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## PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

### TENTH PRECINCT YOUTHS LEAVE TO WORK IN NEW ECONOMIC AREA

Ho Chi Minh City SAIGON GIAI PHONG in Vietnamese 7 Dec 76 p 4

Article by D. L.: "Tenth Precinct Has Its 14th Troop Departure Ceremony Assault Youths and 7,000 Labor Youths Volunteer To Build Athletic Field at Phu Tho Race Track; All Remaining Traces of the Puppet's Reactionary Propaganda Eliminated on Sunday"

Text To establish achievements in honor of the Fourth Party Congress, on the morning of Sunday, 5 December 1976, 10th Precinct youths held a troop departure ceremony and launched an offensive on the labor front to produce and build in the greater Ho Chi Minh City area.

Participating in the troop departure ceremony were comrades representing the Precinct Party Committee and committees of mass organizations, municipal youth groups and people in the precinct. Before dispatching the troops, the representatives of the precinct youth group summarized the achievements of youths from the precinct during the last 18 months. There were altogether 683,320 times that youths participated in tasks in local areas and in Thu Duc, Dong Xoai, Long An and Song Be. The youths have dug 126,000 meters of canals, built 8,000 meters of roads and excavated 2,730 cubic meters of dirt to make foundations for homes for compatriots in new economic areas.

Of special note, during the last 18 months there were 14 assault youth group campaigns to build new economic areas, involving a total of 2,611 youths. Regarding the in-place volunteer labor youth movement, during the past 18 months, youths have cleaned up 90,000 meters of roads, dredged 80,000 meters of aqueducts, cleaned up 25,000 cubic meters of mud and garbage, and handled 80,974 traffic incidents. Of special interest, youths educated and reformed 1,500 bad youths left from the old system. Comrades Nguyen Thi Chau, representing the Precinct Party Committee, and Le Cong Giau, representing the Municipal Youth Group, praised the accomplishments of the 10th Precinct youths and reminded youths to develop their assault role even more during the last days of this year to establish new accomplishments

in honor of the 4th Vietnam Lao Dong Party Congress. After the troop departure ceremony, amidst strong and valiant music, 62 assault youths in the 14th troop departure campaign boarded vehicles bound for the Le Minh Xuan new economic area--and 7,000 labor youths volunteered to start work on transforming the Phu Tho Race Track into an athletic field. Also on Sunday, 5 December 1976, volunteer labor youths in new-way-of-life building units eliminated completely the slogans, banners and traces of the reactionary propaganda of the old system on the streets and alleys in the precinct.

9019

CSO: 4909

## AGRICULTURE

### HO CHI MINH RADIO REVIEWS AGRICULTURAL NEWS IN SOUTH

Ho Chi Minh City Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0500 GMT 30 Jan 77 BK

[Review of agricultural news in the South in the past week]

[Text] Dear friends, in the past week peasants in the southern provinces continued to step up the sowing and transplanting of winter-spring rice, to quickly and neatly harvest 10th-month rice, to fulfill their grain obligations and to sell surplus rice to the state.

Concerning the sowing and transplanting of winter-spring rice, last week An Giang and Dong Thap emerged as two fast-sowing and transplanting provinces. In 15 days Dong Thap Province managed to sow and transplant more than 20,000 hectares, quickly increasing the cultivated area from 40,000 to 60,000 hectares. For its part, An Giang Province increased its cultivated area from 40,000 to more than 50,000 hectares within 10 days. At present, the peasants in the two provinces are working against time to prepare the soil for continuing the sowing and transplanting of winter-spring rice so as to complete this task by the end of this month.

Last week, Hau Giang, Ben Tre, Kien Giang and Cuu Long provinces sowed thousands of hectares of winter-spring rice. In Hau Giang the peasantry concentrated on sowing and transplanting the entire area only in those places where conditions were favorable because the crop season could not be extended any longer. Nevertheless, the 15 provinces and cities in the South have to date sowed and transplanted about 300,000 hectares, fulfilling two-thirds of the plan, but up by 50 percent over last year's winter-spring crop. Tien Giang and Long An provinces, which have sowed and transplanted 70,000 and more than 40,000 hectares respectively, are leading other southern provinces in sowing and transplanting winter-spring rice on the entire area in the best time of the agricultural season.

The expansion of the winter-spring rice crop area in the Mekong River delta has been hampered by numerous difficulties, the greatest of which have been the failure to control water supply and the lack of reservoirs and irrigation projects. This has resulted in some areas being allowed

to lie fallow and in losses in some areas that have already been sowed and transplanted. In My Tu District, Hau Giang Province, saline water has destroyed most of the recently transplanted 1,000-odd hectares. In Thanh Tri District, 200 hectares of newly transplanted rice have been affected by waterlogging because of a lack of drainage. In Minh Hai Province, severe drought has caused the 1,000 hectares boldly sowed and transplanted by the peasantry in the U Minh region to develop poorly.

Meanwhile, some provinces have encountered difficulties in expanding the winter-spring rice crop acreage as a result of the lack of water conservancy projects to irrigate remote areas. In addition, there have been the difficulties resulting from the belated ripening of the 10th-month rice grown from long-term strains, thus causing a shortage of land for the cultivation of the winter-spring crop.

Clearly realizing the paramount importance of water conservancy in the application of intensive cultivation and the expansion of arable land, last week the peasantry in various provinces continued to build irrigation projects. In Hau Giang, Ben Tre, Tien Giang, Tay Ninh and Minh Hai provinces emulation movements to build water conservancy works were officially launched and hundreds of thousands of people have taken to the fields daily to support the winter-spring crop and lay the groundwork for the cultivation of the coming summer-fall crop.

On 25 January, in Ben Tre, 24,000 peasants continued to labor at the Ba Tu worksite, Giong Trom District, to build an 18-km-long canal to irrigate and drain 10,000 hectares. Last week, in Ho Chi Minh City, 25,000 youths continued to participate in the campaign to improve irrigation and drainage canals and build salinity-prevention dams in Cu Chi, Hoc Mon, Thu Duc, and Binh Chanh districts.

Noteworthy is the fact that administration at all levels and the branches concerned have rationally built material bases, produced hand-operated tools and made use of the labor forces in a more rational manner since early this year, thus enabling the movement to build water conservation projects to achieve many good results. However, according to the assessment of the reports presented at the All-Vietnam Water Conservancy currently being held in Ho Chi Minh City, the movement to build water conservation projects in the southern provinces, despite its simultaneous, vigorous and universal nature, is still being hampered by some limitations which should be overcome. In some places, organizational work has been inadequate and the quality and efficiency of irrigation projects have been low.

Along with their intensive efforts to complete the sowing and transplanting of winter-spring rice, the peasantry in the southern provinces have continued to harvest 10th-month rice, pay agricultural taxes and sell surplus rice to the state. Last week the southern provinces harvested

hundreds of thousands of hectares of 10th-month rice. Hau Giang was the province which achieved the highest 10th-month rice harvesting rate in the past week. In 10 days in mid-January, the province harvested 50,000 more hectares, raising the total area harvested since the beginning of the season to 130,000 hectares. Thanks to its ability to harvest 10th-month rice at a rather high rate, the peasantry in various districts in An Giang Province managed to harvest more than 50,000 hectares in only a few days. Generally speaking, most of the Mekong River delta provinces have nearly completed the harvest of 10th-month rice. In eastern Nam Bo, even the least successful province has harvested 70 percent of its 10th-month rice crop.

Along with the harvesting of 10th-month rice, the movement to pay agricultural taxes and sell surplus rice to the state has been stepped up. Standing out in the past few days was Kien Giang Province where in the first 20 days of January the peasantry sold to the state 12,200 tons of newly harvested rice. During the same period the peasantry in An Giang Province turned over as agricultural tax or sold to the state 10,000 tons of rice. In Tay Ninh, Dong Thap, Cuu Long and Long An Provinces, the movement to pay agricultural taxes and sell surplus rice to the state has proceeded fairly vigorously. According to our station reporter, in Cam Giang Village, Go Dau District, Tay Ninh Province, the local peasantry fulfilled their 1977 grain obligations in 2 days.

However, the task of arranging for peasants to pay agricultural tax and purchasing surplus rice has not yet been satisfactorily carried out in several places. Dealing with this problem, which has affected various localities in Dong Thap Province, the paper DONG THAP editorially remarked: "The purchase of surplus rice from the peasantry in several places is still hampered by shortcomings such as the lack of weighing machines, bags, transportation means, drying yards and granaries. This has slowed down the requisition and purchase activities, and results have not yet been commensurate with requirements and the level of the people's awareness."

CSO: 4909

## AGRICULTURE

### HANOI RADIO SURVEYS 10 DAYS OF RICE-GROWING PROGRESS

Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 31 Jan 77 BK

[Review of agricultural news in past 10 days]

[Summary] In the past 10 days complex weather changes have caused many difficulties for agricultural production. "After a sunny period, the severe cold has forced the rice seedlings in the northern provinces to wither; and the sowing and transplanting of the spring rice have ground to a halt."

Under the leadership of party organizations and administrative organs at various levels, our peasants throughout the country have been determined to struggle to plant the winter-spring rice on the entire or in excess of the planned area and achieve a high rice yield. "To make up for 12,000 hectares of wilted seedlings, in 5 days from 20 to 25 January peasants in the northern provinces sowed rice seedlings on 2,000 additional hectares and planted rice directly on part of the fully irrigated area."

On frosty days when the temperature dropped too low to sow or transplant the spring rice, the peasants concentrated efforts on tilling ricefields, preparing manure, growing azolla and continuing to carry out farmland water conservation.

"According to statistics released by the general statistics department and the Ministry of Agriculture, as of now the northern provinces have basically finished plowing work. Many dry-plowed ricefields have been watered and harrowed. By 28 January 969,000 hectares of ricefields in nine provinces, including Thai Binh, Hai Hung, Ha Nam Ninh, Haiphong, Vinh Phu, Ha Bac, Thanh Hoa and Nghe Tinh, were sufficiently irrigated for cultivation."

Generally, conditions concerning land tilling and irrigation are favorable in this crop season. "With regard to difficulties, there is a shortage of seedlings and organic fertilizer has been prepared too slowly. In particular, the expansion of the area for dry land and direct rice cultivation this year has resulted in slow growing of azolla."

At present various localities are stepping up the growing of azolla. Worthiest of note is Nghe Tinh Province which as of now has grown azolla on 35,000 hectares--an increase of 12 percent over the same period of last year--thus taking the lead in azolla planting in this crop season.

In the southern provinces, our peasants have been intensively reaping the 10th-month rice, caring for the winter-spring rice and continuing sowing and transplanting work on the remaining area. "By 23 January the southern provinces finished reaping the 10th-month rice on 64.3 percent of the cultivated area with some provinces almost completing the harvest, such as Tien Giang on 90 percent, Dong Nai on 85 percent, Thuan Hai on 80 percent and Song Be on 75 percent."

