confused about the policies of the revolutionary administration, and were even heavily indoctrinated by the enemy with divisive, anti-communist thoughts. Now the political awareness of the great majority of the people has been strengthened: they understand the lines and policies of the revolution, they have gradually rid themselves of complexes and suspicion, and they have definitively affirmed that it is necessary to unite and advance to socialism. Patriotism has been strongly developed and socialist thought has gradually deeply penetrated the people, especially the working people. The great majority of the people believe in the leadership of the Party and the revolutionary administration, and although they are still perplexed and confused with regard to a number of cadres who violate policies and are degenerate, they believe in the new regime, and that their future and that of their children are assured.

Whereas in the past they disliked, feared, or despised labor, now nearly everyone realizes that labor is necessary and an honor, and has positively participated in the production labor movements, the movement to go to develop new economic areas, the street sanitation movement, etc.

The popular masses have also begun to realize their right of collective mastership. There have been clear changes in many people with regard to their consciousness of relationship to the collective whole, their attitude toward others in the family, and in their way of thinking and way of life.

Due to those transformations, although many difficulties are still being encountered in the lives of the people, there have been many consecutive revolutionary activity movements in the city, the labor movement, in which tens of thousands and hundreds of thousands of the masses, including many categories of people, participate with a seething revolutionary spirit. In that movement there have emerged tens of thousands of progressive laborers from among the workers, peasants, youths, and women, and thousands of good nieces and nephews of Uncle Ho. They are model examples of the new man, people with ardent patriotism and hatred of and a clear-out attitude toward the old regime, and people who are the collective masters, who work heroically and enthusiastically, and who go all-out to bear and overcome difficulties in order to fulfill their missions.

The cultural and spiritual life of the people, especially the working people, has been clearly improved. In 1970 a combined total of 22 million people listened to explanations of and discussed the stands and

policies of the revolutionary government, by means of conferences, study, talks, meetings, miscellaneous propaganda, etc., more than 2 million people viewed more than 200 exhibits; and on the average each citizen watched 3.8 culture-drama performances and 2.4 movie screenings, and was distributed .8 books. Nearly 1 million pupils are studying revolutionary curricula free of charge in 636 general schools, 559 nursery schools, and hundreds of popular education and supplementary education schools and classes. Illiteracy has essentially been eliminated, most of the school-age children of working-class families are in school, and the social composition of the pupils has begun to undergo change. A public health has been created which extends down to the base level; on the average there is a public health cadre for every 350 people, a doctor for every 5,000 people, and 20 hospital beds for every 10,000 people. The cultural-artistic and sports-physical education activities have become seething and rich mass movements. In the wounded soldier-social welfare work, there have begun to be resolved a number of matters regarding policies toward wounded soldiers and war dead, families with merit toward the revolution, and retired cadres. At the same time our city has carried out concentrated the treatment, education, and reform by labor of a number of drug addicts and prostitutes, with good results.

In recapitulation, we may affirm that the accomplishments of the past two years have been great and have been the dominate feature. However in addition there are still many deficiencies, and difficulties which must be resolved.

Remaining Difficulties

On the path of advance our city is faced with the following obstacles:

First of all there are nonsocialist production relationships. The private capitalist economy, with its speculative, anarchistic nature, and its commercial goal of pursuing the greatest possible profits, is creating chaos in the market, disturbing prices, impeding the introduction of a planned economy, and causing the living conditions of the people to be unstable and difficult. By controlling a large part of the small merchants and small landlords, and a number of middle peasants, the private capitalist economy is an impediment with regard to the advancement of small producers to collectivization, and with regard to the consolidation of the worker-peasant alliance and the development of artisan industry and agricultural production. The nonsocialist production relationships are at the same time a deep-lying cause of the existence of many social evils and disturb order and security. Furthermore, small-scale individual production does not permit the application of technical advances, and therefore restricts the increasing of labor productivity.

Second, the ratio of nonproducing people is too high (more than 85 percent), and 500,000 of them are unemployed. Furthermore, the additional 100,000 youths who reach working age every year must have jobs. All of them live crowded in the city proper and exceed the city's capacity to contain them. With such a population density it is impossible to carry out reform and develop the city into a civilized, modern, socialist city without redistributing labor and redistributing the population.

Third, there are vestiges of neocolonial thought and culture--the selfish way of life, the habit of depending on others and being parasites, pursuing personal benefit, and fear of labor--the most concentrated manifestations of which are the social evils which are still very serious in the city. Furthermore, the bourgeois class and the reactionaries will for a long time to come continue to plot to sabotage our enterprises of building socialism.

Fourth, because the revolution has entered a new phase and because they have not been fully educated with regard to the lines and policies, many cadres and Party members do not yet clearly realize the nature of the new revolutionary phase and the nature of the class struggle and the struggle between the two paths--socialism and capitalism.

In addition to the majority of the cadres and Party members who are basically good, who were forged and challenged in the arduous, fierce struggle against the U.S. imperialists and their lackeys in the past, and who have been forged in the struggle of the cadres and Party members, with the aid of the Central Committee, including a considerable number of cadres and Party members who are in poor health and whose families are encountering difficulties but who have always maintained internal solidarity and have confidence in and rely on the masses, and work with all-out devotion day and night, we severely criticize a number of comrades who have relaxed their struggle will, have degenerated and changed their nature, are corrupt and accept bribes, are arrogant and patronizing, and violate the people's collective mastership right.

Although the organizational structure has been strengthened, there is as yet no true uniformity from top to bottom and the economic management and social management apparatus are still weak. Organization and working methods are still heavily characterized by a dispersed, guerrilla, bureaucratic nature, with troublesome procedures and paperwork. Although all-out efforts have been made in the elementary and advanced training of cadres, they have not yet met the requirements of the new phase, the phase in which the principal mission is organization and construction, a phase in which victory demands knowledge of the actualities of organization.

Correct evaluation of the victories, clear realization of the remaining difficulties and mistakes, and profound knowledge of the path of advance allow us to have firm confidence in our city's capability to advance and its great prospects in the new phase of the revolution.

During the past two years the people and Party organization of the city have faced horrible challenges, but we have stood firm and are gaining strong momentum. The accomplishments of the past two years have an extremely great significance: they have created basic, advantageous conditions for future progress and have caused our people and Party organization to be confident in their ability. In our view, communists, people who have a sense of responsibility toward the people, always look directly at their mistakes and deficiencies and endeavor to overcome their deficiencies. In the temporary difficulties and the difficulties on the path of advance, with the enthusiastic hearts of revolutionaries and with minds which are aware of the objective laws, we are entirely capable of finding a correct direction for our activities.

A solution has been found to the problem. The final result will depend on whether we are able to create a mass revolutionary high tide. Such a high tide will determine all.

PART II

The Common Directions and Missions Until 1980 and the City's Principal Missions and Goals During 1977 and 1978

With the Resolution of the 4th Party Congress lighting the way, and on the basis of analyzing the situation and evaluating the capabilities and prospects, the common directions and missions of the city until 1980 will be:

On the basis of firmly grasping the proletarian dictatorship and developing the collective mastership right of the working people, we will simultaneously carry out three revolutions: the revolution in production relationships, the scientific-technical revolution, and the ideological-cultural revolution, of which the scientific-technical revolution is the key concern, and concentrate all forces to a high degree in completing the socialist reform of industry, commerce, and agriculture. We will reorganize production and distribution along the lines of large-scale socialist production, create the material-technical bases of socialism, begin to create an industrial-agricultural economic structure, rationally redistribute labor and redeploy the population, endeavor to restore and expand production, eliminate unemployment, stabilize and gradually improve the living conditions of the people, develop the educational, cultural, and social undertakings, create the new socialist man, overcome the bad consequences of the old society, essentially eliminate

social evils, eliminate the system of man exploiting man, gradually eliminate poverty and backwardness, continually heighten vigilance, continually consolidate national defense, maintain political security and social order, and prepare all conditions to, along with the entire nation, enter a period of strong, all-round development of the enterprise of socialist construction.

On the basis of the common directions and missions mentioned above, the city's missions and goals during the 1977-1978 two-year period are as follows:

1. Concentrating forces in reforming the nonsocialist production relationships in order to create conditions and open the way for developing production and improving the living conditions of the people. Reform must be tied in with construction and with the reorganization of production and the redistribution of the city's labor forces, with the goal of strengthening the state and joint public-private economic components and create conditions for the state economy to truly play the leading, guiding role with respect to the other economic components.

In the 1977-1978 two-year period we must concentrate all efforts in completing the reform of private capitalist industry and commerce, especially capitalist commerce, and in transferring most of the small merchants to production.

Along with the reform of industry and commerce it is necessary to promptly carry out the socialist reform of the other economic sectors, with special attention paid to a number of essential sectors related to production and the lives of the people. We will encourage and organize most of the laborers in the artisan industry and handicrafts sectors to enter into collective livelihood in appropriate forms. In agriculture we must do a good job of campaigning for individual peasants to enter onto the path of collective livelihood in the form of production solidarity teams and production collective teams, organize agricultural cooperatives on a trial basis, and prepare to, by 1979, essentially complete cooperativization.

2. We must restore and develop production and stabilize and improve the lives of the people.

First of all we must fully utilize all existing technical equipment capabilities, strongly develop the industrial strengths, especially light industry and artisan industry, and bring industry into the service of agricultural production.

By 1978 we will attain by all means a total value of local industrial production of about 800 million piasters and employ about 60,000 additional industrial workers (not counting the artisan industry and central industry sectors).

The agricultural belt must assure the supplying of an important part of the staple food requirements of the peasants in the areas around the city and of animal husbandry. We will endeavor to strengthen the material-technical bases of agriculture, on the basis of intensive cultivation, increasing the number of growing seasons, clearing and reclaiming land, and expanding the acreage, and go all-out to attain an output of 300,000 tons of staple foods. We will stress the creation of a number of essential industrial sectors in the areas around the city and the gradual formation of a district agricultural-industrial structure. Industry must complete the equipping of the district machinery stations and the small machinery points in the villages around the city, and build the necessary processing bases, according to the needs of agriculture.

While promoting the development of industry, and especially light industry and agriculture in those areas, it is necessary to pay adequate attention to the development of a number of heavy industry bases and the formation of a rational industrial structure in the city, in the over-all industrial structure of the entire nation.

In order to achieve the rational redistribution of the labor force, within a period of two years or a little longer, we must essentially end unemployment, transfer most of the people in the old commercial system to production, and rationally deploy the labor force and the population in the city and in the area around the city. In the 1977-1978 two-year period and in 1979, in addition to the central and local economic projects, which may employ about 200,000 workers, it is necessary to mobilize about 700,000 people to return to their home areas and go to develop new economic areas, while also distributing people among the districts around the city in order to assure that the city's population is reduced to only about 2.5 million people, with 1 million people in the areas around the city and 1.5 million people within the city.

In addition to economic restoration and development it is necessary to endeavor to meet the basic needs of the people with regard to food, clothing, housing, study, and health, in order to improve and protect the health of the people. We will go all-out to stabilize and gradually improve the people's living conditions.