Meanwhile, efforts have been made to transplant the winter-spring rice on the entire area and care for the rice already transplanted. "By 25 January the peasants in the southern provinces had already transplanted the winter-spring rice on 450,000 hectares, of which more than 300,000 were credited to the Mekong Delta provinces."

At present peasants in Nghia Binh and Quang Nam-Danang provinces are intensively caring for the rice crop and protecting it against diseases and harmful insects. Quang Nam-Danang Province has completed the first phase of weeding on 66 percent of the area already transplanted to rice and the second phase on 22 percent. "Of the more than 80,000 hectares of winter-spring rice in Nghia Binh Province, more than 10,000 hectares have been ravaged by insects and rats. The various villages have set up plant protection teams to make regular ricefield inspection trips and assess the damage done by diseases and pests so as to be able to promptly check it."

To help the state resolve the grain problem, many localities have continued to step up the cultivation of spring subsidiary crops and industrial plants, especially early-yield vegetables and subsidiary crops. "Nghe Tinh Province has mobilized 40,000 workers and 300 tractors to clear 30,000 hectares of virgin lands for growing manioc. Thanh Hoa Province has planted spring sweet potatoes on more than 10,000 hectares, a noted increase over the same period in past years. Quang Nam-Danang Province has grown spring sweet potatoes on over 13,000 hectares and different types of vegetables and beans on nearly 10,000 hectares. Nghia Binh Province has planted vegetables and subsidiary crops on 22,000 hectares, including 16,000 hectares of sweet potatoes and 3,500 hectares of manioc. Thuan Hai Province has cultivated vegetables and subsidiary crops on 5,000 hectares, half of which are reserved for sweet potatoes."

According to the meteorological Directorate, the current cold spell will last until 2 February. It will gradually get warmer but the cold may set in again toward the weekend. As the weather may change unpredictably, all localities should follow the weather forecasts of the Meteorological Directorate to plan their production activities accordingly. Facing this situation, the following tasks should be satisfactorily carried out:

The northern provinces must strive to sow more rice seedlings and should plant rice directly on fully irrigated ricefields. If the cold grows severe, sowing and transplanting work must be stopped and efforts concentrated on caring for seedlings, tilling ricefields, growing azolla and preparing manure. Preparations must be made in all respects for rapidly transplanting the spring rice when it gets warm. Efforts must also be exerted to protect buffaloes and oxen from the cold and hogs and fowl from epizootics and diseases.

The southern provinces must intensively and rapidly reap the 10th-month rice. During the harvest, attention must be given to reserving seeds for the next crop season and enthusiastically carrying out the agricultural obligation and selling surplus rice to the state. Meanwhile, active efforts must be spent to carry out water conservation on a small scale to continue sowing and transplanting the winter-spring rice.

CSO: 4909

## AGRICULTURE

### 'NHAN DAN' STRESSES RICE-SOWING, TRANSPLANTING TASKS

Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 25 Jan 77 BK

[NHAN DAN 26 January editorial: "Carry Out Sowing and Transplanting on More Than Planned Area"]

[Text] The entire country is now busy in the sowing and transplanting season. There remain only a few days before the best seasonal period for sowing and transplanting will pass. At present, the most urgent and important task that has a decisive effect on the results of the entire crop season is to carry out sowing and transplanting on more than the planned area.

The output of each crop season is decided by two factors--area and crop yield. Nevertheless, in actual production work, if the area is small, even a high yield can hardly help in insuring the planned output. Along with insuring cultivation on the planned area we must closely observe the sowing and transplanting schedule. Belated sowing and transplanting usually results in low yield and, at times, loss of the whole crop due to the intervention of climatic factors. It can also cause a delay in the cultivation of the next crop.

Experience gained over the years indicates that if sowing and transplanting is carried out on the entire area in the best seasonal period, we will achieve a high yield, and even if the weather develops unfavorably, losses will be limited to the minimum.

At the beginning of this year's crop season we experienced adverse weather throughout the country. In the southern provinces the water levels in rivers and streams dropped to levels rarely seen in many years, the large canals did not contain enough water for farming, sea water seeped inland, and alkaline and saline elements in the soil found their way to the surface of ricefields. In the northern provinces a prolonged cold spell caused many difficulties for the multiplication of seedlings and caused some of them to wither.

Various localities, including provinces which are experiencing difficulties in crop production and which scored only meager results last year, such as Nghe Tinh and Binh Tri Thien, have promptly stepped up the movement for productive labor in a continuous, steady and widespread manner. They developed the spirit of collective mastery and valiantly struggled to overcome all difficulties in an effort to carry out sowing and transplanting on the entire cultivated areas in accordance with the crop cultivation schedule.

Meanwhile, the southern provinces are urgently and promptly reaping the 10th-month rice crop and accelerating the sowing and transplanting of the winter-spring rice crop. Tien Giang Province has almost finished sowing and transplanting on nearly 100 percent of its cultivated area; and it is now concentrating efforts on caring for the rice crop, watering it and protecting it from diseases and harmful insects.

Nghia Binh and Quang Nam-Danang provinces have carried out transplanting on nearly 80 percent of their cultivated areas, with more than 20 districts finishing transplanting work early and applying more progressive intensive cultivation measures than in the past year. Short-term and early-yield new varieties have been used on more than 70 percent of the cultivated areas. The rice, which has quickly recovered, is now growing well.

In the northern provinces, despite the rare, prolonged cold spell, plowing has almost been completed. Mechanical plowing has been done on more than 14 percent of the cultivated area, showing an increase over last year. Fertilizer has been adequately prepared; on the average, there is more than 5 tons of stable manure for each hectare. Chemical fertilizer has been promptly delivered to the cooperatives. Azolla has been grown in abundance in ricefields. There is enough water for insuring soil aeration, land harrowing and rice transplanting.

Various cultivation tasks determine whether sowing and transplanting can be carried out on the entire area. However, the task related to varieties and seedlings, which is generally the most decisive factor, often involves many difficulties arising from weather changes. The northern provinces have sown seedlings on more than 104,000 hectares of mostly seedbeds. Generally, the 5th-month rice seedlings have grown satisfactorily. The cold spell has damaged nearly 10 percent of the spring seedlings. The damage has been done chiefly to those seedlings sown after 15 December 1976. The remaining 5th-month-spring seedlings are only sufficient for transplanting on about 73 percent of the ricefield area.

It is necessary to promptly solve the problem of rice seeds and rice seedlings at all costs. The existing area of rice seedlings can now guarantee the transplanting of a large part [words indistinct]. The available rice seedlings have gone through the ordeal of cold winds. Although their appearance does not look good, experience obtained from

past crops shows that, once transplanted, they will soon be able to take root, develop well and promise high output.

We must take all necessary measures to care for, ration, and protect rice seedlings from cold weather through correct watering and fertilizing. We must avoid causing rice seedlings to lose their roots when we remove them from their seedling beds, must protect rice seedlings with insecticide, prepare land harrowing and plowing in time to insure the transplanting of all rice seedlings which are old enough, and must avoid having prepared land be unavailable when rice seedlings are ready to be transplanted. When transplanting, we must try our best to ration rice seedlings, using an adequate number of stalks for each cluster and insuring a sufficient number of clusters in each area unit as prescribed by the agricultural services concerned.

We are now in the period most favorable for intensively transplanting 5th-month rice. We must complete transplanting rice seedlings in the most favorable seasonal period while making careful, all-round preparations for transplanting spring rice as soon as the spring season begins, so that we can complete the transplanting before Tet--the lunar New Year--or 18 February. In addition to the area where ordinarily sown rice seedlings are transplanted, it is necessary to strive to create conditions for sowing or transplanting the remaining ricefields--where the direct sowing method will be applied or where rice seedlings grown up in hard soil beds or in nonsoil breeding beds will be transplanted as already directed--with Chan Trau Lun and Phan So-2 rice varieties in accordance with seasonal schedule and technical standard.

Since the season for sowing the main spring rice crop will fall right at Tet, we must insure the availability of work forces and must rationally handle them while promoting a sense of collective mastership among cooperative members and stepping up farming activities.

Southern provinces must strive to quickly and neatly reap the remaining 10th-month rice acreage, prepare the soil in time for cultivation of the winter-spring crops, and use all means possible to combat drought so that the transplanting of winter-spring rice can be fully carried out.

Last year our national agricultural production scored a relatively high productivity rate compared with several years in the past. Unfortunately, the three large provinces of Nghe Tinh, Binh Tri Thien and Quang Nam-Danang suffered from drought in 8 consecutive months and later from floods. At present, the state of crops in certain areas as reported by provinces throughout the country is poor. Consequently, the state of grain is generally bad and is very bad in certain provinces.

All provinces, districts and villages must strive to their utmost to sow and transplant the entire area of rice and short-term and long-term secondary crops in order to constantly increase the volume of grain for the entire society.

Let every one of us strive to rise up with a spirit of revolutionary offensive to solve the food problem by all means in order to create conditions for accelerating socialist construction.

AGRICULTURE

'QUAN DOI NHAN DAN' NAMES GRAIN PRODUCTION AS BATTLE TO WIN

Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1400 GMT 28 Jan 77 OW

[QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 28 January commentary: "Ricefields and Land Are the Battlefield"]

[Summary] "Our party and state have entrusted our people's army with two tasks: the task of standing combat-ready to defend the fatherland and socialism and the task of developing the economy. The task of protecting the fatherland and the revolutionary gains is the foremost task, although the task of developing the economy is also very important. Among the current economic development tasks, the greatest task concerns grain production. We should clearly understand the strategic significance of this task."

We should have enough grain and food for our people's daily meals. Striving to implement the resolution of the fourth party congress, in the years ahead we will be fully capable of meeting our people's grain needs and increasing the grain reserves. However, we have encountered difficulties in solving our country's grain problem. To overcome these difficulties, great efforts must be exerted by all our party, our people and our army over a relatively long period.

"Due to the last war, the small acreage of land under cultivation, our inadequate material and technical bases supporting agriculture and our failure to effectively control harsh natural conditions, our grain production has not yet been able to meet our people's needs." In 6 of the past 18 years, typhoons, floods, drought, waterlogging and insects have caused serious difficulties for the crops in the northern part of our country. Therefore, we have had to import a large quantity of grain annually.

Now that our independent and reunified country has entered a period of peaceful construction, our people should strive to solve the grain problem in the most satisfactory manner. Our country's needs in grain are very great. Our country's population is nearly 50 million. To insure our people's grain and animal husbandry needs, we must have an annual

grain production of 15-18 million tons so that the per capita grain quota can range from 300-350 kg per annum on the average. If we want to have a 400-kg per capita quota, our grain production must be over 20 million tons.