3. Promoting the ideological-cultural revolution: We will begin to create the new culture and the new socialist man, carry out broad and deep propaganda and education regarding Marxism-Leninism and the lines and policies of the Party, and gradually eliminate the vestiges of

neocolonialist thought and culture. In the immediate future it is necessary to broadly and deeply disseminate the resolutions of the 4th Party Congress; develop patriotism and teach socialist thought, the concept of collective mastership, and labor viewpoints; distinguish between labor and parasitism and between the collective and the individual; and create a new way of life and "new culture" families.

We must essentially complete educational reform, eliminate illiteracy, and develop supplementary education and kindergartens.

We will develop a sanitation-disease prevention movement, a movement to protect mothers and children, and a planned parenthood movement, expand the public health networks of the wards and villages, and pay attention to the workers' quarters and rural areas. We will promote the physical education and sports movement, promote the mass culture and art movement, build cultural projects and public service projects, develop culture and art, and improve the quality of information, radio broadcasting, television the press, and publication. We will pay adequate attention to scientific-technical development, boldly utilize the recently liberated scientific-technical cadres, and pay attention to social science research.

We will strengthen the wounded soldiers and social welfare task, create conditions for wounded soldiers to participate in production, and fully implement the policies toward wounded soldiers, the families of war dead, families with merit toward the revolution, and retired cadres.

We must take an important step forward in eliminating the social evils and most of the dangerous social diseases.

4. In order to implement the collective mastership right of the laboring people it is necessary to strengthen and perfect the people's administrations at the various levels, especially at the precinct, district, and basic (ward and village) levels; clearly determine the functions and missions of each echelon; and strengthen and develop the effectiveness of the people's administrations not in the preservation of political security and social order and in administrative management, but also in economic and cultural management and in the management of social life.

Carry out the election of People's Councils at the various levels, promptly consolidate the People's Committees, purge the bad cadres, and overcome the disease of bureaucratism, the proprietary attitude, and procedures and paperwork which are bothersome to the people. We will develop the control and oversight role of the masses with regard to the political administration and correctly implement the principles regarding the relationships between leadership by the Party, management by the governmental administration, and mastership by the people.

We will pay all-out attention to consolidating and strengthening the armed forces and the public security forces, so that they may be sufficiently strong to fulfill their mission of solidly assuring political security and social order and preparedness to suppress counterrevolutionary activities.

We will study the improvement of economic management and the creation of a new economic management system and go all-out in developing the role of the masses, especially the working class, in economic management and enterprise management. We will carry out a division of labor and a decentralization in the sphere of the city, and will recommend that the central level promptly decide upon the matter of the division of labor and decentralization between the city on the one hand and the ministries and central sectors on the other hand.

In addition to implementing the collective mastership right of the laboring people principally by means of the state, it is necessary to implement it by means of the mass associations. The Party committee echelons must be concerned with guiding the civilain proselyting and united front tasks, strengthening the leadership committees of the mass associations, and consolidating the mass associations with regard to both quantity and quality, and develop the role and activities of the mass associations in fulfilling the mission of educating and encouraging association members and the masses to implement the stands and policies of the Party and the state, while at the same time participating in and overseeing the work of the state organs.

5. We must consolidate and build the Party so that it is truly strong politically, ideologically, and organizationally, and urgently improve the leadership ability and implementation organization ability of the Party organization, so that it may promptly meet the requirements of the political missions in the new phase.

The direction for building the Party with regard to politics and thought is to teach socialist and communist thought, maintain and further develop revolutionary ardor and the spirit of revolutionary advance, strengthen the working class nature and the over-all leadership of the Party, and combine the revolutionary and scientific characteristics and the independent, autonomous, and creative characteristics in applying stands and policies as well as in organizing their implementation. We must resolutely overcome petty bourgeois thought, oppose all influences of bourgeois thought and the vestiges of feudal thought, and oppose all manifestations of individualism, partialism, particularism, self-interest, bureaucratism, arrogance, the proprietary attitude, aloofness from the masses, and degeneration with regard to quality and virtue.

We must be especially concerned with consolidating and strengthening the base-level Party organization, especially at the ward and village level, and must also consolidate the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union.

We must have plans for training large numbers of cadres of the various types in many different forms: regular training and on-the-job training, and long-range and short-range training, and pay special attention to the methods of training cadres on the spot and by work-study programs, in order to meet the needs of the political mission in the present phase. We must have solidarity and do a good job of developing the various kinds of cadres.

We must improve working methods, reduce the number of meetings and red tape, and increase visits to the base level and remain close to the masses.

PART III

The Principal Tasks

I. Promote the Reform of the Old Production Relationships and Build New, Socialist Production Relationships.

That is a matter of foremost importance in all aspects of the task of restoring, reforming, and building the city.

1. With regard to the reform of private industry and commerce:

The goals and requirements of the socialist reform of private commerce are:

Eliminating the old production relationships, eliminating capitalist exploitation, creating and gradually consolidating and perfecting socialist production relationships, enabling the socialist production relationships to achieve uniformity throughout the nation, and rapidly advancing together to socialism.

Reorganizing production in the industrial, construction, and communications-transportation sectors, and the artisan industry and handicraft sectors, in order to expand production along the lines of state planning; and reorganizing circulation and distribution in accordance with the socialist economic construction and market principles.

Campaigning for the masses to implement the socialist collective leadership right of the workers and the laboring people in the struggle to reform, build, and strengthen economic management in accordance with the socialist formula, and to create and consolidate the Party, governmental, and mass

association organizations at the various levels, especially the basic level.

With Regard to the Reform of Private Commerce:

The principal goals during the 1977-1978 two-year period are:

Eliminating capitalist commerce, building socialist commerce, and enabling socialist commerce to be capable of controlling and guiding the market.

Eliminating speculation and illegal trading, and on that basis continually expanding the organized circulation of goods and assuring that production continually develops and the people's living conditions are stabilized and gradually improved.

By means of reforming private commerce, furthering the process of redistributing social labor and gradually transferring all of the old commercial structure to production.

With Regard to the Reform of Industry and Artisan Industry and Handicrafts:

Industry and artisan industry and handicrafts will be reformed into three forms: state-operated, joint public-private, and cooperative. Reform will be combined with the reorganization of production, the formation of specialized sectors, and the intensification of the cooperativization of production, in order to increase output, expand the product line, improve quality, and lower production costs.

The other sectors, such as communications and transportation, construction, housing and land, public health, printing, etc., will also carry out reforms.

2. Reform of Individual Agriculture:

Rapidly carrying out production zoning and planning, making the development of non-grain foods a foremost mission and creating capabilities for developing grain production, and making the district a major production unit. Carrying out cooperativization accompanied by irrigation, electrification, and mechanization.

Promoting land clearing and the creation of state farms for the city and the state farms of the districts as sources of support for the over-all task of reforming agriculture in the areas around the city.

Guiding the peasants to enter the widespread cooperative production forms, from a low level to a high level, such as production solidarity teams and production collective teams, and advancing to low-level cooperatives, in order to expand the scale. By the end of 1979, we must essentially

complete agricultural cooperativization in the areas around the city. In the process of reforming agriculture, we will use Cu Chi as the test location for the concentrated application of the production forms in order to obtain guidance experience.

II. Restore and Develop the Economy, Stabilize and Gradually Improve the People's Living Conditions, and Strengthen Economic Management

The common directions and missions of economic restoration and development in the city during the 1977-1980 five-year plan will be: endeavoring to develop the existing capabilities of the industrial sectors, especially light industry, artisan industry, and handicrafts, while at the same time promoting the development of agriculture, including animal husbandry and fishing; strengthening the state commercial network and closely combining the restoration and development of the economic sectors with the reform of the nonsocialist economic components; strengthening the management of the economic sectors, especially at the district echelon and in the basic units, in order to reorganize production and develop along the lines of advance to large-scale socialist production; beginning to form a local economic structure that develops harmoniously and in balance with the plans and is appropriate to the national economic structure, in order to essentially eliminate unemployment, create enough jobs for people able to work, increase labor productivity, and stabilize and begin to improve the people's living conditions.

1. With Regard to Industry, Artisan Industry, and Handicrafts:

Industrial construction in the city will focus on the traditional sectors and trades with favorable conditions, such as the machinery, metal consumer products, construction materials, food processing, ocean fishing, textiles and leather, ready-made clothing, rubber, plastic, glass and procelain, school supplies, physical education and sports equipment, cultural items, artistic goods, and other sectors. It is especially important to pay attention to creating additional sources of materials and raw materials within the country in order to develop production. We will increase the value of local industrial production to 800 million piasters in 1978 and assure an average developmental rate of 15 percent.

By the end of 1978 we must complete the building of machinery bases in the districts around the city and equip practically all of the villages with manual and mechanized blacksmith forges.

We will develop artisan industry and handicrafts, which will employ about 30,000 workers a year, and increase the total number of handicraft workers in the city to about 200,000 by 1980.

The principal direction of artisan industry and handicrafts will be focused on such products as silk cloth, wool rugs, jute rugs, knitted clothing, ready-made clothing, artistic goods for export, hand tools, processed foods, cookies and candy, family items, school supplies, physical education and sports equipment, the various kinds of musical instruments, the various kinds of toys, etc.

2. With Regard to Agriculture:

In the 1977-1978 period we must adequately strengthen the material-technical bases of agriculture in the areas around the city and form four large specialized cultivation areas -- a vegetable area, a legume and animal feed area, a rice area, and an export crop area -- endeavor to grow two rice crops and one subsidiary food crop during the year, and create a clear transformation in the city's production of perishable and staple foods.

The principal struggle goals are: in 1978, to attain a staple food-growing area of 135,000 hectares and an output of 300,000 tons of staple foods, including 260,000 tons of rice; attain a specialized vegetable-production area of 6,000 hectares and with an output of 300,000 tons; raise 250,000 hogs (including 45,000 sows) and 2 million domestic fowls; stock 1,500 hectares of ponds, lakes and paddies with fish in order to attain an output of 35,000 tons and catch 3,500 tons of river fish and 30,000 tons of ocean fish; and raise 3,000 hives of bees with an output of 100 tons of honey annually.

In order to meet those goals, it is necessary to complete the irrigation systems, assure the irrigating of 40,000 hectares, clear 25,000 hectares, mechanize 50 percent of the soil-preparation and transportation tasks, electrify the large stations, create breeding stock and veterinary medicine stations, and create city and district state farms to serve as sources of support for reform and the building of socialist production relationships in each area. We will promote development of Cu Chi as a trial district in order to quickly achieve an agricultural-industrial economic structure.

3. With Regard to Communications and Transportation:

We must positively develop the state transportation forces, reform and tightly manage the privately owned transportation facilities, positively develop the marine transportation forces, organize and rearrange the land routes, and build material-technical bases to serve the communications - transportation sector.

4. With Regard to Capital Construction:

It is estimated that 150 million piasters will be invested in the 1977-1978 two-year period.

In the immediate future agricultural development investment will be focused on completing the irrigation systems, on land reclamation, and on the rapid creation of a food-growing belt around the city, especially an area specializing in vegetable growing. We must pay all-out attention to investing in a seedstock farm and animal breeding stock network.

The direction of investment in industry is to stress expanded equipment, make vertical investments, and strengthen the production bases serving the lives of the people and exports. At the same time we must make adequate investments in the bases producing production means, especially machinery, in order to assure the missions of repairing and producing spare parts, producing agricultural implements and machinery, building new communications-transportation facilities, investing to step up the production of construction materials, and further equipping the bases serving exports.

We must set aside a suitable amount of capital to develop education and public health and to eliminate social evils. We must pay attention to improving workers' areas with regard to housing, sanitation, water drainage, and cultural and public welfare projects, complete the construction of the unfinished housing areas, combine the readjustment of housing with gradually providing housing for the poor laborers, and liberate the areas that are overpopulated, crowded, and unsanitary bordering the canals and arroyos. We must rezone the city and begin the rational redistribution of the industrial and residential areas.

There must be policies to encourage private individuals to invest capital and know-how in serving the restoration and development of production and in improving the living conditions of the city.

5. With Regard to Internal and Foreign Trade:

The struggle direction is to develop the state commercial goods, increase the ratio of goods requisition-purchased from private individuals in the localities, and strongly develop state commerce, accompanied by the reform of private commerce and the reorganization of the city's market, in order to both positively serve the development of production and stabilize and gradually improve the living conditions of the city's people, with emphasis on assuring the supplying of sufficient staple and perishable foods for consumption, such as rice, ocean fish, vegetables, meat, and dipping sauce and such essential goods as sugar, cloth, soap, writing paper, medicines, fuel, and a number of household items, and on meeting part of the people's need for materials to build and repair houses.

So that commerce may do a good job of fulfilling the mission of meeting the needs of increasing production and stabilizing and improving the people's living conditions, the commercial sector must:

Promote the organization of requisition-purchasing in order to control the sources of goods, with emphasis on the principal goods.

Assure that the distribution of goods is just, rational, and serves the right categories of people.

Observe the principle of distribution in accordance with the results of labor contributed to society, while meeting the basic needs of all categories of people. First of all it is necessary to concentrate on meeting the needs for clothing, housing, medical care, education, travel, etc.; be concerned with people doing heavy or insalubrious labor; and be adequately concerned with the needs of children, the ill, pregnant women, childbirth, etc.

There must be a policy of rational and economical consumption. Measures must be taken to restrict people who do not earn a living, spend dishonest money on pleasure and luxury, and consume the scarce goods of society.

It is necessary to rapidly overcome and take measures to stop all instances of arbitrary distribution, a proprietary attitude on the part of salespeople, and violations of stipulations with regard to prices, weighing, measuring, and counting, strengthen consciousness of serving the people, and oppose all instances of decadence, corruption, collusion, and adulteration.

With regard to foreign trade, in 1977 and 1978 we must strengthen exports in order to exploit the existing capabilities of the city, which has always been a locality with strengths regarding exports.

It is estimated that the production index will be 70 million piasters in 1977 and 120 million piasters in 1978.

We must pay more attention to developing tourism and the ship chandlery sector.

6. With Regard to Finance, Taxation, Banking and Prices:

In finance we must do a good job of assuring a source of capital for the state-operated bases and of overseeing all production and commercial activities of the various sectors and echelons, especially the providing of professional guidance for the newly formed basic economic units. We must closely manage property and budgets, promote economy, oppose corruption and waste (of both finances and raw materials), rationally increase incomes and reduce expenditures, and strengthen the city's material-technical bases.

We must quickly abolish the taxes that are no longer appropriate and recommend to the central level the promulgation of new tax policies that are just and rational and both provide funds for the budget and stimulate the development of production.

The bank must strengthen its currency management and assure credit capital for the production, construction and circulation sectors so that they may develop along the lines of reforming and building the city and bring about high economic effectiveness. We must further promote the movement for the masses to make savings account deposits, expand the credit network, improve the administration of credit, and develop the bank's oversight function by means of currency management.

7. With Regard to Labor and Living Conditions:

The redistribution of the labor force, the elimination of unemployment, and the redistribution of the population are the key concerns in all tasks regarding the lives of the city's people.

By the end of 1978 we must provide jobs for the great majority of the unemployed, so that in 1979 we can essentially eliminate unemployment and assure that everyone of working age has a job and a stable source of income. In the 1977-1978 two-year period we must create jobs for about 200,000 people in and around the city and organize 700,000 people (including 200,000 workers) to return to their home areas and to go to develop new economic areas.

In 1978 it is necessary to assure the stable and steady supplying of food-stuffs and of the most essential commodities at stable prices.

We must positively readjust and rearrange housing in order to provide about 4 million square meters of housing for the workers and laboring people now living in slums which must be eliminated, and provide buildings for the production bases, warehouses, stores, and other public welfare installations, such as day-care centers, nursery schools, collective mess-halls, clubs, etc.

8. Strengthen Economic Management:

The direction of endeavor is to fully apply the mass viewpoints in economic management and cleverly combine three kinds of managerial measures: economic measures, administrative measures, and political-ideological education; do a good job of reorganizing the production and circulation-distribution sectors; achieve rational distribution of labor and decentralization; strengthen planning; promulgate management regulations and policies; strengthen the social economic legal code and train

economic management cadres, etc. We must resolutely oppose partial, local, dispersed, and arbitrary thoughts and create a spirit of socialist solidarity and cooperation in order to achieve by all means "a profound transformation in economic organization and management," as proposed by the Resolution of the 4th Party Congress.

III. Promote the Ideological Task and Cultural Construction and Development

The missions of the ideological and cultural task are to bring about full understanding of the Resolution of the 4th Party Congress, the Resolution of this year's Municipal Party Organization Congress, and the stands and policies of the Party; teach consciousness of collective mastership and an ardent labor spirit, and enable socialist ideology to achieve absolute dominance among the people; encourage and guide the laboring masses to engage in revolutionary activities, by means of the production labor movement and the other movements, in order to promote social reform and socialist construction; struggle resolutely to make progress in repelling the vestiges of neocolonial thought and culture and bourgeois thought and culture; criticize exploitation, parasitism, laziness, and individualism; create the new culture and the new man, who is patriotic, loves socialism, loves labor, loves the collective, is united with and loves his fellow man, has a spirit of proletarian internationalism, lives a civilized life, and has knowledge and health; and strengthen the leadership of the army Party echelons with regard to ideology and culture and create and consolidate a corps of cadres to do ideological-cultural work.

The ideological-cultural work must revolve around the central concern of creating the new man and the new society. We must teach socialist awareness and a spirit of collective mastership, make a clear delineation between labor and parasitism and between the collective and the individual, educate people with regard to the fierce struggle between the two paths which is taking place in the city, criticize all manifestations of the capitalist path, and clearly show that only the socialist path can bring about well-being, happiness, and prosperity for the Fatherland and the people.

Our Party organization must always manifest a positive offensive spirit in the ideological-cultural work and simultaneously educate, persuade, criticize, and struggle. We must rely on the worker and laborer masses and the revolutionary intellectuals in carrying out ideological-cultural struggle. We must resolutely complete socialist reform on the fronts in the cultural sphere, while going all-out to strengthen the new forces, with emphasis on quality. We must combine systematic education regarding Marxist-Leninist viewpoints with education and motivation regarding the fulfillment of the policies and the daily work missions.

1. With regard to propaganda, the press and publication we must:

Assure the deep and broad dissemination among the people of the contents of the Resolution of the 4th Party Congress and the Resolution of the present Municipal Party Organization Congress, and disseminate among the masses the basic matters of Marxism-Leninism and the policies of the Party and state, so that the people may have a basis for achieving their collective mastership right.

Promote education in socialist thought on the basis of the further development of patriotism, severely criticizing exploitation, laziness, parasitism, and selfishness, and manifesting a spirit of "all for one and one for all" solidarity and mutual love.

Strengthen the leadership and management of the Municipal Party Committee with regard to the press, radio, and television in the city. Clearly determine the requirements and target audiences of each newspaper and increase mass nature and combativeness of the newspapers. We will centralize publishing in a joint publishing house of the Municipal Party Committee and advance to a unification of publishing.

2. With regard to culture and art we will:

Strongly develop the mass arts and letters movement, reflect the life and struggle of the masses in the city, eliminate all vestiges of neocolonialism from the mass arts and letters movement, and continually improve the quality of art.

Promote a cultural creativity campaign with socialist contents, with subject matter drawn from the life and struggle of the people of the city. Improve the quality of the state and collective singing groups, reform the private singing groups, and reorganize the stage and movie activities. Comprehensively develop the different artistic sectors, such as music, painting, sculpture, etc. Pay attention to developing and restoring traditional national themes.

Launch a broad movement to create the new way of life and the new family culture, with attention being paid to workers' quarters and the areas around the city. Create a library system. Strongly promote the historical preservation and museum work, create local historical museums, create a Revolutionary Museum, an art museum, and a Ho Chi Minh Museum in the city, and expand the museum of U.S.-puppet crimes.

3. With regard to education:

Promptly carry out the reform of education in accordance with the policies and plans of the central level and closely associate the schools with production and labor. Introduce production labor into the Level -III schools and the 9th grade of the Level -II schools, with many different levels.

Complete the elimination of illiteracy, shift the principal emphasis to supplementary education and develop nursery schools, in order to be able to teach 80,000 children, and complete the transformation of private schools into public schools.

4. With regard to public health, physical education and sports, and protecting mothers and children:

Promote a sanitation, disease prevention and epidemic prevention movement and implement the "three cleans" (eat clean, live clean, and drink clean) and "three kills" (kill flies, kill mosquitoes, and kill mice). Get inoculations on the right track and take the initiative in preventing quarantening, controlling, and extinguishing epidemic pockets. Positively prevent and fight malaria among the city people going to develop new economic areas. At the same time, we must pay attention to improving living quarters, improve the stagnant ponds and lakes, and fight environmental pollution.

Create, consolidate, complete, and improve the quality of a basic-level public health network consisting of public health clinics, medical examination clinics, and area maternity hospitals. Strive to assure that in each area with about 25,000 - 30,000 people there is a medical examination clinic and that for about every 60,000 people there is an area maternity hospital. Create good public health bases in the areas around the city in order to serve the requirement of building and developing a modern agricultural-industrial structure in the districts around the city. Complete the network of district hospitals with between 100 and 200 beds. Increase the ratio of hospital beds in the city as a whole from 20 beds to 25 beds per 10,000 people.

Step up the production of the pharmaceutical sector and assure the fair and rational distribution to the masses of sufficient medicine to treat ordinary diseases. Struggle against speculation in medicine and punish those who produce imitation medicine. Launch a mass movement to extensively grow and use indigenous medicinal plants and encourage research in indigenous medicinal plants. Pay special attention to researching medicine for children, the nourishment and treatment of children, and pediatrics.

Take a step forward in essentially eliminating the social diseases: drug addiction, venereal diseases, TB, and mental disorders. Do a good job of managing obstetrics, prevent and treat women's diseases, launch a planned parenthood movement, reduce the rate of population growth by .2 percent in comparison to 1976, and maintain a population growth rate of 2.5 percent.