Development of grain production, as we can see, is not a simple matter. One great difficulty for our country at present and in the future is that we have little land for cultivation.

"Our country now has approximately 5 million hectares of arable land, or 1,200 square meters for each person on the average, and only 800 square meters for each person in the North. Our annual population growth is pretty large--more than 1 million per year. In the next 5 to 10 years, if we exert the greatest efforts to create an additional 1 to 2 million hectares [of arable land] our country would still remain among the lowest in the world in per capita amount of land."

We should make outstanding efforts in agricultural production, economize on grain and attach great importance to secondary crops. Our country's material and technical bases supporting agriculture are still very inadequate. Our people should launch a long, arduous struggle to solve their grain problem. We should strive to achieve a very great grain reserve in order to be able to solve difficulties encountered in years in which we have crop failures due to serious natural calamities.

"Our people are capable of steadily solving their grain and food problems because we have great advantages. Although the present acreage of arable land is not large, our potential for agricultural development is fairly great." In the next 5 years, if we satisfactorily carry out the plan of reclaiming 1 million hectares of wasteland, we will be able to score a sizable increase in grain production.

Highly intensive cultivation is the basic path we should follow in agricultural production in our country. We have gained many valuable experiences in intensive cultivation, and the typical production of 5 to 6 tons per hectare has been scored by many localities.

We now have a work force of 22 million people whose greatest capability is agricultural production with land as the major means of production. Therefore, it is very important to redistribute the work force throughout the country, resolutely and boldly use workers for land reclamation, building of new economic zones, work on state farms and rapid grain production.

In solving grain problems, we have--in addition to our manual work and hand-operated equipment--increasingly developing material and technical bases. "In 1977, soil preparation with mechanized equipment will be carried out in 33 percent of the cultivated area throughout our country; the area used for agricultural production will increase by 30 percent

over 1976, and investments for water conservancy work will double that of last year."

Intensively carrying out water conservancy and mechanization measures, applying scientific and technical achievements in production, carrying out intensive cultivation and increasing the number of yearly crops on some 6 million hectares of arable land, we will have a basis for reaching the "21 million tons of grain" target by 1980 as set forth in the fourth party congress.

"Our army must satisfactorily perform its task of construction and must stand combat-ready to defend the fatherland, socialism and the revolutionary gains while intensively developing the economy and producing grain." Ricefields and land are the battlefield. Translating revolutionary heroism in combat into revolutionary heroism in productive labor, let our army be determined to vigorously advance to the grain production front.

CSO: 4909

## AGRICULTURE

### TEXTILE WORKERS TO RAISE SERICULTURE MULBERRIES IN LAM DONG

Ho Chi Minh City SAIGON GIAI PHONG in Vietnamese 5 Dec 76 p 1

/Article by P. Q.: "More Than 30 Families From the City's Textile Artisan Industry Leave To Build a Sericulture Mulberry Production Area in Lam Dong"

/Text/ This morning, 4 December, 30 families from the textile artisan industry, consisting of more than 100 city dwellers, left to build a sericulture mulberry collective production area in Gia Lanh Hamlet, Di Linh District, Lam Dong Province.

This is the first phase of people in the city's textile artisan industry to go and is aimed at restoring production and developing a source of rich resources, growing mulberries, raising silkworms, and weaving the country's traditional silk fabrics.

The Gia Lanh sericulture mulberry collective production area, located next to National Highway 20, is an area of 500 hectares of fertile soil in the high plateau, and has a climate suitable for the vigorous development of the occupations of growing mulberries and raising silkworms.

With the aid of the government administrations of the city and of Lam Dong Province, from April 1976 to the present, the people have been able to reclaim 55 hectares of wasteland and plant more than 10 hectares of subsidiary food crops and 4 hectares of mulberries, and they have built more than 30 houses to receive the 30 families coming up to establish the enterprise during this first phase.

It is estimated that the weaving handicraft will develop and build this area on a large scale, permitting hundreds more families to be brought in to produce in a collective way and to progress to the establishment in 1977 of a sericulture, silk reeling, and silk weaving production cooperative.

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CSO: 4909

## HEAVY INDUSTRY AND CONSTRUCTION

### 'NHAN DAN' DEMANDS FULLER USE OF EQUIPMENT, MACHINERY

Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 24 Jan 77 BK

[NHAN DAN 25 January editorial: "Make Full Use of Capacity of Equipment and Machinery"]

[Text] Increasing the rate of usage and making full use of the capacity of equipment and machinery is an important qualitative norm in economic management as it contributes to saving capital and heightening the efficiency of investment. Full use of the capacity of equipment and machinery is even more important in view of the fact that our country is still poor. Its initially accumulated capital is small and its capability for new construction is limited.

In carrying out the 3-year plan for economic rehabilitation in the North in the spirit of the resolution of the party Central Committee's 22d plenum and the plan for the first year of the new stage, we have recorded initial progress in all spheres of activities. Nevertheless, there have been many shortcomings in fully using the capacity of equipment and machinery. According to statistics, by the end of 1975, 85 percent of the total number of machines of the industrial branches under central management were put into operation, the machines were used for only 77 percent of the prescribed hour norms and the capacity actually put into use was only 50 to 60 percent of the planned capacity. In communications and transportation, the rate of equipment usage only amounted to 65 percent. In capital construction, the actual machine-operating hours were only 50 to 60 percent of the projected norm.

In 1976 not much progress was achieved with regard to these norms. Some norms were even poorly carried out. The situation was even worse concerning the use of equipment and machinery in the southern provinces and in the local industry and handicraft sectors.

Due to inadequate use of equipment and machinery, investments brought poor results. In the northern provinces, fixed assets in 1975 increased by 140 percent over 1965 but gross national product only increased by

43 percent. In industry, fixed assets increased by 120 percent but output only by 76 percent. In capital construction, fixed assets increased by 400 percent but the value of construction and assembling work only by 83 percent.

The reasons for the inadequate use of equipment and machinery differ in each sector and each establishment. For instance, it is due to a shortage of raw materials in light industry, to the lack of uniformity in the production chain and poor organization of labor division and cooperation in the engineering sector, to the imbalance between the power grids and the power sources in the electricity sector, to poor preparation for investments and a shortage of materials in the construction sector, and so forth. Moreover, sloppy planning and poor management affect the usage of equipment in many sectors.

Increasing the rate of usage and making full use of the capacity of equipment and machinery constitutes an important guideline for improving economic results. In industry, if an additional 10 percent of the capacity of equipment and machinery of the existing enterprises is put into use, this will have an effect equivalent to the construction of hundreds of new factories. In the engineering sector, if an additional 20 percent of the capacity of the existing machine tools is put into use, this will produce as great a result as using 4,000 to 5,000 new machine tools. In communications and transportation, if round-trip transport hours can be multiplied by 20 percent, we will be able to transport tens of millions of additional tons of commodities.

The problem of making full use of the capacity of equipment and machinery must be solved in an all-round manner. First of all, we must try by every means to increase the sources of raw materials for industry. Along with intensively developing the exploitation of raw materials from agriculture, forestry and marine products and fully collecting and using all sources of discarded materials and products, it is necessary to make appropriate investments in the exploitation of mineral raw materials, to set up the raw material-processing industry and reserve foreign currency on a priority basis for importing the necessary raw materials not available at home.

With regard to the existing production establishments, it is necessary to intensify in-depth investments to consolidate, transform, supplement and improve equipment with a view to making full use of and developing to the maximum its capacity. In industry, along with balancing the main production chain, attention must be given to proportionately arranging the support and services departments such as machinery repair, preparation of fuel, transportation within the factory and packing. In communications and transportation, attention must be given to upgrading roads and bridges to increase speed, rapidly mechanizing cargo-handling operations to quickly make transportation means available again, and stepping up the production of spare parts and repair work to increase the usage ratio of transportation means. In capital construction attention must be given to making

preparations for investments and producing construction materials to shorten the construction process. Moreover, it is necessary to intensify and improve planning, improve management from the central to grassroots level and promptly revise economic policies in order to insure the fulfillment or overfulfillment of the plan.

In order to satisfactorily make full use of the capacity of equipment, all enterprises and worksites are responsible for correctly studying and assessing the situation and clearly analyzing every factor involved in making full use of the capacity of equipment. Proceeding from this basis, they will work out measures to overcome difficulties and report their problems to the higher echelons and the state for settlement.

Along with building new material and technical bases, paying attention to satisfactorily making full use of the capacity of equipment and machinery means realistically exploiting the economy's latent capabilities in the spirit of the resolution of the party congress.

CSO: 4909

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HEAVY INDUSTRY AND CONSTRUCTION

BRIEFS

KEROSENE DISTRIBUTION--To handle a fuel problem and the morning fire needs of the people in the city, last November the Fuel Corporation sold nearly 2 million liters of kerosene, of which 500,000 liters were transported and sold directly to townships for the people in five suburban districts. [Text]  
[Ho Chi Minh City SAIGON GIAI PHONG in Vietnamese 7 Dec 76 p 1] 9019

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LIGHT INDUSTRY

'NHAN DAN' CITES NEED TO INCREASE RAW MATERIALS FOR INDUSTRY

Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 14 Jan 77 BK

[NHAN DAN 15 January editorial: "Importance of Industrial Raw Materials"]

[Text] In our present economy, industrial raw materials and building materials are very important matters because they are as necessary as food is to man. Raw materials must therefore be the primary concern of industrial managers. Because the problem of industrial raw materials also affects several economic sectors, such as agriculture, forestry, marine products, minerals, geology, internal and foreign trade, communications and transportation, it should be the common concern of economic managers as well.

In order to supply a large amount of raw materials to industry, we must adopt a comprehensive policy to solve the raw material problem. Developing planting, animal husbandry, forestry and fishing in accordance with the spirit of the resolution of the fourth party congress is the most basic measure to produce a large quantity of raw materials for industry, first of all light industry and the food industry.

In the past, the northern provinces faced considerable difficulties in developing industrial crops because priority had to be given to the planting of grain crops. Now that the country has been reunified, the area sown with grain crops has expanded and more favorable conditions have been created for the development of industrial crops. The general direction is, along with developing the cultivation of grain crops, to gradually develop the planting of industrial crops and strive to increase the area sown with industrial crops within the next 5 or 10 years to about 15 to 20 percent of the total cultivated acreage.