Launch an extensive physical education and sports movement with organization and guidance among the people, among youths and teenagers, and in the schools, enterprises, and organs. Improve the old physical education sports bases, create athletic fields and the other bases as the basic level, and train basic-level cadres. Train and supplement young athletes in all sports.

6. With regard to the wounded soldier-social welfare task:

We must organize the meticulous care and assistance of wounded soldiers, the families of war dead, and families with merit toward the revolution. We must complete the compilation of lists and dossiers of the wounded soldiers and families of war dead. We must correctly implement the state policies regarding those categories. We must launch a broad mass movement to care for wounded soldiers, the families of war dead, families with merit toward the revolution, poor families, orphaned children, old people with no means of support, invalids, and war victims. The disabled veterans and victims of the old regime must also be helped.

7. With regard to scientific research and dissemination:

Scientific research must closely adhere to serving the requirements of reforming and developing the city's economy and living conditions, and serve basic studies and the drafting of economic and cultural development plans. It is necessary to organize and unify the management and guidance of scientific-technical research and utilize all scientific-technical forces in the city.

IV. Consolidate the Administrative Apparata at the Various Levels, Heighten Revolutionary Vigilance, Maintain Political Security and Social Order, and Assure the Collective Mastership Right of the Laboring People

In order to develop the people's collective mastership right we must build a governmental administration that is strong in all regards, with emphasis on the following missions and tasks:

1. Consolidate and strengthen the governmental administrative apparatus from the municipal level to the ward and village levels, one that is truly of the people, by the people, and for the people.

Assure the implementation of the democratic election of the authority-wielding organs of the city from the municipal level to the ward and village levels, in accordance with regulations.

The functions and authority of the popularly elected organs must be respected.

Build governmental apparatus at the various levels which are capable of security, economic, cultural, and social management, especially with regard to economic organization and management.

Improve the work effectiveness of the governmental cadres and personnel, increase work efficiency, and create the work style of keeping in close touch with the basic level and the people. Increase consciousness of serving the masses and develop the work style of soliciting, listening to, and respecting the constructive opinions of the people. We must oppose bureaucratism, arrogance, a proprietary attitude, troublesome red tape, laziness, stealing public property, bribery, and violating the nature of the revolutionary administration, and strictly deal with all instances of seeking personal profit, collusion, and corruption in the state organs.

2. Consolidate and strengthen the public security and military forces and the control, court, procuratorial, and legal organs, so that they may be increasingly strong.

We must cause the entire Party, the entire population, and the entire Army to continually increase their revolutionary vigilance, resolutely smash all plots and activities of the espionage gangs, promptly and resolutely suppress the currently active saboteur gangs, and smash all plots of revival of the exploiting class. Struggle against the other criminals, and cause the political security and social order situation to become increasingly stable and solid.

Endeavor to develop the people's public security forces into a sharp force that is absolutely loyal to the Party, to the people, and to the socialist Fatherland, which is stable politically, skilled professionally, has scientific-technical knowledge, and has a broad mass base, and launch a mass movement to protect the security of the Fatherland and social order and safety.

Strengthen and consolidate the supervisory, court, legal, and inspection organs at the various echelons in order to rapidly develop the strength and effectiveness of socialist law in all spheres of activity of the state apparatus.

Be concerned with developing the military forces so that they may advance rapidly to a regular, modern status. Continually train and strongly develop the three categories of troops, so that they may prepare to fight and fight while being skilled at production labor, contribute to building and reforming the city in all respects and, along with the public security forces, prevent and smash all counterrevolutionary sabotage activities, protect the results of labor, and protect the property of the people.

We must do a good job of the demobilized and reassigned personnel tasks, do a good job of managing the reserve forces, assure the implementation of all wounded soldier and war dead policies, pay attention to the recapitulation of wartime experiences, maintain historical places and museums, create cemeteries, and take ample care of the troops.

3. Respect all democratic rights of the people, and create all necessary conditions for the people to exercise their mastership role.

The governmental administration must concretize the democratic rights of the people, especially those regarding work, study, travel, religion, etc., which were stipulated in the constitution and set forth in the Resolution of the 4th Party Congress.

All people in the city have citizenship rights, so they have the right to petition, report, make recommendations to the popularly elected organs and the mass associations, and reflect their legitimate aspirations, while at the same time developing the people's control and supervision responsibility with regard to the governmental administration. The state organs must assure those rights for all true citizens in the city.

We must make clear to the governmental representatives at all levels the forms of regular popular activity and develop the forms of soliciting the people's opinions regarding the stands and policies of the state.

We must carry out the democratization of political, economic, cultural, and social management and make public the policies, regulations and plans regarding production, commerce, finances, living conditions, etc. In such economic units as enterprises, worksites, state farms, stores, and cooperatives, and in the basic level governmental units, we must allow the workers, laboring peasants, and all other citizens to directly participate in discussions and in making decisions relevant to production and distribution, and to the family life and legitimate individual rights of citizens.

We must make arrangements for the people to conciliate the disputes and ordinary violations in daily life at the basic level and in the neighborhoods, thus creating an atmosphere of brotherly solidarity in which the

people help one another, supervise one another, and increase one another's ability to fulfill their citizenship obligations.

We must specifically stipulate all procedures regarding searches, arrests, and detention in order to prevent all violations of the democratic rights of the people.

V. Strengthen the Civilian Proselyting and United Front Tasks, Develop the Hard-Core Role of the Mass Associations, and Promote a Seething, Broad and Continuous Revolutionary Action Program Among all Categories of the Masses.

The common mission of the civilian proselyting and united front tasks during the new phase is to educate and organize the masses in the various classes and circles to participate in patriotic and love-for-socialism movements, in order to consolidate and expand the national solidarity front, on the basis of the worker-peasant alliance and by means of many forms and slogans which are appropriate for all categories of people, in order to mobilize the broad masses to support the stands and policies of the Party and state, and create a high tide of revolutionary activity to implement the resolutions of the 4th Party Congress and the resolution of the Municipal Party Organization Congress. The revolutionary mass associations must teach profound consciousness of mastership among the masses and guide the masses in exercising their mastership right in the political, economic, cultural, social, and even production and distribution spheres.

1. Our Party organization must be concerned with building up the working class with regard to both quantity and quality so that it may be worthy of its role of being the vanguard class, the class which leads the enterprise of building socialism in the city.

First of all, we must create a movement for workers to compete in production labor, achieving economy, and overfulfilling the 1977-1978 state plan. The trade unions must teach consciousness of socialism and consciousness of mastership among the workers, cultivate a new labor movement, and guide the workers in truly participating in enterprise management. Furthermore, we must be concerned with and assure the legitimate rights of the workers, such as cultural and technical study, housing and relaxation conditions, collective welfare, etc.

The trade unions have the mission of assuring the rights of the workers in the state enterprises as well as those in the joint public-private and private enterprises.

We must rapidly expand the trade union organization in the enterprises and the professional and service sectors and trades in the city, and consolidate the basic-level trade union organizations.

2. During the next two years, in the surrounding rural areas we must create a movement for the peasants to enter onto the path of collective livelihood.

The Peasant's Association must be the hard-corps force in educating and organizing the peasants and in campaigning for the peasants to engage in collective livelihood, advancing from low-level forms to cooperatives in accordance with the principles of voluntariness, mutual benefit, and democratic management.

The Peasant's Association must educate and guide the peasants to respond to and implement the stands and policies of the Party and the governmental administration, and must also oversee and supervise the governmental organs to consolidate and develop the collective mastership right of the laboring peasants in the hamlets and villages.

The Peasant's Association must coordinate with the governmental administration in guiding the good implementation of the Party's land policy. The great majority of the peasants (about 80 percent) must rapidly be brought into the Peasant's Association organization.

3. We must intensify the education of youths regarding the Marxist-Leninist world view, the lines and policies of the Party and state, the resolutions of the 4th Party Congress and the Municipal Party Organization Congress, the revolutionary traditions of our nation and Party in general and the traditions of the people and Party organization of the city, and the new virtue and new way of life.

Especially with regard to the city youths who are still heavily influenced by the vestiges of the neocolonial regime, it is necessary to educate youths with regard to the noble ideals of young people living under the new regime, and with regard to consciousness of collective mastership, labor, and revolutionary heroism.

Youths must be guided so that they may have correct viewpoints regarding matters related to friendship, love, marriage, and the family, and we must struggle to prevent and rapidly overcome the degenerate, dissolute way of life, which is still quite prevalent in the city.

On that basis, we must continue to motivate the youth movement and continually advance it to a high tide of socialist construction by youths. We must be especially concerned with the Assault Youth, voluntary labor, "advance forces into science and technology," and "improve techniques and increase productivity" movements.

Children must be well educated in the five teachings of Uncle Ho and well guided in their study in school and extra-curricular club activities.

4. During the next two years the Women's Federation in the city must correctly implement the resolution of the 4th Party Congress, which called for the strong development of the movement for women to compete in production labor and in economically building socialism, in accordance with the slogan "skilled in the affairs of the nation, responsible for the affairs of the home, achieve male-female equality," and must develop the forces and capabilities of women in all social activities, in economic, cultural, and state management, and in creating new-culture families.

The Women's Federation must teach the women masses to further strengthen their responsibility in the struggle to achieve socialist reform and build socialism, continue to play a hard-core role in distributing essentials, positively promote the planned parenthood movement, and be concerned with the movement to raise healthy children, teach obedient children, and create new-culture families.

The Women's Federation plays an important role in the wounded soldier and social welfare work, assists in the education of families with husbands and sons now undergoing reform study, and cooperate positively with the government in eliminating social evils and diseases.

It is necessary to perfect the Federation organization at the various levels, improve the quality of Federation cadres, and rapidly train young cadres arising from local movements to supplement the executive committees at the various levels, and participate in the activities of the sectors.

5. With regard to the intellectuals, we must pay attention to cultivating, educating, using, and developing the capabilities of such people in all economic, cultural, and scientific-technical activities, in order to both contribute to the common undertaking of the people and, by means of actual activities, forge themselves into socialist intellectuals. It is necessary to always keep in touch with and close to them in order to help them resolve perplexities regarding thought and professional matters, so that they may contentedly devote all their talent to serving the new regime.

6. With regard to the people of the ethnic and religious groups and the patriotic figures, it is necessary to strengthen solidarity and help them contribute all their capabilities to building and defending the nation and building a well-off, happy life.

VI. Build the Party and Strong Organizations

During the next two years, an especially important mission in the Party building work of the municipal Party organizations will be to strengthen the entire proletarian dictatorship system at the various levels, especially with regard to basic Party organizations.

We must consolidate the Party chapters, in combination with the consolidation of the governmental apparatus and mass associations at the base level, and assure the creation at the base level of a strong organizational structure which is appropriate to the specific local conditions. All activities of the base-level Party organizations must be aimed at the goal of furthering the movement for the masses to implement the resolutions of the 4th Party Congress and the present Municipal Party Organization Congress. By means of those actual activities we will build strong Party organizations, governmental organizations and mass organizations.