It is necessary to develop the cultivation of several industrial crops including both short-term and long-term crops, fiber, oil, sugar and resin-bearing crops, fruit crops and medicinal crops. Efforts should be concentrated on vigorously developing some important crops such as cotton, jute, peanuts, soybeans, coconut palms, sugarcane, rubber, tea, tobacco, banana and pineapple. Industrial zoning should be coordinated with agricultural zoning to establish concentrated industrial crop-growing areas

around factories in order to shorten the distance over which raw materials must be transported and insure their quality. Animal husbandry should be developed proportionately to planting and speedily upgraded to a main production sector to provide meat, eggs, milk, leather, feathers and hair for the food industry and light industry.

We should vigorously develop forestry, including afforestation and forest preservation, and rationally utilize forest resources to provide raw materials for the cellulose industry, the wood-processing industry, the pharmaceutical industry, and for export.

We should restore and develop fishing including the breeding, preservation and exploitation of various marine products to provide raw materials for the fish-processing industry, the fish sauce-making industry, agar processing and for the marine export products industry.

In order to increase the amount of raw materials produced by agriculture, forestry and fishing, in addition to strengthening the material and technical bases we should adopt appropriate policies such as those concerning obligatory contribution, requisition and purchase and prices in order to encourage peasants and fishermen to further expand production and supply products to the state. We should promote the worker-peasant alliance in the period of socialist construction, strengthen relations between state organs with cooperatives, widely apply bilateral contracts in the spirit of equality and mutual benefit, and guard against bureaucratic and authoritarian practices such as price gouging and pulling rank or causing difficulties and troubles for raw material sellers.

Basic surveys, exploration and exploitation of mineral resources should be stepped up to provide raw materials for industry, especially heavy industry. First of all, we should continue to prospect for raw materials necessary to the chemical fertilizer industry, the building materials industry, the ferrous and nonferrous metallurgical industries, and the porcelain and crystalware industry.

The exploration of mining areas should be completed to support the coal industry. The exploration for petroleum and natural gas should be stepped up and the petrochemical industry should be developed to supply several kinds of raw materials to industry such as plastic, chemical fiber, rubber, synthetic cleansers, dyes, paint, and so forth.

Along with exploration and exploitation, we should pay due attention to the preservation of mineral resources.

Expanding foreign trade is an important measure to secure raw materials for industry. It is necessary to adopt policies aimed at encouraging exports in order to provide foreign currencies necessary for the import of raw materials, such as: the export obligations policy, stipulating the amount of exportable products each worker and peasant has to turn

out yearly; the policy of saving for exports according to which any exportable product must be saved for export; and the policy of encouraging exports, which is designed to benefit export goods producers.

Transportation and maintenance of raw materials must be satisfactorily organized. Raw materials must be utilized in a rational and economical manner. Industrial waste must be collected and put to the fullest use. We must use transportation means and build storage facilities suitable for the characteristics of each kind of raw materials in order to prevent and minimize losses and damage in the process of transportation and maintenance.

We should conduct research to improve the technique of raw materials production and exploitation and improve product planning in order to minimize the consumption of raw materials of productive units. We should fully apply the principle of using raw material replacements whenever their quality is satisfactory to substitute cheap raw materials for expensive ones and locally produced raw materials for imported ones.

We should complement and improve the determination of raw materials consumption rates for the production of various kinds of products and closely supervise their application. Waste resulting from the production, circulation and consumption of goods should be collected and put to the fullest possible use to increase supplies of raw materials to industry.

Control over raw materials consumption should be urgently established and hoarding of unused raw materials must be prevented. All raw materials which an enterprise does not want or need must be turned over to other enterprises or material managing organs. Such an enterprise should absolutely not keep these raw materials. Otherwise, state capital will stagnate and state property will be wasted.

Increasing the production of raw materials is a decisive factor in industrial development.

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## TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATIONS

### 'NHAN DAN' REPORTS 1976 COMMUNICATIONS, TRANSPORT SUCCESS

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 11 Jan 77 p 3 BK

[Text] While the emulation movement throughout the country is in full swing, the communications and transportation sector has vigorously surged forward.

In 1976, the sector fulfilled 103.21 percent of the norm for commodity tonnage but only 96.8 percent of the norm for ton per kilometer, equal respectively to 109.2 and 143.6 percent of the norms prescribed for 1975. The yearly plan for transporting staple commodities such as coal, timber and fertilizer has been overfulfilled. Joint project enterprises No 1, 2, 3 and 4 of the railways and the Thang Long bridge; the Waterway Transport Corporation; and the institutes of project planning, capital construction and industrial production in the sector have overfulfilled the yearly plan from 3 to 21 days ahead of schedule. The southern transportation corporations have also achieved 121 percent in commodity tonnage and 122.4 percent in ton per kilometer of the 1976 plan.

This year, the procedures for joint shipment will be gradually consolidated and expanded. Joint shipments of apatite and phosphate fertilizer from the North to the South have been organized and the joint shipping lines from Nam Ha to Tay Bac have been consolidated to move iron from Thai Nguyen to Hai Phong and coal from Quang Ninh to Vinh.

The task of commissioning transportation has been expanded. Besides the three corporations organized in Hanoi, Danang and Ho Chi Minh City, the Nam Dinh port has been commissioned to transport coal to the Nam Dinh textile plant, the Hoa Binh port commissioned to transport goods to consuming units around the city, and the Haiphong port commissioned to ship goods for more than 30 consigners and to transport some heavy goods to a number of key project sites.

The General Department of Railways for the first time has comprehensively overfulfilled the yearly plan. Stations have been authorized to sign shipment contracts with customers to improve convenience. Many trains have accepted miscellaneous, fresh and live freight. Enterprises of the

Truck Transportation Department have rearranged their truck units, parking areas and maintenance stations, and have repaired trucks on a concentrated and large scale. Automobile transportation enterprises Nos 2, 6 and 18 have exerted great effort to carry out round trips with cargo and to maintain their vehicles well to increase operational days.

Sea transportation has also developed. We have acquired many additional sea-going vessels with a load capacity ranging from 10,000 to 20,000 tons, and have established good relations with many ports the world over. For the first time, the Riverine Transportation Department has comprehensively overfulfilled the yearly plan both qualitatively and quantitatively. Taking the lead of all riverine transport units, riverine transport enterprise No 210 has fulfilled the yearly plan 21 days ahead of schedule. The Hoa Binh port was the first of all riverine ports to have fulfilled the 1976 plan ahead of schedule.

By accelerating the movement to develop initiative, improve techniques and overcome difficulties, the road management department has fulfilled most of the extra projects ahead of schedule. Major Road Repair Corporation No 101 satisfactorily used mechanized equipment to pave the roads around the Ho Chi Minh mausoleum with asphalt as well as many other major roads in Hanoi. Some 13 extra projects assigned to the corporation have been completed 9 or 10 days ahead of schedule.

Much effort has also been exerted to serve the people's travel requirements. Many passenger transportation enterprises have learned from the experiences of Quang Ninh provincial communications and transportation service to further improve their services at some stations, bus terminals and harbors.

In 1976, the communications and transportation sector completed many major projects, such as the road network around the Ba Dinh square, the restoration of southern seaports and the repair of some bridges to insure smooth communications during the rain and flood season. The most outstanding project is the Thong Nhut railway which was restored within 14 months, elating the people throughout the country.

Despite much progress, the communications and transportation sector still has to vigorously surge forward to promptly meet the requirements of supporting production and the people's livelihood. Productivity in terms of the use of facilities is still low and many shortcomings in rendering services to passengers and consigners are still noted. The North-South-North shipment of goods and the transportation services for Nghe Tinh and Binh Tri Thien provinces and mountainous regions have not reached the plan norms. The loading and unloading of goods at ports are still slow. Manpower and materials are still wasted. The entire sector is resolved to overcome these shortcomings and systematize economic management to satisfactorily implement the 1977 State Plan and the Second Five-Year 1976-1980 Plan.

POPULATION, CUSTOMS AND CULTURE

'NHAN DAN': CULTURE, LITERATURE, ART DEVELOP RURAL AREAS

Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 28 Jan 77 BK

[NHAN DAN 29 January editorial: "Cultural, Literary and Artistic Activities in Support of Agriculture"]

[Text] In light of the general line of the socialist revolution in the new period in our country, the fourth party congress set forth the following most important and pressing task for our entire party, people and armed forces under the 1976-1980 Five-Year Plan: to concentrate to a high degree the forces of the entire country and all branches and all echelons to achieve vigorous development in agriculture.

Such new development in agriculture must be the common result of the three revolutions--the revolution in production relations, the scientific and technical revolution, and the ideological and cultural revolution, of which the scientific and technical revolution is the keystone--which are being simultaneously carried out to take the agriculture of our country from small-scale production to large-scale socialist production.

Building a new culture and a new type of man is the central task of the ideological and cultural revolution. Cultural, literary and artistic activities will make important contributions to disseminating guidelines and policies, building a joyful and healthy life, eradicating backward customs and habits in the rural areas, developing a new way of life and fostering a new type of socialist laborers endowed with profound consciousness and capable of exercising the right to collective mastery.

Activities of the press, information, publication, radio broadcasting and cinematographic services, club meetings and exhibitions will help to vigorously disseminate scientific and technical knowledge and stimulate the movement to apply new techniques in agricultural production and scientific processes in life and in economic and social management.

The new culture, art and literature will also help develop to a higher degree our nation's longstanding tradition of good neighborliness and mutual love and assistance, and establish a new type of relationship between men and correct relations between the individual and the collective.

To step up the cultural, literary and artistic activities of the masses, the state and various mass organizations is a task aimed at satisfying the aesthetic needs and creative urge of the laboring people in the countryside and enhancing their moral values.

The direction in which our immediate efforts in the cultural, literary and artistic field must be steered to serve the countryside is to comprehensively develop our cultural, literary and artistic activities in diversified, vivid forms suited to each particular locality and circle while improving their quality to effectively support agricultural production, launch a vigorous revolutionary movement to advance on the agricultural front, and turn the targets of the 1976-1980 Five-Year Plan--21 million tons of grain, 1 million tons of meat on the hoof, and 1 million hectares of newly opened land--into subjects for discussion and a task in the programs of action of all people and all collectives.

The problems which must be solved and tasks which must be carried out to achieve vigorous development in agriculture such as to step up grain and food production, promote intensive cultivation, increase the number of crops, carry out socialist transformation of agriculture in the southern provinces, push forward the scientific and technical revolution in agriculture, achieve agricultural mechanization, and so forth, have become diversified subjects of cultural, literary and artistic activities.

To satisfactorily manage and organize cultural, literary and artistic activities in the rural areas is a pressing demand for the administration at all levels and for all responsible mass organizations. The initial experience gained by Dong Hung District, Thai Binh Province, Nam Ninh District, Ha Nam Ninh Province, Khoai Chau, Hai Hung Province, and Quynh Luu, Nghe Tinh Province, in organizing information and cultural services at the district level and in developing culture in villages and cooperatives should be reviewed and disseminated.

In light of the right to collective mastery of the laboring people in the cultural field and the economic, cultural and social organizational functions of the socialist state, all cultural, literary and artistic activities should be placed under the strict leadership of various party organizations and management of the administration at all levels.

To build a system of collective mastery in the cultural field is, as pointed out by the fourth party congress, to create a rich spiritual life for all people, turn all cultural values into the property of the people, create conditions for them to directly establish cultural values, and make relations among people reflect the noble ideal, "One for all, and all for one." On the basis of this concept, we should strengthen the role of the state, implement the people's right to mastery in the organization and management of cultural affairs in the countryside, insure their right to collective mastery in the cultural field, accelerate the ideological and cultural revolution in the reorganization of agricultural production along the line of large-scale socialist production, and

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build a new regime, a new culture and a new type of man in the rural areas.

The task of organizing and managing cultural, literary and artistic activities calls for investigation and study to firmly grasp the people's needs and aspirations in different places at different times, their aesthetic standards and the political tasks of each period. This is aimed at providing the basis for the formulation of plans to build the material and technical bases, training and assigning cadres, stepping up cultural, literary and artistic activities in all respects, regularly inspecting and guiding the utilization of cultural means and the activities of various literary and artistic sectors, and closely coordinating the efforts of various state organs with those of the mass organizations in the movement to promote a new way of life and build a new type of family in a new culture.

If the cultural, literary and artistic activities are developed in the right direction, they will, together with the educational, scientific and technical, public health, sports and physical education services and the economic branches, contribute to successfully fulfilling the pressing task of agricultural development while further developing our socialist and national culture.

CSO: 4909

BIOGRAPHIC

INFORMATION ON VIETNAMESE PERSONALITIES

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

MEMBERS OF THE POLITICAL BUREAU AND SECRETARIAT OF THE VIETNAM COMMUNIST PARTY ELECTED AT THE 4TH PARTY CONGRESS (14-20 Dec 76)

Le Duan

\*General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Vietnam Communist Party; member of the Political Bureau of the Vietnam Communist Party; his election to these positions by the 4th Congress of the Vietnam Communist Party (14-20 Dec 76) was reported in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 21 Dec 76 p 1)

Vo Chi Cong

\*Member of the Political Bureau of the Vietnam Communist Party; his election to this position by the 4th Congress of the Vietnam Communist Party (14-20 Dec 76) was reported in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 21 Dec 76 p 1)

Truong-Chinh

Member of the Political Bureau of the Vietnam Communist Party; his election to this position by the 4th Congress of the Vietnam Communist Party (14-20 Dec 76) was reported in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 21 Dec 76 p 1)

Van Tien Dung

Member of the Political Bureau of the Vietnam Communist Party; his election to this position by the 4th Congress of the Vietnam Communist Party (14-20 Dec 76) was reported in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 21 Dec 76 p 1)

Lê Quang Đạo

\*Secretary of the Central Committee of the Vietnam Communist Party; his election to this position by the 4th Congress of the Vietnam Communist Party (14-20 Dec 76) was reported in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 21 Dec 76 p 1)

Phạm Văn Đồng

Member of the Political Bureau of the Vietnam Communist Party; his election to this position by the 4th Congress of the Vietnam Communist Party (14-20 Dec 76) was reported in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 21 Dec 76 p 1)

Võ Nguyên Giáp

Member of the Political Bureau of the Vietnam Communist Party; his election to this position by the 4th Congress of the Vietnam Communist Party (14-20 Dec 76) was reported in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 21 Dec 76 p 1)

Sông Hào

\*Secretary of the Central Committee of the Vietnam Communist Party; his election to this position by the 4th Congress of the Vietnam Communist Party (14-20 Dec 76) was reported in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 21 Dec 76 p 1)

Trần Quốc Hoàn

Member of the Political Bureau of the Vietnam Communist Party; his election to this position by the 4th Congress of the Vietnam Communist Party (14-20 Dec 76) was reported in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 21 Dec 76 p 1)

Phạm Hùng

Member of the Political Bureau of the Vietnam Communist Party; his election to this position by the 4th Congress of the Vietnam Communist Party (14-20 Dec 76) was reported in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 21 Dec 76 p 1)

Tô Hữu

\*Alternate Member of the Political Bureau of the Vietnam Communist Party; Secretary of the Central Committee of the Vietnam Communist Party; his election to these positions by the 4th Congress of the Vietnam Communist Party (14-20 Dec 76) was reported in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 21 Dec 76 p 1)

Võ Văn Kiệt

\*Alternate Member of the Political Bureau of the Vietnam Communist Party; his election to this position by the 4th Congress of the Vietnam Communist Party (14-20 Dec 76) was reported in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 21 Dec 76 p 1)

Nguyễn Lam

\*Secretary of the Central Committee of the Vietnam Communist Party; his election to this position by the 4th Congress of the Vietnam Communist Party (14-20 Dec 76) was reported in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 21 Dec 76 p 1)

Nguyễn Văn Linh

\*Member of the Political Bureau of the Vietnam Communist Party; \*Secretary of the Central Committee of the Vietnam Communist Party; his election to these positions by the 4th Congress of the Vietnam Communist Party (14-20 Dec 76) was reported in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 21 Dec 76 p 1)

Lê Văn Lương

\*Member of the Political Bureau of the Vietnam Communist Party; his election to this position by the 4th Congress of the Vietnam Communist Party (14-20 Dec 76) was reported in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 21 Dec 76 p 1)

Chu Huy Mân

\*Member of the Political Bureau of the Vietnam Communist Party; his election to this position by the 4th Congress of the Vietnam Communist Party (14-20 Dec 76) was reported in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 21 Dec 76 p 1)

Đỗ Mười

\*Alternate Member of the Political Bureau of the Vietnam Communist Party; his election to this position by the 4th Congress of the Vietnam Communist Party (14-20 Dec 76) was reported in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 21 Dec 76 p 1)

Lê Thanh Nghi

Member of the Political Bureau of the Vietnam Communist Party; his election to this position by the 4th Congress of the Vietnam Communist Party (14-20 Dec 76) was reported in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 21 Dec 76 p 1)

Lê Đức Thọ

Member of the Political Bureau of the Vietnam Communist Party; Secretary of the Central Committee of the Vietnam Communist Party; his election to these positions by the 4th Congress of the Vietnam Communist Party (14-20 Dec 76) was reported in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 21 Dec 76 p 1)

Xuân Thủy

Secretary of the Central Committee of the Vietnam Communist Party; his election to this position by the 4th Congress of the Vietnam Communist Party (14-20 Dec 76) was reported in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 21 Dec 76 p 1)

Nguyễn Duy Trinh

Member of the Political Bureau of the Vietnam Communist Party; Secretary of the Central Committee of the Vietnam Communist Party; his election to these positions by the 4th Congress of the Vietnam Communist Party (14-20 Dec 76) was reported in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 21 Dec 76 p 1)

MEMBERS OF THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF THE VIETNAM COMMUNIST PARTY ELECTED AT THE 4TH PARTY CONGRESS (14-20 Dec 76)

Hoàng Anh

Member of the Central Committee of the Vietnam Communist Party; election to this position by the 4th Congress of the Vietnam Communist Party (14-20 Dec 76) was reported in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 23 Dec 76 p 1)

Lê Đức Anh

\*Member of the Central Committee of the Vietnam Communist Party; election to this position by the 4th Congress of the Vietnam Communist Party (14-20 Dec 76) was reported in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 23 Dec 76 p 1)

Trần Ngọc Ban aka Mười Hương

\*Member of the Central Committee of the Vietnam Communist Party; election to this position by the 4th Congress of the Vietnam Communist Party (14-20 Dec 76) was reported in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 23 Dec 76 p 1)

Đặng Quốc Bảo

\*Member of the Central Committee of the Vietnam Communist Party; election to this position by the 4th Congress of the Vietnam Communist Party (14-20 Dec 76) was reported in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 23 Dec 76 p 1)

Nguyễn Lương Bằng

Member of the Central Committee of the Vietnam Communist Party; election to this position by the 4th Congress of the Vietnam Communist Party (14-20 Dec 76) was reported in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 23 Dec 76 p 1)

Nguyễn Thanh Bình

\*Member of the Central Committee of the Vietnam Communist Party; election to this position by the 4th Congress of the Vietnam Communist Party (14-20 Dec 76) was reported in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 23 Dec 76 p 1)

Hoàng Cam

\*Member of the Central Committee of the Vietnam Communist Party; election to this position by the 4th Congress of the Vietnam Communist Party (14-20 Dec 76) was reported in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 23 Dec 76 p 1)

Nguy<sup>~</sup>en C<sup>^</sup>on

Member of the Central Committee of the Vietnam Communist Party; election to this position by the 4th Congress of the Vietnam Communist Party (14-20 Dec 76) was reported in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 23 Dec 76 p 1)

Nguy<sup>~</sup>en V<sup>~</sup>an Ch<sup>^</sup>i aka S<sup>^</sup>au Ch<sup>^</sup>i

\*Member of the Central Committee of the Vietnam Communist Party; election to this position by the 4th Congress of the Vietnam Communist Party (14-20 Dec 76) was reported in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 23 Dec 76 p 1)

Tr<sup>~</sup>u<sup>~</sup>ong-Ch<sup>^</sup>inh

Member of the Central Committee of the Vietnam Communist Party; election to this position by the 4th Congress of the Vietnam Communist Party (14-20 Dec 76) was reported in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 23 Dec 76 p 1)

D<sup>~</sup>u<sup>~</sup>ong Qu<sup>^</sup>oc Ch<sup>^</sup>inh

Member of the Central Committee of the Vietnam Communist Party; election to this position by the 4th Congress of the Vietnam Communist Party (14-20 Dec 76) was reported in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 23 Dec 76 p 1)

Nguy<sup>~</sup>en V<sup>~</sup>an C<sup>^</sup>uc aka Nguy<sup>~</sup>en V<sup>~</sup>an L<sup>^</sup>inh

Member of the Central Committee of the Vietnam Communist Party; election to this position by the 4th Congress of the Vietnam Communist Party (14-20 Dec 76) was reported in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 23 Dec 76 p 1)

L<sup>^</sup>e Du<sup>~</sup>an

Member of the Central Committee of the Vietnam Communist Party; election to this position by the 4th Congress of the Vietnam Communist Party (14-20 Dec 76) was reported in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 23 Dec 76 p 1)

V<sup>~</sup>an T<sup>~</sup>ien D<sup>~</sup>ung

Member of the Central Committee of the Vietnam Communist Party; election to this position by the 4th Congress of the Vietnam Communist Party (14-20 Dec 76) was reported in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 23 Dec 76 p 1)