In addition to perfecting the basic echelon we must endeavor to strengthen the leadership apparatus at the municipal, precinct, and district levels.

In order to meet the above requirements we must take the following measures:

1. With regard to the ideological task:

We must educate the cadres and Party members so that they may thoroughly understand the line of socialist revolution, the economic line, and the organization line brought forth by the 4th Party Congress and attain a high degree of unanimity in evaluating the situation and the direction and missions of the municipal Party organization during the next two years.

On that basis, we must have fuller understanding of the missions of the new phase of the revolution, strengthen the spirit of struggle, and criticize the mistaken manifestations which impede the advance of the task of reforming and building the city.

We must thoroughly imbue the cadres and Party members with the Party's mass viewpoints, consolidate the close relationship among the Party, the governmental administration, and the people, and strongly develop the collective mastership right of the laboring people in all spheres -- resolutely overcoming bureaucratism and the proprietary attitude, ending all violations of the democratic rights, property, and lives of the people, and eliminating troublesome red tape.

One of the measures for meeting the requirements of the ideological task is to always correctly implement the Party activity regulations as stipulated by the Party statutes, carry out regular, well-organized criticism and self-criticism, and organize the people to criticize cadres and Party members.

2. With regard to creating and perfecting organizational structures:

a. With regard to the basic level, redeploy the key cadres. Strengthen the precinct Party committees leadership of the weak bases, assign Party members to the key, complicated bases, improve and raise the quality of the chapter activities, and develop the collective mastership right of the people.

b. Develop the precincts in the city into economic administration units, especially for the management of artisan industry, handicrafts, and commerce, with financial decentralization, and develop the district around the city into agricultural-industrial economic units.

Deploy cadres to form complete apparatus at the precinct level, especially economic management apparatus.

c. Improve the leadership of the Municipal Party Committee and assure collective, centralized, unified, and comprehensive leadership.

3. With regard to the elementary and advanced training of cadres:

Regarding the existing corps of cadres it is necessary to have full knowledge of their numbers and quality, rectify instances which are not yet precise or appropriate, and pay attention to doing a good job of combing and developing the various kinds of cadres.

Concentrate elementary and advanced training on raising the political and educational levels, and improving the knowledge of state management and economic management, of the leadership and managerial levels from the municipal level to the basic level. At the same time, train a large number of new cadres who are young, female, have basic social origins, and matured in the movements to supplement the ranks of leadership and managerial cadres of the various echelons and sectors.

4. With regard to the Party member task:

Manage and categorize the corps of Party members, have advanced training plans that are appropriate for each type, improve the quality of Party members, and strictly implement the system of self-criticism and criticism within the Party.

In developing new Party members we must focus on the outstanding elements who have the confidence of the people, workers who engage directly in production, progressive peasants, and socialist intellectuals who have been forged and challenged in the mass movements, and they must be brought before the masses so that the masses may make observations and contribute opinions. The degenerate, dissolute elements who cannot be educated must be expelled from the Party.

In order to victoriously fulfill the above missions and tasks, the foremost decisive condition is to create a mass revolutionary high tide. Such a high tide can occur only when the masses are fully conscious of their collective mastership right. To advance from being suppressed, oppressed workers to being workers who are the collective masters is a

great leap forward. A seething mass revolutionary movement has arisen from that great leap forward with regard to ideology. We are now facing a period of profound, absolute, comprehensive, and historical revolutionary change which is posing for our people and Party organization extremely difficult but very glorious missions. With a spirit of revolutionary offensive, with a spirit of self-reliance, with our past experience, and with understanding of the path ahead of us, by means of a mass revolutionary movement we are entirely capable of victoriously fulfilling the missions of a pivotal nature and of creating the position and strength for our city to advance to, along with the entire nation, successfully building socialism.

5616

CSO: 4909

ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

HAI HUNG PROVINCE OUTLINES ECONOMIC GOALS

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 5 May 77 p 5

/Article by Ngo Duy Dong, Secretary, Hai Hung Provincial Party Committee: "Achieving Resolution of Fourth Party Congress, Hai Hung Develops Positions of Strength, Determined To Win in Economic Development"

/Text The Resolution of the 11th Hai Hung Party Organization Congress established fine expectations for total development of the movement in the coming steps; primary objectives presented by the congress resolution illustrate the spirit of revolutionary offensive, daring to think and to do and to overcome difficulties, determined to rise in achieving new peaks of economic development, national construction and establishment of a new life of well-being and happiness.

In agriculture, concentration on rice, subsidiary food crops, hogs and jute are the primary objectives and also the strong capabilities of Hai Hung. Hai Hung is striving by 1980 to successfully achieve the objective of 1 million tons of grain (consisting of both rice and subsidiary food crops), including from 750 to 800,000 tons of paddy output; from 35 to 38,000 tons of pork, live weight; from 28 to 30,000 tons of jute ocrea; from 5,500 to 6,000 tons of rushes; from 8 to 10,000 tons of fish; from 1,800 to 2,000 tons of peanuts; from 7 to 8 million birds in the poultry flock and from 28 to 30 million eggs.

In order to achieve the objective of 1 million tons of grain, we must first of all enter intensive cultivation of rice, striving to achieve an average yield throughout the province of from 6 to 6.3 tons per hectare in the (1977-1978) 2-year plan and 6.5 to 7 tons per hectare by the end of 1980. At the present time, our province achieves nearly 6 tons per hectare; a number of cooperatives engaged in intensive cultivation achieve from 8 to 10 tons; and a number of districts achieve from 6.5 to 7 tons per hectare. A key point now is to have the intensive cultivation movement uniformly follow these units.

In methods of intensive cultivation, water conservancy is still considered foremost. During the past few years, we have perfected farmland water conservancy on a province-wide scale, digging and displacing more than 20

million cubic meters of earth, newly constructing 25 electric pumping stations and increasing the number of pumps for large-scale pumping stations supporting drainage. The problem of large waterlogged areas and those commonly suffering crop losses has been basically resolved; irrigation initiative was achieved for the entire fifth-month--spring rice area and the area of irrigation and drainage in accordance with scientific methods has been expanded. We are continuing to perfect the ditch and canal system in order to develop project utilization to the maximum. At the present time, we are urgently completing the An Tho Sluice project (consisting both of a sluice and boat lock), and a tidal stoppage and seawater drainage project, the final project of the Northern Hung Hai Farmland Water Conservancy System. This is the largest water conservancy project for which construction was under provincial supervision. After completion, it will assist in perfecting farmland water conservancy to a higher degree and better achieve its waterlogging resistance role. It is estimated that the project will be completed during August 1978 but with the spirit of struggling to overcome every difficulty and hardship of the party organization and people in the province and directly that of civilian labor units, water conservancy teams and troops on the work site, the project may be completed and develop its role during the flood season this year.

We give extreme emphasis to methods of fertilization and efforts to develop specialized fertilizer production units in the cooperatives to process fertilizer and to make green manure, alluvium fertilizer and duckweed. From 90 to 100 percent of the fifth-month--spring crop area is dry-plowed and plowing under of stubble for the tenth-month crop is being intensified. Efforts are being made to improve rice varieties and to expand broadcast seeding. During this fifth-month--spring season, the entire province broadcast sowed up to 64 percent of the area; (former) Cam Giang District has broadcast sown more than 84 percent since the spring of 1976, achieving fairly good results, and broadcast sowed nearly 100 percent during this year. During the year to come, we will strive to achieve from 80 percent and up broadcast sowing of the fifth-month--spring rice and from 60 percent and up of the tenth-month crop.

Expansion of mechanical land cultivation will take the initiative in draft power and achieve intensive cultivation. By 1980, from 80 percent and up of the land will be worked by machine. Test agricultural mechanization in the three villages of Doan Thuong, Hong Hung and Toan Thang in Gia Loc District has achieved initial good results. Specifically, by introducing machines to agriculture, although only resolving the land cultivation step to a fixed degree, all three villages have reduced the number of buffaloes by 150 and produced the following results:

Labor productivity is higher than the year before machines.

Crop yields and output have both increased.

The average man-days of each laborer have also increased.

Man-day value has increased.

The per capita average grain food level has increased and the total level of grain collected for the state has also increased.

The masses have praised these results and requested additional expansion of the agricultural mechanization level.

By assuring good achievement of the methods above in conjunction with that of the schedule, insect and disease prevention and eradication and prompt fertilization, the rice intensive cultivation movement of Hai Hung surely will make important steps forward.

Multicropping and increasing the number of subsidiary food crops in conjunction with specialized and intensive cultivation and full clearance of area still lying fallow for introduction to production is an extremely correct course for resolving the grain problem. The winter crop in Hai Hung has and is strongly developing, increasing from more than 8,000 hectares during the winter of 1974 to 21,200 hectares during the winter of 1976 under extremely difficult weather conditions for winter crop development. This includes primary crops established for the winter season, primarily western potatoes, tomatoes, sweet potatoes, beans and green vegetables of all types with corn grown in the sandy fields.

Jute is the primary industrial crop, has a high export value and occupies an important position in the agricultural development plan of Hai Hung. Perfection of the specialized jute cultivation area is being promoted with an increasingly expanding area from 5,470 hectares during 1974 to more than 7,000 during 1976 with advancement toward 10,000 hectares in 1980. Jute yields will be increased from 21-23 quintals to 28-30 quintals during 1980. Technical regulations, especially the farmland water conservancy system and surface improvement for the specialized jute cultivation area, are being urgently implemented.

Along with the specialized jute cultivation area, Hai Hung also has areas conducting specialized cultivation of rushes, peanuts and tea and is gradually developing these strong points and returning great economic results.

Stock raising is being strongly developed and rapidly made a primary production sector on a par with farming, consisting of hogs, buffaloes, cattle, poultry, fish and honeybees. During the past 2 years, the hog herd of Hai Hung has regularly increased: and the average market weight has increased from 40.2 kilograms per animal during 1974 to 47.3 kilograms during 1976. The course is still to both develop family stock raising and collective and state-operated stock raising; to both rapidly increase quantity and weight; to raise the collective hog herd proportion to 20 percent of the total; and to give extreme emphasis to breeding, feed and the prevention and eradication of disease in stock raising. Breeder hog selection is continually conducted, eliminating poor sows and strongly developing crossbred hogs. Hog insemination facilities and the donor network are being well organized in cooperatives, the joint business form is being expanded and major bodies of water are being fully utilized to harvest many fish. Attention is being to the strong development of seasonal duck hens and drakes.

In conjunction with production development, it is necessary to unceasingly strengthen and perfect socialist production relations and strengthen economic management improvement, especially in the agricultural production cooperative. Good management is necessary to achieve the requirements of developed production, increased total output, lower costs, high man-days, a fairly high accumulation and fulfillment of state obligations. Cooperatives are striving to reduce expenses to below 40 percent of their total income; with special attention to overcoming waste in seed and seedling expenses. During the (1977-1978) 2-year plan, efforts will be made to achieve an average man-day value throughout the province of .8 dong; with 1 dong and up by 1980. We will assure an expense level for producing 1 quintal of paddy of 10 man-days plus 10 dong; 1 quintal of pork, live weight, of 10 man-day plus 200 dong and 1 quintal of jute fiber of 40 man-days plus 20 dong.