Tr<sup>~</sup>an Hu<sup>~</sup>u D<sup>^</sup>uc

Member of the Central Committee of the Vietnam Communist Party; election to this position by the 4th Congress of the Vietnam Communist Party (14-20 Dec 76) was reported in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 23 Dec 76 p 1)

Phan Văn Đàng            aka   Hai Văn

Member of the Central Committee of the Vietnam Communist Party; election to this position by the 4th Congress of the Vietnam Communist Party (14-20 Dec 76) was reported in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 23 Dec 76 p 1)

Lê Quang Đạo

Member of the Central Committee of the Vietnam Communist Party; election to this position by the 4th Congress of the Vietnam Communist Party (14-20 Dec 76) was reported in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 23 Dec 76 p 1)

Nguyễn Thị Định            aka   Ba Định

\*Member of the Central Committee of the Vietnam Communist Party; election to this position by the 4th Congress of the Vietnam Communist Party (14-20 Dec 76) was reported in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 23 Dec 76 p 1)

Trần Độ

Member of the Central Committee of the Vietnam Communist Party; election to this position by the 4th Congress of the Vietnam Communist Party (14-20 Dec 76) was reported in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 23 Dec 76 p 1)

Ngô Duy Đông

\*Member of the Central Committee of the Vietnam Communist Party; election to this position by the 4th Congress of the Vietnam Communist Party (14-20 Dec 76) was reported in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 23 Dec 76 p 1)

Trần Đông

\*Member of the Central Committee of the Vietnam Communist Party; election to this position by the 4th Congress of the Vietnam Communist Party (14-20 Dec 76) was reported in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 23 Dec 76 p 1)

Phạm Văn Đông

Member of the Central Committee of the Vietnam Communist Party; election to this position by the 4th Congress of the Vietnam Communist Party (14-20 Dec 76) was reported in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 23 Dec 76 p 1)

Võ Thúc Đông

Member of the Central Committee of the Vietnam Communist Party; election to this position by the 4th Congress of the Vietnam Communist Party (14-20 Dec 76) was reported in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 23 Dec 76 p 1)

La Lâm Gia            aka      Bay Mây

\*Member of the Central Committee of the Vietnam Communist Party; election to this position by the 4th Congress of the Vietnam Communist Party (14-20 Dec 76) was reported in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 23 Dec 76 p 1)

Võ Nguyễn Giáp

Member of the Central Committee of the Vietnam Communist Party; election to this position by the 4th Congress of the Vietnam Communist Party (14-20 Dec 76) was reported in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 23 Dec 76 p 1)

Song Hào

Member of the Central Committee of the Vietnam Communist Party; election to this position by the 4th Congress of the Vietnam Communist Party (14-20 Dec 76) was reported in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 23 Dec 76 p 1)

Lê Văn Hiến            aka      Tâm Hiến

\*Member of the Central Committee of the Vietnam Communist Party; election to this position by the 4th Congress of the Vietnam Communist Party (14-20 Dec 76) was reported in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 23 Dec 76 p 1)

Trần Văn Hiến

\*Member of the Central Committee of the Vietnam Communist Party; election to this position by the 4th Congress of the Vietnam Communist Party (14-20 Dec 76) was reported in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 23 Dec 76 p 1)

Lê Quang Hòa

\*Member of the Central Committee of the Vietnam Communist Party; election to this position by the 4th Congress of the Vietnam Communist Party (14-20 Dec 76) was reported in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 23 Dec 76 p 1)

Trần Quốc Hoàn

Member of the Central Committee of the Vietnam Communist Party; election to this position by the 4th Congress of the Vietnam Communist Party (14-20 Dec 76) was reported in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 23 Dec 76 p 1)

Phạm Hưng

Member of the Central Committee of the Vietnam Communist Party; election to this position by the 4th Congress of the Vietnam Communist Party (14-20 Dec 76) was reported in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 23 Dec 76 p 1)

Trần Quang Huy

\*Member of the Central Committee of the Vietnam Communist Party; election to this position by the 4th Congress of the Vietnam Communist Party (14-20 Dec 76) was reported in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 23 Dec 76 p 1)

Nguyễn Xuân Hữu aka Bảy Hữu

\*Member of the Central Committee of the Vietnam Communist Party; election to this position by the 4th Congress of the Vietnam Communist Party (14-20 Dec 76) was reported in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 23 Dec 76 p 1)

Tô Hữu

Member of the Central Committee of the Vietnam Communist Party; election to this position by the 4th Congress of the Vietnam Communist Party (14-20 Dec 76) was reported in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 23 Dec 76 p 1)

Đặng Hữu Khiêm

\*Member of the Central Committee of the Vietnam Communist Party; election to this position by the 4th Congress of the Vietnam Communist Party (14-20 Dec 76) was reported in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 23 Dec 76 p 1)

Nguyễn Hữu Khiếu

\*Member of the Central Committee of the Vietnam Communist Party; election to this position by the 4th Congress of the Vietnam Communist Party (14-20 Dec 76) was reported in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 23 Dec 76 p 1)

Đoàn Khuê

\*Member of the Central Committee of the Vietnam Communist Party; election to this position by the 4th Congress of the Vietnam Communist Party (14-20 Dec 76) was reported in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 23 Dec 76 p 1)

Phạm Văn Kiệt aka Năm Văn

\*Member of the Central Committee of the Vietnam Communist Party; election to this position by the 4th Congress of the Vietnam Communist Party (14-20 Dec 76) was reported in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 23 Dec 76 p 1)

Võ Văn Kiệt aka Sáu Dân

\*Member of the Central Committee of the Vietnam Communist Party; election to this position by the 4th Congress of the Vietnam Communist Party (14-20 Dec 76) was reported in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 23 Dec 76 p 1)

Hoang Van Kieu

\*Member of the Central Committee of the Vietnam Communist Party; election to this position by the 4th Congress of the Vietnam Communist Party (14-20 Dec 76) was reported in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 23 Dec 76 p 1)

Nguyen Lam

Member of the Central Committee of the Vietnam Communist Party; election to this position by the 4th Congress of the Vietnam Communist Party (14-20 Dec 76) was reported in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 23 Dec 76 p 1)

Nguyen Quang Lam aka Tam Tu

\*Member of the Central Committee of the Vietnam Communist Party; election to this position by the 4th Congress of the Vietnam Communist Party (14-20 Dec 76) was reported in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 23 Dec 76 p 1)

Vu Lap

\*Member of the Central Committee of the Vietnam Communist Party; election to this position by the 4th Congress of the Vietnam Communist Party (14-20 Dec 76) was reported in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 23 Dec 76 p 1)

Nguyen Thanh Le

\*Member of the Central Committee of the Vietnam Communist Party; election to this position by the 4th Congress of the Vietnam Communist Party (14-20 Dec 76) was reported in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 23 Dec 76 p 1)

Tran Le aka Nam Hoa

\*Member of the Central Committee of the Vietnam Communist Party; election to this position by the 4th Congress of the Vietnam Communist Party (14-20 Dec 76) was reported in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 23 Dec 76 p 1)

Vu Dinh Lieu aka Tu Binh

\*Member of the Central Committee of the Vietnam Communist Party; election to this position by the 4th Congress of the Vietnam Communist Party (14-20 Dec 76) was reported in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 23 Dec 76 p 1)

Vu Ngoc Linh

\*Member of the Central Committee of the Vietnam Communist Party; election to this position by the 4th Congress of the Vietnam Communist Party (14-20 Dec 76) was reported in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 23 Dec 76 p 1)

Trần Van Long aka Mười Dai

\*Member of the Central Committee of the Vietnam Communist Party; election to this position by the 4th Congress of the Vietnam Communist Party (14-20 Dec 76) was reported in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 23 Dec 76 p 1)

Lê Văn Lương

Member of the Central Committee of the Vietnam Communist Party; election to this position by the 4th Congress of the Vietnam Communist Party (14-20 Dec 76) was reported in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 23 Dec 76 p 1)

Trần Lương aka Trần Nam Trung

Member of the Central Committee of the Vietnam Communist Party; election to this position by the 4th Congress of the Vietnam Communist Party (14-20 Dec 76) was reported in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 23 Dec 76 p 1)

Nguyễn Hữu Mai

\*Member of the Central Committee of the Vietnam Communist Party; election to this position by the 4th Congress of the Vietnam Communist Party (14-20 Dec 76) was reported in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 23 Dec 76 p 1)

Chu Huy Mãn

Member of the Central Committee of the Vietnam Communist Party; election to this position by the 4th Congress of the Vietnam Communist Party (14-20 Dec 76) was reported in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 23 Dec 76 p 1)

Trương Minh

\*Member of the Central Committee of the Vietnam Communist Party; election to this position by the 4th Congress of the Vietnam Communist Party (14-20 Dec 76) was reported in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 23 Dec 76 p 1)

Đỗ Mười

Member of the Central Committee of the Vietnam Communist Party; election to this position by the 4th Congress of the Vietnam Communist Party (14-20 Dec 76) was reported in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 23 Dec 76 p 1)

Lê Thanh Nghị

Member of the Central Committee of the Vietnam Communist Party; election to this position by the 4th Congress of the Vietnam Communist Party (14-20 Dec 76) was reported in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 23 Dec 76 p 1)

Đông Sĩ Nguyễn

\*Member of the Central Committee of the Vietnam Communist Party; election to this position by the 4th Congress of the Vietnam Communist Party (14-20 Dec 76) was reported in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 23 Dec 76 p 1)

Lê Văn Nhung aka Việt Thắng

\*Member of the Central Committee of the Vietnam Communist Party; election to this position by the 4th Congress of the Vietnam Communist Party (14-20 Dec 76) was reported in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 23 Dec 76 p 1)

Nguyễn Thị Như

\*Member of the Central Committee of the Vietnam Communist Party; election to this position by the 4th Congress of the Vietnam Communist Party (14-20 Dec 76) was reported in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 23 Dec 76 p 1)

Đỗ Văn Nông aka Tư Nguyễn

\*Member of the Central Committee of the Vietnam Communist Party; election to this position by the 4th Congress of the Vietnam Communist Party (14-20 Dec 76) was reported in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 23 Dec 76 p 1)

Lê Văn Phạm aka Chin Hai

\*Member of the Central Committee of the Vietnam Communist Party; election to this position by the 4th Congress of the Vietnam Communist Party (14-20 Dec 76) was reported in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 23 Dec 76 p 1)

Bùi Phùng

\*Member of the Central Committee of the Vietnam Communist Party; election to this position by the 4th Congress of the Vietnam Communist Party (14-20 Dec 76) was reported in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 23 Dec 76 p 1)

Hà Thị Quế

Member of the Central Committee of the Vietnam Communist Party; election to this position by the 4th Congress of the Vietnam Communist Party (14-20 Dec 76) was reported in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 23 Dec 76 p 1)

Nguyễn Quyet

\*Member of the Central Committee of the Vietnam Communist Party; election to this position by the 4th Congress of the Vietnam Communist Party (14-20 Dec 76) was reported in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 23 Dec 76 p 1)

Tran Quyét

\*Member of the Central Committee of the Vietnam Communist Party; election to this position by the 4th Congress of the Vietnam Communist Party (14-20 Dec 76) was reported in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 23 Dec 76 p 1)

Tran Quynh

\*Member of the Central Committee of the Vietnam Communist Party; election to this position by the 4th Congress of the Vietnam Communist Party (14-20 Dec 76) was reported in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 23 Dec 76 p 1)

Bui San

\*Member of the Central Committee of the Vietnam Communist Party; election to this position by the 4th Congress of the Vietnam Communist Party (14-20 Dec 76) was reported in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 23 Dec 76 p 1)

Tran Sam

\*Member of the Central Committee of the Vietnam Communist Party; election to this position by the 4th Congress of the Vietnam Communist Party (14-20 Dec 76) was reported in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 23 Dec 76 p 1)

Pham Ngoc Sen aka Mudi Ky

\*Member of the Central Committee of the Vietnam Communist Party; election to this position by the 4th Congress of the Vietnam Communist Party (14-20 Dec 76) was reported in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 23 Dec 76 p 1)

Tran Van Som

\*Member of the Central Committee of the Vietnam Communist Party; election to this position by the 4th Congress of the Vietnam Communist Party (14-20 Dec 76) was reported in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 23 Dec 76 p 1)

Nguyen Tuan Tai aka Tran Kien

\*Member of the Central Committee of the Vietnam Communist Party; election to this position by the 4th Congress of the Vietnam Communist Party (14-20 Dec 76) was reported in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 23 Dec 76 p 1)

Bui Quang Tao

Member of the Central Committee of the Vietnam Communist Party; election to this position by the 4th Congress of the Vietnam Communist Party (14-20 Dec 76) was reported in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 23 Dec 76 p 1)

Nguyễn Đức Tâm

\*Member of the Central Committee of the Vietnam Communist Party; election to this position by the 4th Congress of the Vietnam Communist Party (14-20 Dec 76) was reported in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 23 Dec 76 p 1)

Hà Kế Tân

\*Member of the Central Committee of the Vietnam Communist Party; election to this position by the 4th Congress of the Vietnam Communist Party (14-20 Dec 76) was reported in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 23 Dec 76 p 1)

Lê Trọng Tấn

\*Member of the Central Committee of the Vietnam Communist Party; election to this position by the 4th Congress of the Vietnam Communist Party (14-20 Dec 76) was reported in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 23 Dec 76 p 1)

Nguyễn Cơ Thạch

\*Member of the Central Committee of the Vietnam Communist Party; election to this position by the 4th Congress of the Vietnam Communist Party (14-20 Dec 76) was reported in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 23 Dec 76 p 1)

Hoàng Văn Thái

Member of the Central Committee of the Vietnam Communist Party; election to this position by the 4th Congress of the Vietnam Communist Party (14-20 Dec 76) was reported in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 23 Dec 76 p 1)

Ta Hồng Thanh

\*Member of the Central Committee of the Vietnam Communist Party; election to this position by the 4th Congress of the Vietnam Communist Party (14-20 Dec 76) was reported in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 23 Dec 76 p 1)

Võ Văn Thanh

\*Member of the Central Committee of the Vietnam Communist Party; election to this position by the 4th Congress of the Vietnam Communist Party (14-20 Dec 76) was reported in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 23 Dec 76 p 1)

Tôn Đức Thắng

Member of the Central Committee of the Vietnam Communist Party; election to this position by the 4th Congress of the Vietnam Communist Party (14-20 Dec 76) was reported in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 23 Dec 76 p 1)

Lê Quốc Thân

Member of the Central Committee of the Vietnam Communist Party; election to this position by the 4th Congress of the Vietnam Communist Party (14-20 Dec 76) was reported in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 23 Dec 76 p 1)

Nguyễn Thị Thập

Member of the Central Committee of the Vietnam Communist Party; election to this position by the 4th Congress of the Vietnam Communist Party (14-20 Dec 76) was reported in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 23 Dec 76 p 1)

Hoàng Minh Thi

\*Member of the Central Committee of the Vietnam Communist Party; election to this position by the 4th Congress of the Vietnam Communist Party (14-20 Dec 76) was reported in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 23 Dec 76 p 1)

Đặng Thị

\*Member of the Central Committee of the Vietnam Communist Party; election to this position by the 4th Congress of the Vietnam Communist Party (14-20 Dec 76) was reported in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 23 Dec 76 p 1)

Đinh Đức Thiện

\*Member of the Central Committee of the Vietnam Communist Party; election to this position by the 4th Congress of the Vietnam Communist Party (14-20 Dec 76) was reported in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 23 Dec 76 p 1)

Lê Đức Thọ

Member of the Central Committee of the Vietnam Communist Party; election to this position by the 4th Congress of the Vietnam Communist Party (14-20 Dec 76) was reported in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 23 Dec 76 p 1)

Mai Chí Thọ aka Nam Xuân

\*Member of the Central Committee of the Vietnam Communist Party; election to this position by the 4th Congress of the Vietnam Communist Party (14-20 Dec 76) was reported in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 23 Dec 76 p 1)

Nguyễn Thành Thơ aka Mười Thơ

\*Member of the Central Committee of the Vietnam Communist Party; election to this position by the 4th Congress of the Vietnam Communist Party (14-20 Dec 76) was reported in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 23 Dec 76 p 1)

Nguyễn Đức Thuận

\*Member of the Central Committee of the Vietnam Communist Party; election to this position by the 4th Congress of the Vietnam Communist Party (14-20 Dec 76) was reported in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 23 Dec 76 p 1)

Xuân Thủy

Member of the Central Committee of the Vietnam Communist Party; election to this position by the 4th Congress of the Vietnam Communist Party (14-20 Dec 76) was reported in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 23 Dec 76 p 1)

Võ Toàn aka Võ Chí Công

Member of the Central Committee of the Vietnam Communist Party; election to this position by the 4th Congress of the Vietnam Communist Party (14-20 Dec 76) was reported in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 23 Dec 76 p 1)

Trần Văn Trà

Member of the Central Committee of the Vietnam Communist Party; election to this position by the 4th Congress of the Vietnam Communist Party (14-20 Dec 76) was reported in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 23 Dec 76 p 1)

Nguyễn Duy Trinh

Member of the Central Committee of the Vietnam Communist Party; election to this position by the 4th Congress of the Vietnam Communist Party (14-20 Dec 76) was reported in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 23 Dec 76 p 1)

Nguyễn Ngọc Triu

\*Member of the Central Committee of the Vietnam Communist Party; election to this position by the 4th Congress of the Vietnam Communist Party (14-20 Dec 76) was reported in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 23 Dec 76 p 1)

Đàm Quang Trung

\*Member of the Central Committee of the Vietnam Communist Party; election to this position by the 4th Congress of the Vietnam Communist Party (14-20 Dec 76) was reported in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 23 Dec 76 p 1)

Vũ Tuấn

\*Member of the Central Committee of the Vietnam Communist Party; election to this position by the 4th Congress of the Vietnam Communist Party (14-20 Dec 76) was reported in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 23 Dec 76 p 1)

Phan Trọng Tuê

Member of the Central Committee of the Vietnam Communist Party; election to this position by the 4th Congress of the Vietnam Communist Party (14-20 Dec 76) was reported in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 23 Dec 76 p 1)

Hoàng Tung

\*Member of the Central Committee of the Vietnam Communist Party; election to this position by the 4th Congress of the Vietnam Communist Party (14-20 Dec 76) was reported in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 23 Dec 76 p 1)

Nguyễn Thị Bạch Tuyết aka Sáu Tuyết

\*Member of the Central Committee of the Vietnam Communist Party; election to this position by the 4th Congress of the Vietnam Communist Party (14-20 Dec 76) was reported in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 23 Dec 76 p 1)

Hoàng Quốc Việt

Member of the Central Committee of the Vietnam Communist Party; election to this position by the 4th Congress of the Vietnam Communist Party (14-20 Dec 76) was reported in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 23 Dec 76 p 1)

Nguyễn Vinh

\*Member of the Central Committee of the Vietnam Communist Party; election to this position by the 4th Congress of the Vietnam Communist Party (14-20 Dec 76) was reported in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 23 Dec 76 p 1)

Nguyễn Như Ý aka Năm Chú

\*Member of the Central Committee of the Vietnam Communist Party; election to this position by the 4th Congress of the Vietnam Communist Party (14-20 Dec 76) was reported in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 23 Dec 76 p 1)

ALTERNATE MEMBERS OF THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF THE VIETNAM COMMUNIST PARTY ELECTED AT THE 4TH PARTY CONGRESS (14-20 Dec 76)

Nguyễn Chân

\*Alternate Member of the Central Committee of the Vietnam Communist Party; election to this position by the 4th Congress of the Vietnam Communist Party (14-20 Dec 76) was reported in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 23 Dec 76 p 1)

Cao Đăng Chiếm aka Sáu Hoàng

\*Alternate Member of the Central Committee of the Vietnam Communist Party; election to this position by the 4th Congress of the Vietnam Communist Party (14-20 Dec 76) was reported in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 23 Dec 76 p 1)

Đ<sup>o</sup> Ch<sup>i</sup>nh

\*Alternate Member of the Central Committee of the Vietnam Communist Party; election to this position by the 4th Congress of the Vietnam Communist Party (14-20 Dec 76) was reported in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 23 Dec 76 p 1)

Nguy<sup>e</sup>n V<sup>a</sup>n Ch<sup>i</sup>nh aka Ch<sup>i</sup>n C<sup>a</sup>n

\*Alternate Member of the Central Committee of the Vietnam Communist Party; election to this position by the 4th Congress of the Vietnam Communist Party (14-20 Dec 76) was reported in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 23 Dec 76 p 1)

Nguy<sup>e</sup>n Ng<sup>o</sup>c C<sup>u</sup>

\*Alternate Member of the Central Committee of the Vietnam Communist Party; election to this position by the 4th Congress of the Vietnam Communist Party (14-20 Dec 76) was reported in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 23 Dec 76 p 1)

Tr<sup>a</sup>n H<sup>u</sup>u D<sup>u</sup>

\*Alternate Member of the Central Committee of the Vietnam Communist Party; election to this position by the 4th Congress of the Vietnam Communist Party (14-20 Dec 76) was reported in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 23 Dec 76 p 1)