In agriculture, it is also necessary to speak of labor organization, distribution, management and use, converting the abundant labor capabilities in agriculture to produce a truly large amount of material goods for society. Farm labor must be gradually decreased with an increase in the labor of steps supporting intensive cultivation, developing stock raising and expanding trades. At the same time, we must actively mobilize the people to build new economic areas. During 1977, 10,000 laborers will be sent to build new economic areas, primarily in the south, and by 1980, Hai Hung will send 100,000 laborers.

In local industry and the artisan and handicraft sector, there is increasing development and they will become an important production force of the local economy. The total output value has increased from 60.7 million dong during 1974 to 91.8 million dong during 1976.

The local industrial development course during the years to come will be to continue to rearrange the local industrial network (consisting of both handicrafts and the artisan industry). We must assign rational production of products, further increase the amount of equipment and further develop new essential facilities, especially those producing construction materials, repairing machinery, processing agricultural products and food and other handicraft trades producing consumer and export goods. The material and technical base of economic sectors in the province must be strengthened. Coal and rock mining must be promoted. The machine manufacturing sector must assure sufficient and good production of common and improved tools to support agriculture, including tools for industrial crop areas such as those raising jute and rushes. Specialized use equipment must be produced. Sector and district repair and machine forces must be strengthened. Promote enterprise management aspects aimed at swiftly increasing products of good quality and low cost and exploit and create many stable sources of raw materials in agriculture at the local area. Strive to conduct elementary and advanced training to raise the trade skills of workers, especially technical workers.

Strive by 1980 to raise the local industrial output value to 120 million dong, including 75 million dong in artisan and handicraft industry.

Communications and transportation and capital construction must also be strongly developed in order to promptly answer the requirements of economic development and to support the lives of the people, consisting even of re-planning the rural residential area.

Other activity aspects such as circulation and distribution, finance, banking, culture, education, public health, physical education and sports, etc. must also be developed in a rhythmic and balanced manner.

The supervision course of our province's party committee echelons is to fully exploit the abundant potential capabilities in land and labor and the material and technical base, to establish advanced objectives and methods and to satisfactorily assure objectives which have been presented. Labor organization and production supervision must advance toward concentrated and united operation on a district level before the strong capabilities of new production relations can be developed. Uplift a continuous, heated and widespread high tide of productive labor and diligent socialist construction emulation in all echelons, sectors and production units; and create a new labor atmosphere and new strength with the spirit of completing every mission and overcoming every difficulty.

Party building must be specially emphasized with the purpose of strengthening the leadership and upholding the combat strength of the party organization on a par with the political mission. Procedures to overcome a situation of sub-standard party organizations, chapters and members must be urgently and actively conducted. On the basis of strengthening cooperatives and production units, carry out party construction and strengthening of party chapters and organizations, conversely causing party chapters and especially primary level party organizations to be truly the movement leadership nucleus.

Staff agencies of the party must be extremely sensitive to the movement and swiftly discover and propose the best plans aimed at promptly resolving difficulties of the primary level in order to unceasingly advance the movement.

Mass organizations also must regularly give concern to strengthening and construction: develop the socialist collective ownership rights of the laboring people and give attention to the revolutionary intellectual class and the ranks of scientific and technical cadres in order that they may contribute much more and in a better manner to the revolutionary undertaking.

Strengthening the leadership and upholding the combat strength of the party organization, developing the collective ownership rights of the laboring people and the management effectiveness of the party apparatus and simultaneously carrying out the three revolutions of which the scientific and technical revolution is the key are the basic factors determining every victory of the revolution.

7300
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AGRICULTURE

1976 AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION IN HO CHI MINH CITY AREA DETAILED

Ho Chi Minh City SAIGON GIAI PHONG in Vietnamese 14 Apr 77 p 1, 3

[Article by Tran Loc: "Some Advances During a Year of Agricultural Production in the Areas Around the City"]

[Text] In 1976, the first year of the second five-year plan, there were many transformations in the agricultural production movement of the peasants in the areas around the city. That revolutionary emulation movement of the peasant class has developed along the lines of progress and wholesomeness and in the right direction, and has made many accomplishments.

I. Land clearing and reclamation accompanied by irrigation has become a mass movement.

Because of the requirements of life in the immediate future and in the long run, the peasants in and around the city voluntarily implemented the policies of the Party and cleared and reclaimed land in order to expand the cultivated area, without regard for sacrifice and hardship. In some villages, while bombs and mines were being disarmed hundreds exploded, causing injuries and in some cases loss of life. Some people were wounded two or three times but before their wounds had healed they continued the disarming. In the village of Trung An in Cu Chi District, a hero unit during the period of fighting the U.S. for national salvation, was representative of that heroic, resolute spirit.

The people who had been dispersed from the inner city to the new economic areas worked with the agricultural machinery forces in disarming bombs and mines day and night, and expended hundreds of workdays per hectare. Using machines when they were available and using their hands when they were not, they filled in thousands of bomb craters. In some cases overlooked miner damaged tractors and caused serious casualties among the drivers, but they were not afraid of sacrifice and as soon as their wounds had healed they continued to remain close to their tractors and the fields.

Those great efforts brought about specific results: in 1976 the cultivated area increased by 17,600 hectares over 1975.

The water conservancy task became an assault spearhead on the agricultural production front. All over the districts of Cu Chi, Hoc Mon, Binh Chanh, Thu Duc, Nha Be, etc., a new labor movement arose. The people in the city also organized many troop recruitment campaigns. The Assault Youth joint units always remained close to the worksites. Tens of thousands of people were always present at the dike and dam networks, the irrigation canals, the drainage canals, etc., and truly transformed the areas around the city into socialist labor worksites which combined manual labor with mechanized labor.

Those water conservancy projects contributed importantly to the clearing and restoration of a vast area of more than 30,000 hectares extending from southern and south-western Cu Chi, through Hoc Mon to Binh Chanh, thus creating a basis for developing that area into state farms and large-scale production cooperatives.

Due to the requirement of serving agricultural production in the immediate future and of serving intensive cultivation and increasing the number of seasons, during the past year the districts around the city also developed the movement to construct small water conservancy projects into a deep and broad mass movement. Therefore, they were able to provide controllable irrigation and drainage for 10,000 hectares in time for the season. Some 1,500 of those hectares were advanced from one season to two certain seasons.

Many model examples in the construction of small irrigation projects appeared in all five districts around the city. Because they positively dug wells and irrigation ditches and created sources of underground water, the villages of Trung Lap and Thai My in Cu Chi District were able to bring 120 hectares into production during the winter-spring season. The village of Phu My Hung, Binh My and Trung An in Cu Chi District and Long Binh, Phuoc Long, and Tang Nhon Phu in Thu Duc District positively built dikes and dams to hold back water and create a source of water for the controllable irrigation of hundreds of hectares of winter-spring rice, vegetables, and subsidiary food crops. Mr. Tran Van Than of Cu Chi District, the first person to decide to dig a well to obtain water to irrigate the summer-fall rice, attained good results. Mr. Canh of Hoc Mon District took the initiative of improving the making of water wheels to replace mechanical water pumps in irrigating fields for his collective team.

In recapitulation, during the past year our city's water conservancy work was a movement of the popular masses. The water conservancy work fulfilled the two principal missions of serving land clearing and restoration and serving intensive cultivation and increasing the number of seasons. Only the places which do water conservancy work bring green to the fields and paddies.

II. 1976, the first year of the intensive cultivation, increased season, and increased crop productivity movement.

In the course of 12 months of exposure to the elements, with the overcoming of difficulties and self-reliant efforts to advance, the fields and paddies around the city produced three consecutive victorious rice harvests and in

1976 the total rice area increased to 70,197 hectares, an increase of 33.5 percent over 1975. The winter-spring, summer-fall, and 10th month rice seasons all increased at rather high rates. There was an increase of 49 percent in the winter-spring season, 39 percent in the summer-fall season, and 31 percent in the 10th month season. In all three seasons productivity was 2.28 tons per hectare, an increase over 1975 of .3 tons per hectare. Rice production in 1976 was 160,011 tons, a 172 percent increase over 1975, which assured a considerable part of the grain needs of the people in the areas around the city. Counting only the agricultural population, we practically fulfilled the grain needs.

In addition to rice, the area of the various types of vegetables and subsidiary food crops was expanded to meet part of the non-grain food needs of the people and farm animals.

The peasants in the areas around our city have much experience in growing seasonal vegetables and specialized-cultivation vegetables. Before the liberation the city obtained its vegetables from Dalat, so those capabilities were limited. After the liberation, with the guidance of the Municipal Party Committee and Municipal People's Committee the restoration of vegetable production in the areas around the city began, but not yet to an extensive degree. In 1976 the districts around the city paid attention to the production of the various kinds of ordinary vegetables to supply on the spot, so the vegetable production situation underwent a stronger transformation than in 1975.

In 1976 the area of the various kinds of specialized-cultivation vegetables amounted to 3,695 hectares and 100,000 tons were supplied to the city, a four-fold increase over 1975. Moc Hoa District was worthy of being the leading flag in the city's vegetable-growing movement. During the 1976-77 winter-spring season Hoc Mon zoned a concentrated specialized vegetable area of 854 hectares and supplied 10,589 tons of vegetables to the city. A matter worthy of attention is that the districts around the city fully utilized rivers and arroyos to grow 750 hectares of wet-culture bindweed.

The people in the new economic areas also positively grew subsidiary food crops. In 1976 the Pham Van Coi 1 and 2 new economic areas grew 25 hectares of sorghum. The districts of Cu Chi and Hoc Mon also promoted the growing of other subsidiary crops, such as beans, corn, tobacco, etc.

The intensive cultivation and increased seasons movement of the peasants during the past year was only the beginning, but it fulfilled a major precondition for the campaign to achieve intensive cultivation and increase crop productivity in the areas around the city.

In addition to cultivation, the animal husbandry sector also made solid advances.

In 1976 the city's animal husbandry sector continued to encounter three major difficulties--feed, breeding stock, and veterinary medicine. But the city made efforts, overcame the difficulties, consolidated and developed hog raising and industrial-style chicken raising, consolidated and developed the raising of water buffaloes, and assured draft power for agriculture.

With regard to feed, in 1976 the city processed 29,000 tons of feed to supply to the state and private animal husbandry farms and to meet part of the needs of family animal husbandry. In the rural areas around the city the people also grew the various kinds of vegetables, corn, and potatoes, fully utilized the sources of bran and greens, and provided two-thirds of their animal feed needs.

With regard to breeding stock, we gave all-out attention to all good breeding stock in the concentrated animal husbandry farms as well as family-owned breeding stock. Therefore, by the end of 1976 our city had 16,496 hogs, 4,500 more than in 1975.

The state-operated animal husbandry farms played the dominant role in supplying breeding stock. Of the total number of breeding hogs in the city, the state-operated and private farms accounted for 15,000. With regard to breeding chickens, they accounted for 21 percent of the city's total. Thus by the end of 1976 the city had 125,000 hogs and 1.1 million chickens and ducks (counting only the concentrated raising of at least 50 hogs or 100 chickens).