Y Ng<sup>o</sup>ng Ni<sup>e</sup>d Đ<sup>a</sup>m aka Y Ng<sup>o</sup>ng

\*Alternate Member of the Central Committee of the Vietnam Communist Party; election to this position by the 4th Congress of the Vietnam Communist Party (14-20 Dec 76) was reported in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 23 Dec 76 p 1)

Nguy<sup>e</sup>n Đ<sup>a</sup>ng aka N<sup>a</sup>m Tr<sup>u</sup>ng

\*Alternate Member of the Central Committee of the Vietnam Communist Party; election to this position by the 4th Congress of the Vietnam Communist Party (14-20 Dec 76) was reported in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 23 Dec 76 p 1)

Tr<sup>a</sup>n H<sup>a</sup>nh

\*Alternate Member of the Central Committee of the Vietnam Communist Party; election to this position by the 4th Congress of the Vietnam Communist Party (14-20 Dec 76) was reported in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 23 Dec 76 p 1)

L<sup>e</sup> Ng<sup>o</sup>c Hi<sup>e</sup>n

\*Alternate Member of the Central Committee of the Vietnam Communist Party; election to this position by the 4th Congress of the Vietnam Communist Party (14-20 Dec 76) was reported in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 23 Dec 76 p 1)

Đ<sup>~</sup>ang Vũ Hi<sup>^</sup>ep

\*Alternate Member of the Central Committee of the Vietnam Communist Party; election to this position by the 4th Congress of the Vietnam Communist Party (14-20 Dec 76) was reported in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 23 Dec 76 p 1)

Ho<sup>^</sup>ang Văn Hi<sup>^</sup>eu

\*Alternate Member of the Central Committee of the Vietnam Communist Party; election to this position by the 4th Congress of the Vietnam Communist Party (14-20 Dec 76) was reported in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 23 Dec 76 p 1)

Vũ Thi H<sup>^</sup>ong

\*Alternate Member of the Central Committee of the Vietnam Communist Party; election to this position by the 4th Congress of the Vietnam Communist Party (14-20 Dec 76) was reported in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 23 Dec 76 p 1)

L<sup>^</sup>e Kh<sup>^</sup>ac

\*Alternate Member of the Central Committee of the Vietnam Communist Party; election to this position by the 4th Congress of the Vietnam Communist Party (14-20 Dec 76) was reported in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 23 Dec 76 p 1)

B<sup>^</sup>ui Thanh Khi<sup>^</sup>et

\*Alternate Member of the Central Committee of the Vietnam Communist Party; election to this position by the 4th Congress of the Vietnam Communist Party (14-20 Dec 76) was reported in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 23 Dec 76 p 1)

Tr<sup>^</sup>uong Văn Ki<sup>^</sup>en

\*Alternate Member of the Central Committee of the Vietnam Communist Party; election to this position by the 4th Congress of the Vietnam Communist Party (14-20 Dec 76) was reported in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 23 Dec 76 p 1)

Tr<sup>^</sup>an Lam

\*Alternate Member of the Central Committee of the Vietnam Communist Party; election to this position by the 4th Congress of the Vietnam Communist Party (14-20 Dec 76) was reported in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 23 Dec 76 p 1)

Nguy<sup>^</sup>en T<sup>^</sup>ung L<sup>^</sup>an

\*Alternate Member of the Central Committee of the Vietnam Communist Party; election to this position by the 4th Congress of the Vietnam Communist Party (14-20 Dec 76) was reported in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 23 Dec 76 p 1)

Y M<sup>o</sup>t aka Y Pah

\*Alternate Member of the Central Committee of the Vietnam Communist Party; election to this position by the 4th Congress of the Vietnam Communist Party (14-20 Dec 76) was reported in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 23 Dec 76 p 1)

L<sup>u</sup>o<sup>o</sup>ng Va<sup>n</sup> Ngh<sup>i</sup>a

\*Alternate Member of the Central Committee of the Vietnam Communist Party; election to this position by the 4th Congress of the Vietnam Communist Party (14-20 Dec 76) was reported in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 23 Dec 76 p 1)

H<sup>o</sup> Ngh<sup>i</sup>nh aka Ph<sup>u</sup>o<sup>c</sup>

\*Alternate Member of the Central Committee of the Vietnam Communist Party; election to this position by the 4th Congress of the Vietnam Communist Party (14-20 Dec 76) was reported in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 23 Dec 76 p 1)

V<sup>u</sup> Oanh

\*Alternate Member of the Central Committee of the Vietnam Communist Party; election to this position by the 4th Congress of the Vietnam Communist Party (14-20 Dec 76) was reported in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 23 Dec 76 p 1)

Tr<sup>a</sup>n Ph<sup>u</sup>o<sup>o</sup>ng

\*Alternate Member of the Central Committee of the Vietnam Communist Party; election to this position by the 4th Congress of the Vietnam Communist Party (14-20 Dec 76) was reported in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 23 Dec 76 p 1)

Ng<sup>u</sup>ye<sup>n</sup> Va<sup>n</sup> Si aka Ksor Kron

\*Alternate Member of the Central Committee of the Vietnam Communist Party; election to this position by the 4th Congress of the Vietnam Communist Party (14-20 Dec 76) was reported in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 23 Dec 76 p 1)

Ho<sup>a</sup>ng Minh Th<sup>a</sup>o

\*Alternate Member of the Central Committee of the Vietnam Communist Party; election to this position by the 4th Congress of the Vietnam Communist Party (14-20 Dec 76) was reported in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 23 Dec 76 p 1)

Ho<sup>a</sup>ng Th<sup>e</sup> Th<sup>i</sup>e<sup>n</sup>

\*Alternate Member of the Central Committee of the Vietnam Communist Party; election to this position by the 4th Congress of the Vietnam Communist Party (14-20 Dec 76) was reported in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 23 Dec 76 p 1)

Le Phước Thọ aka Sáu Hậu

\*Alternate Member of the Central Committee of the Vietnam Communist Party; election to this position by the 4th Congress of the Vietnam Communist Party (14-20 Dec 76) was reported in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 23 Dec 76 p 1)

Nguyen Hữu Thu

\*Alternate Member of the Central Committee of the Vietnam Communist Party; election to this position by the 4th Congress of the Vietnam Communist Party (14-20 Dec 76) was reported in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 23 Dec 76 p 1)

Le Van Tri

\*Alternate Member of the Central Committee of the Vietnam Communist Party; election to this position by the 4th Congress of the Vietnam Communist Party (14-20 Dec 76) was reported in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 23 Dec 76 p 1)

Đào Duy Tung

\*Alternate Member of the Central Committee of the Vietnam Communist Party; election to this position by the 4th Congress of the Vietnam Communist Party (14-20 Dec 76) was reported in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 23 Dec 76 p 1)

Nguyen Đình Tứ

\*Alternate Member of the Central Committee of the Vietnam Communist Party; election to this position by the 4th Congress of the Vietnam Communist Party (14-20 Dec 76) was reported in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 23 Dec 76 p 1)

Trần Vỹ

\*Alternate Member of the Central Committee of the Vietnam Communist Party; election to this position by the 4th Congress of the Vietnam Communist Party (14-20 Dec 76) was reported in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 23 Dec 76 p 1)

CSO: 4909

BIOGRAPHIC

INFORMATION ON VIETNAMESE PERSONALITIES

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

MEMBERS OF THE PRESIDIUM OF THE 4TH CONGRESS OF THE VIETNAM COMMUNIST PARTY  
(14-20 Dec 76)

Nguyễn Lương Bằng

Member of the Presidium of the 4th Congress of the Vietnam Communist Party; his membership on the Presidium was reported in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 15 Dec 76 p 6)

Y Błoc

Member of the Presidium of the 4th Congress of the Vietnam Communist Party; his membership on the Presidium was reported in the cited sources. (NHAN DAN 15 Dec 76 p 6)

Trùng-Chinh

Member of the Presidium of the 4th Congress of the Vietnam Communist Party; his membership on the Presidium was reported in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 15 Dec 76 p 6)

Võ Chí Công

Member of the Presidium of the 4th Congress of the Vietnam Communist Party; his membership on the Presidium was reported in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 15 Dec 76 p 6)

Lê Duẩn

Member of the Presidium of the 4th Congress of the Vietnam Communist Party; his membership on the Presidium was reported in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 15 Dec 76 p 6)

Vân Tiên Dũng

Member of the Presidium of the 4th Congress of the Vietnam Communist Party; his membership on the Presidium was reported in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 15 Dec 76 p 6)

Phạm Văn Đồng

Member of the Presidium of the 4th Congress of the Vietnam Communist Party; his membership on the Presidium was reported in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 15 Dec 76 p 6)

Võ Nguyên Giáp

Member of the Presidium of the 4th Congress of the Vietnam Communist Party; his membership on the Presidium was reported in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 15 Dec 76 p 6)

Hoàng Văn Hoan

Member of the Presidium of the 4th Congress of the Vietnam Communist Party; his membership on the Presidium was reported in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 15 Dec 76 p 6)

Trần Quốc Hoàn

Member of the Presidium of the 4th Congress of the Vietnam Communist Party; his membership on the Presidium was reported in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 15 Dec 76 p 6)

Phạm Hùng

Member of the Presidium of the 4th Congress of the Vietnam Communist Party; his membership on the Presidium was reported in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 15 Dec 76 p 6)

Trần Kiên

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Nguyễn Lam

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Nguyễn Văn Linh

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Trần Văn Long

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Lê Văn Lương

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Trương Minh

Member of the Presidium of the 4th Congress of the Vietnam Communist Party; his membership on the Presidium was reported in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 15 Dec 76 p 6)

Lê Thanh Nghi

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Lê Văn Phẩm

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Nguyễn Sỹ Quế

Member of the Presidium of the 4th Congress of the Vietnam Communist Party; his membership on the Presidium was reported in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 15 Dec 76 p 6)

Nguyễn Đức Tâm

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Tôn Đức Thắng

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Nguyễn Thị Thập

Member of the Presidium of the 4th Congress of the Vietnam Communist Party; her membership on the Presidium was reported in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 15 Dec 76 p 6)

Lê Đức Thọ

Member of the Presidium of the 4th Congress of the Vietnam Communist Party; his membership on the Presidium was reported in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 15 Dec 76 p 6)

Nguyễn Duy Trinh

Member of the Presidium of the 4th Congress of the Vietnam Communist Party; his membership on the Presidium was reported in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 15 Dec 76 p 6)

Nguyễn Ngọc Triu

Member of the Presidium of the 4th Congress of the Vietnam Communist Party; his membership on the Presidium was reported in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 15 Dec 76 p 6)

Hoàng Quốc Việt

Member of the Presidium of the 4th Congress of the Vietnam Communist Party; his membership on the Presidium was reported in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 15 Dec 76 p 6)

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