The raising of fish in ponds and lakes also became a main source of income for many families.

In 1976 our city reclaimed and developed 1,000 hectares for raising fish, including 700 hectares of paddies. Furthermore, the city created and improved 20 hectares of ponds to produce fingerlings. Although those initial results were not great, during the past year the marine products sector was able to supply the people of the city with 1,650 tons of fish.

With regard to draft power, during the past year the city paid attention to increasing the number of draft buffaloes and cattle. By the end of 1976 there were 45,594 draft buffaloes and cattle, which basically assured draft power in the rural areas.

III. Reform and the building of socialist production relations in the rural areas.

During the past year the peasants in the areas around the city advanced with a new revolutionary spirit, eliminated the vestiges of land ownership and forms of exploitation of the colonialists and feudalists, and began to create a new production relationship by means of forms of work exchange teams and production collective teams. The areas around the city have essentially eliminated the ownership of land by landlords.

The revolutionary administration has distributed land to thousands of peasants. The adjustment and resolution of land internal disputes was carried out well, so rural solidarity was assured. A victory was also won in the elimination of land rents.

In addition to eliminating the vestiges of exploitation in the rural areas, the peasants' associations at the various levels organized the peasants to

work as members of production collective teams or work exchange teams. In 1976, there were in the city a total of 500 collective production teams and 200 work exchange teams. Their 9,000 member households included 18,000 principal laborers and 20,000 secondary laborers.

Many other forms of collective livelihood were also created. Thu Duc formed 48 cooperative tractor teams and two cooperative draft buffalo and cattle teams, and Hoc Mon and Cu Chi formed many cooperative pumping machine and tractor teams.

Many collective production teams began to be well managed. The collective production team in hamlet 6, An Lac village, manifested the superiority of the collective way of livelihood and improved the living conditions of the team members. The collective team of Binh Thanh hamlet, Thanh My Loi village, uniformly developed both cultivation and animal husbandry.

In addition to building new production relationships, the drafting of plans and production area zoning in the areas around the city were also carried out. The city zoned the areas around the city into three specialized production areas: a rice area, a vegetable area, and a subsidiary food crop and industrial crop area.

To date, in the area around the city we have set up nine state farms managed by the municipal echelon, distributed as follows: two animal feed-growing state farms, four rice-growing and animal husbandry state farms, and three pineapple-growing state farms. In the future that system of state farms will create a rather great agricultural production value and be the central combined agricultural-agricultural enterprises in the areas around the city.

In reviewing the past year we see that although it was a too-brief period of time the peasants around the city, with an incessant revolutionary spirit, achieved encouraging accomplishments. Although they were only initial victories, they confirmed that with the manpower and land around the city we can develop those areas into a stable food-growing belt which will contribute to improving the living conditions of our city's people.

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CSO: 4909

AGRICULTURE

NAM NINH DISTRICT REORGANIZES STOCK RAISING SECTOR

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 5 May 77 p 2

Article by Dao Viet: "District Livestock Stations Organized in Nam Ninh"

Text For many years, Nam Ninh has been the leading district in the development of hog raising in Ha Nam Ninh Province and the districts of northern Vietnam. For 3 successive years from 1971 to 1973, the Nam Ninh hog herd has averaged 88,000 animals. During 1973, the herd reached 99,958 animals; 1,800 tons of pork, live weight, was sold the state; the stock raising product value accounted for 20 percent of the total agricultural output value; and the stock raising commodity output value accounted for 30 percent of the total agricultural commodity value. Nam Ninh District was awarded the Labor Medal Second Class by the Government; and Lac Hong Cooperatives of Nam Chan Village in Nam Ninh District was awarded the Labor Medal Third Class by the Government for stock raising development achievements.

Nevertheless, the stock raising development movement of Nam Ninh is irregular and lacking in completion between methods and between production facilities. Economic effectiveness of the stock raising sector is not yet high. The need for reorganizing agricultural production and gradually improving management from the primary level up has become an urgent requirement in order to create new development for the stock raising sector of Nam Ninh.

Three Farming and Stock Raising Areas

In 1974, Nam Ninh began to reorganize stock raising on the district level. Nam Ninh is a district in the key rice growing area of Ha Nam Ninh Province with 17,800 hectares of cultivated land (an average of 720 square meters per capita); the land here is divided into three areas: a two-crop rice area, a rice and subsidiary food crop area and a coastal area; the district is surrounded on three sides by the Red, Dao and Ninh rivers with 174 kilometers of dikes; and there are more than 1,000 hectares of lakes, ponds, tributaries, etc. These are conditions enabling Nam Ninh to develop total stock raising.

On the basis of investigation, planning and production zoning, Nam Ninh has defined a stock raising course for each area and each cooperative. In the

two-crop rice area, the primary stock raising course is the raising of pigs and ducks; in the rice and subsidiary food crop area, hog raising; and in the coastal area, hog, buffalo, cattle and fish raising.

Based on the outlined stock raising course, the district has assisted cooperatives in calculating feed capabilities, establishing economic and technical norms and defining the size and structure of the livestock herd, poultry and fish appropriate to the specific conditions of each cooperative, each group and each production area. Also from this, sector labor has been calculated and rearranged. Stock raising labor has been organized and rearranged in accordance with a course of specialization, specialized raising of each type of domestic animal or responsibility for each type of job, etc.

Bases Created First

Of the material and technical bases requiring construction for the stock raising sector, Nam Ninh decided that the production and processing of feed, breeder animals and veterinary medicine were important bases requiring concentrated efforts for foremost construction.

Nam Ninh considers promotion of intensive cultivation, multicropping and increased cultivated area as primary methods aimed at creating an abundant source of feed for stock raising. With efforts in intensive cultivation, Nam Ninh during 1976 achieved an average rice yield of 6.4 tons per hectare. Besides the full utilization of agricultural wastes and by-products, Nam Ninh has reserved 6 percent of the primary crop grain output, 50 percent of the grain output from rice sown on seedling beds (10,100 hectares) and the output from a winter crop on an area of 500 hectares to serve as livestock feed. More than half the length of dikes in the district is fenced, managed and planted in grass by cooperatives to raise buffaloes and cattle. The cooperatives have also planned 50 hectares specialized in the raising of green manure crops to serve as fish feed. Nam Ninh regularly encourages a movement of fully utilizing land and pond and river plots to grow vegetables and subsidiary food crops in support of stock raising. With efforts to level rapids and fill in marshy areas, Nam Ninh intends by 1980 to create an additional 700 hectares of farmland. Nam Ninh is also striving by that year to raise the winter crop area to 8,000 hectares, including 3,000 hectares of nitrogen-rich crops to further increase the source of livestock feed.

Initially, Nam Ninh has supplied the cooperatives of Nam Ninh, Dong Son and Nam Chan--cooperatives with electricity--with a number of grinders with a capacity of 300 kilograms per hour. Thanks to this, these locations have fully utilized all roughage mixed with grain and increased the effectiveness of using agricultural products to make livestock feed. Nam Ninh annually has about 10,000 tons of potato and peanut vines, immature paddy and undeveloped peanuts. If these things are fully utilized, Nam Ninh will have a fairly large amount of feed for stock raising.

Cooperatives supplied with grinders, besides grinding a sufficient amount of feed for their own stock raising, have ground feed on contract for a number

of surrounding cooperatives. From this formula of action, Nam Ninh intends to open five livestock feed grinding groups in five production groups, then gradually advancing to the formation of a group processing feed mixtures from grain, roughage and nitrogen-enriched feed.

Nam Ninh has also made efforts aimed at successfully solving the breeder animal problem. In hog breeding, besides a state-operated breeder hog farm with 200 stock sows (this farm during 1976 produced more than 1,500 small pigs and 250 reserve-herd sows; and the intended production scale will be 600 to 700 reserve-herd sows annually), Nam Ninh has supervised the two cooperatives of Nam Nghia and Truc Khang in raising sows at a scale of 70 to 100 stock sows per facility. Each farm has produced 100 to 150 good reserve-herd sows per year besides supplying many breeder pigs to surrounding cooperatives and the people of Binh Tri Thien Province. The people's hog breeding area with 1,000 stock sows has received development encouragement and annually produced 2,500 reserve-herd sows to supply the district.

On the basis of a fairly well-selected "1" i.e. a Vietnamese breed of hogs/hog herd, Nam Ninh has utilized both breeding formulas of artificial insemination and direct breeding to swiftly expand the crossbred hog herd. In 1976, crossbred hogs here comprised up to 31 percent of the total herd.

Nam Ninh has 35,000 hen ducks. The district has chosen four cooperatives to supervise the concentrated raising of these hens to obtain eggs for producing ducks and to provide replacement hens. The district has also begun to supervise the raising of breeder geese and is preparing for this stock raising course to be strongly developed in the future.

In fish breeding, Nam Ninh has the district's chub breeding farm which covers 13 hectares and annually produces 10 to 15 million fingerlings for distribution to cooperatives raising meat fish. Cooperatives raising meat fish also reserve 10 percent of their pond and lake area for propagating and raising breeder fish. With carp, gold carp and Tilapia mossambica Peters, every cooperative raising fish is self-sufficient in fingerlings.

Nam Ninh is a district testing agricultural mechanization. Initially, machines have been introduced and the number of buffaloes and cattle reduced. Nam Ninh has 12 villages next to dikes with conditions for raising buffaloes and cattle. During 1976, Nam Ninh supervised the five cooperatives of Nam Giang, Nam An, Nam Dien, Nam Thang and Nam Chinh in the raising of buffaloes and cattle along a course of both draft power and breeding stock. Each of these cooperatives has produced from 20 to 25 calves. The breeding capabilities of buffaloes and cattle here can also be higher and with the 12 cooperatives along the dikes, Nam Ninh annually will have about 500 to 600 calves, enough to replace old and weak buffaloes and cattle and to support the raising of these animals for meat and milk.

Nam Ninh has also emphasized the establishment of a veterinary network from the district to the village, cooperative and production unit. Nam Ninh also operates a civilian-operated veterinary fund collection, each year collecting

.5 dong per hog and 1 dong per head of buffaloes and cattle. Of the money collected, 50 percent is used to purchase veterinary instruments, equipment and medicine and to establish veterinary medicine chests and pouches in cooperatives and production units. The remaining money goes to cooperatives to pay veterinary network cadres.

New Supervision Style

Previously in Nam Ninh as well as in many other locations, stock raising supervision usually "emphasized generalized appeals for mobilization." Because the district's supervision of cooperatives was lacking in specific aspects, effective results were rare. Through reorganization of the stock raising sector at the district level, a new supervision style has appeared in Nam Ninh.

Nam Ninh defines the district at the first level with responsibility for organizing and managing the stock raising sector on a district-wide scale. Nam Ninh has gradually streamlined stock raising supervision organization from the district to the village and cooperative in accordance with the formula of: firmly coordinating the leadership of party committee echelons with the specialized sector staff and the participation of sectors and organizations in the district. In accordance with natural conditions, Nam Ninh has formed five production groups. In each group, the district has established a "focal point" and one or two "secondary points" to supervise stock raising. Experience gained from the "focal points" and "secondary points" has been gradually spread to the "field." Key district leaders have been assigned responsibility for the stock raising "focal points."

Thanks to a firm grasp of livestock, poultry and fish circulation throughout the district, Nam Ninh has been able to regulate various types of hogs, ducks and fish in accordance with economic contracts; sending buffaloes and cattle from the field areas to cooperatives along the dikes. Democratically achieving the plan and highly developing a spirit of mutual aid between cooperative members and cooperatives, Nam Ninh has been able to carry out payments in stock raising products. Thanks to this, although a number of families and cooperatives had difficulties in grain during 1976, Nam Ninh still completed the food obligation plan 20 days ahead of schedule. Of special interest, all villages completed their own plan.

Previously, cadres of the stock raising sector usually had only a grasp of the production situation mission but not the mission of organizing and achieving technology and specialization. However, after the stock raising sector was reorganized, conditions were created for rapidly introducing technical advances to production and technical cadres have had conditions for carrying out their proper functions. Through food processing groups, breeding facilities and policies, Nam Ninh has created favorable conditions for stock raising supervision in accordance with technical regulations and has increased productivity. Besides supervision of the overall movement, stock raising sector cadres also conduct experiments in technical subjects.

Reorganization of the stock raising sector has created a number of initial results in production. During 1976, despite difficulties in grain and no state contract stock raising, the livestock herd and poultry of Nam Ninh still increased to a fairly great degree: the hog herd increased by .5 percent; poultry by 31 percent, including ducks by 33 percent; industrial chickens increased by 560 percent and fish fry increased by 43 percent over 1975. Of special interest, a number of cooperatives have begun to develop total stock raising and to achieve fairly good results. In Nam Chan, a cooperative with 500 hectares of farmland, thanks to development of total stock raising (hogs, ducks, geese, industrial chickens, fish, etc.), besides the amount of meat consumed internally, Nam Chan sold the state 80 tons of pork, 50 tons of poultry and 3,000 eggs; supplying the state an average of 300 kilograms of meat per hectare of farmland.

7300

CSO: 4909

AGRICULTURE

SOUTHERN PROVINCES INCREASE FISH CATCH

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 5 May 77 p 1

VNA News Release: "Binh Tri Thien, Quang Nam-Da Nang Catch More Than 6,000 Tons of Marine Products During April"

Text During April, the first month of the southern fishing season, Binh Tri Thien Province sold the state nearly 1,000 tons of salt-water fish.

The marine products sector has constructed four primary fishing docks at Nhat Le, Cua Viet, Thuan An and Tu Hien and many others on the coast, creating conditions for the rapid purchase of fish. From 8 to 15 April, one fishing unit in Hamlet 1, Huong Hai Village, Huong Phu District alone sold the state dozens of tons of fish, 90 percent of the fish output gathered by the unit.

The marine products sector is promptly shipping fish to the trade sector to both supply fresh fish to the people and to swiftly empty holding tanks. The sector has also given attention to on-the-spot processing, building of 10 improved holding tanks at Cua Tu Hien and construction of another 10 tanks at Cua Thuan An in order to make fish sauce. The sector has produced nearly 2 million liters of fish sauce and processed more than 200 tons of sea shrimp and dried and salted fish to supply the new economic areas and montagnards in the province.

During April, Quang Nam-Da Nang caught 5,320 tons of fish, shrimp and squid, an increase of 30 percent over the same period last year.

Thanks to an organized study of the fishing fields, survey of fishing currents and improvement of fishing methods, many local areas like the 1st, 2d and 3d precincts of Da Nang, the cities of Hoi An and Tam Ky and Cham Island have steadily increased fishing output. The 3d Precinct of Da Nang alone during April caught 2,192 tons of fish, half again greater than April of last year.

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CSO: 4909

AGRICULTURE

BRIEFS

NGHE TINH SWEETPOTATOES--By the end of March 1977 Nghe Tinh Province had planted 25,733 hectares of winter-spring sweetpotatoes, which surpassed the plan by more than 3,700 hectares and was an increase of nearly 9,000 hectares over the same period last year. The districts with large sweetpotatoe areas, such as Nghi Loc, Quynh Luu, and Thach Ha increased their planting by between 10 percent and 51 percent. The piedmont districts, such as Thanh Chuong, Anh Son, Tan Ky, Nghia Dan, Huong Son, and Huong Khe surpassed the planting plans by between 35 percent and 59 percent and increased the planted areas by between 60 percent and 300 percent in comparison to last year. [Text] [Ho Chi Minh City SIAGON GIAI PHONG in Vietnamese 13 Apr 77 p 4] 5616

KIEN GIANG AGRICULTURAL ACTIVITIES--To date the peasants of Tan Hiep District, Kien Giang Province, have sold to the state or paid in agricultural taxes more than 15,770 tons of paddy, thus fulfilling 61 percent of the plan norm for the 1976-1977 10th month season. Thanh Dong B and Tan Hiep B villages organized many groups of cadres to visit the fields, set up rational income and output recordkeeping, and disseminate the agricultural tax policy widely among the people, so in paying agricultural taxes the people attained between 71 percent and 93 percent of the norms. Thanh Dong B, Thanh Dong A and Tan Hoi villages led the district by selling nearly 8,690 tons to the state, thus attaining the norms for the first 6 months of 1977 by between 80 percent and 180 percent. [Text] [Ho Chi Minh City SAIGON GIAI PHONG in Vietnamese 13 Apr 77 p 4] 5616

TIEN GIANG AGRICULTURAL LOANS--In the first quarter of 1977 the Bank of Vietnam branch in Tien Giang Province lent the Agricultural Service to borrow 1.6 million piasters to buy fertilizer, insecticides, and equipment to serve the summer-fall production season and tend the winter-spring rice. Also during the first quarter of 1977 the people of Tien Giang Province deposited 2,387,000 piasters in savings accounts. Go Cong and Cho Gao districts and the city of My Tho had the best savings account deposit movements. [Text] [Ho Chi Minh City SAIGON GIAI PHONG in Vietnamese 14 Apr 77 p 4] 5616

CSO: 4909

LIGHT INDUSTRY

TEXTILE COMBINE IMPROVES PRODUCTION FACILITIES

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 5 May 77 p 1

/Article: "Vinh Phu Textile Combine Production, Second Fabric Dyeing Assembly Line in Operation"/

/Text/ The Vinh Phu Textile Combine recently placed its second colored dyeing assembly in production with an output of 15 to 18 million meters per year.

This assembly line has more complete technical regulations than the first line and is used to dye various types of khaki and gabardine with many durable and beautiful colors. Through the first days of production, the assembly line achieved the design capacity.

The combine is urgently installing and perfecting two remaining dyeing and printing lines and a number of other subsidiary projects in the printing and dyeing shop.

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CSO: 4909

LABOR

EFFICIENT LABOR UTILIZATION ADVOCATED

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 5 May 77 p 1

Editorial: "Best Use of Labor Assets"

Text/ Speaking to the cadres and people of Thanh Hoa Province, Le Duan said, "Our most important assets are the unexploited land, forests, sea and natural resources and a fairly abundant labor force which has not yet been assigned or fully utilized. We must grasp these assets, build and advance."

The labor forces of our nation this year consist of 21 million people and are annually strengthened by about an additional 1 million people. This is a great asset. In order to build a prosperous and strong socialist Fatherland, there is first of all no other way than to mobilize and most effectively use this abundant labor force in thoroughly exploiting the potential and existing capabilities of the country. Therefore, labor is the foremost obligation and responsibility of each citizen. Depending on his labor spirit, attitude and efficiency, each individual defines his own position in society. Each cadre, worker and public servant also proves his abilities and qualities by labor results and by specific contributions to the overall undertaking of building the nation.

Differing from labor under the old regime, labor in socialism is no longer hired labor but labor in control. The labor creates material goods and spiritual value not to enrich and fatten the exploiting class but for the benefit of itself and all society. Consequently, the most correct attitude is to work in a wholehearted manner. Selfish considerations, laziness, corruption, waste, parasitism and black marketing are extremely foreign to the collective ownership system. The worker class has already struggled to force the exploiting classes to guarantee 8 hours of work daily. Our system made 8 hours of daily work a law and with production development standards increasingly rising, daily working hours will be gradually reduced. However, respect for the right to relaxation absolutely does not mean laxity in labor discipline. While praising outstanding labor efforts and achievements, do not fail to state that the actual situation at the present time is that our social labor productivity is still low and labor utilization still has much waste. In agencies, work sites and enterprises, especially in administrative and executive detachments, not a few people fail to work their full

labor hours or although present, work moderately and for form's sake without assuring standards and norms. Laxity in labor management not only causes labor to be slow but also leads to damage to work systems and procedures and man himself. Examine the following: if each individual reduces his work by an average hour per day, our nation would lose one-eighth of its labor or one-eighth of the material goods and spiritual value which could be produced. If the 21 million laborers in our country worked only an average 5 or 6 hours per day, 5.6 million laborers would be wasted each day; and if each labor man-day equals 1 dong, from 150 to 180 million dong would be lost monthly, equal to the capital used for constructing several large enterprises. This is a problem which party organizations, economic management agencies, production agencies and each of us should consider to find means of overcoming it by organization, education and even economic methods.

The worker class is the vanguard force of the revolution and is also the vanguard force in labor and the direct construction of the material and technical base of socialism. The worker class sets a good example in organized, disciplined, technical and highly productive labor. Individuals engaged in work management have a responsibility by systems and policies of making production and assignment units return to work procedures with specific standards and norms. Each echelon, sector and primary level unit must seek every means of mobilizing all individuals with labor ability in production, and best utilize presently available labor forces, materials and equipment to unceasingly raise labor productivity and to create an abundant product source for society.

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CSO: 4909

POPULATION, CUSTOMS AND CULTURE

CARTOON DEPICTS WOMAN WHO HIRED LABOR REPLACEMENT

Ho Chi Minh City SAIGON GIAI PHONG in Vietnamese 13 Apr 77 p 2

[Cartoon]



"Oh, how strange! I heard that you had volunteered to work at water conservancy site No 2 last week, so how come you're still hanging around here?"

"I hired someone else to replace me!"

5616

CSO: 4909

58

POPULATION, CUSTOMS AND CULTURE

BRIEFS

NEW ECONOMIC AREA SETTLERS--On the morning of 12 April nearly 200 residents of the city went to develop the new economic areas in Song Be and Tay Ninh provinces. That was the second departure of city residents during April. The present group, from Binh Thanh District, included 19 families, totalling 114 people, which went to settle in Tha La 1 and Ta Chot villages in Tan Bien District, Tay Ninh Province. In Precinct 10, 84 people went to develop a new economic village of Tan Loi in Dong Phu District, Song Be Province. During the previous week more than 150 residents of Precinct 10 went to settle in that village. [Text] [Ho Chi Minh City SAIGON GIAI PHONG in Vietnamese 13 Apr 77 p 4] 5616

CSO: 4909

END