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JPRS L/9092

15 May 1980

Vietnam Report

(FOUO 4/80)

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CONTENTS

MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

Information on Vietnamese Military Units 1

Briefs
Conditions in Reeducation Camp 9

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, TRADE AND AID

Strengthening Vietnam's Role in CEMA
(Vladilen Prokudin; EKONOMICHESKOYE SOTRUDNICHESTVO STRAN-CHLENOV SEV, No 1, 1980) 10

MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

INFORMATION ON VIETNAMESE MILITARY UNITS

[The following information on Vietnamese military units has been extracted from Vietnamese press sources published in Hanoi, unless otherwise indicated. Unit designators and subordination are as they appear in the original source. The remarks include a brief summary of the salient information available in the news item.]

Unit	Remarks
Tien Phong Gp	Photo of armored tracked anti-aircraft vehicles armed with quad barrelled weapons. (NHAN DAN 27 Jan 80 p 1)
Song Dien Gp, Air Defense Branch	Inducts new members into the VCP. (NHAN DAN 28 Jan 80 p 1)
Truong Son Corps B.91 Gp B.34 Gp B.72 Gp B.73 Gp 35th Regt	30,000 Youth Union members and other youths strive to be better youths and 10,000 Youth Union members strive to become members of the VCP. During 1979 1,315 youth union members were inducted into the VCP. (NHAN DAN 28 Jan 80 p 1)
Sao Do Air Force Gp	Based at airfield in the Hanoi area. (HANOI MOI 30 Dec 79 p 1)
Hong Linh Anti Aircraft Artillery Gp	A Hanoi air defense unit. (HANOI MOI 22 Dec 79 p 2)
600th People's Armed Public Security Forces Gp	This unit is responsible for the protection of VCP Central Committee members and other Party leadership personalities and Government personalities. (HANOI MOI 9 Jan 80 p 2)
4th Gp, Hoang Lien Son Province Local Forces	Photo of men on training march. (HANOI MOI 13 Jan 80 p 4)

Thang Long Air Force Gp	Photo of aircraft on flightline. Located in the Hanoi area. (HANOI MOI 15 Jan 80 p 1)
7th Gp, [Hanoi] Forces	Pursuant to new mission this unit is enhancing its mobility. (HANOI MOI 16 Jan 80 p 2)
52nd Gp, Capital MR	Photo shows unit artillery pieces. (HANOI MOI 16 Jan 80 p 2)
B.21 Gp, Capital MR 2nd Gp 3rd Gp 4th Gp	Organizing a mobilized reserve among more than 200 Hanoi organizations, enterprises, factories, colleges and vocational schools. (HANOI MOI 17 Jan 80 pp 1,4)
3rd Gp, Capital MR	Training, self-support farming activities stressed. (HANOI MOI 18 Jan 80 p 1)
28th Bn, People's Armed Public Security Forces	Located in Haiphong. (THE DUC THE THAO 13 Jan 80 p 3)
Factory A.37	Produces and repairs arms, armaments and vehicles. (THE DUC THE THAO 19 Jan 80 p 2)
8th Co, 701st Regt	Photo of unit members taken by photographer from Letter Box 5A 2241 - Gia Lai. (NONG NGHIEP 20 Jan 80 p 2)
578th Corps [Binh Doan]	Unit cadres attend writing course. (VAN NGHE QUAN DOI, Jan 80 p 144)
Quang Ninh Special Zone	Cultural activities described. (VAN NGHE QUAN DOI Jan 80 p 144)
479th Gp	Unit members write about war experiences in Kampuchea. (VAN NGHE QUAN DOI Mar 80 p 144)
678th Corps [Binh Doan]	Unit members write about war experiences in Laos. (VAN NGHE QUAN DOI Mar 80 p 144)
5th MR B.15 Gp N.73 Gp N.75 Gp	Subordinate units induct VCP members. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 27 Jan 80 p 1)
Radar Detachment, 44th Missile Bn, 36.B Gp	Photo of unit members manning radar antenna. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 27 Jan 80 p 1)

Quang Trung Gp Missile Forces	Photo of unit member testing a missile. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 27 Jan 80 p 1)
Truong Son Corps [Binh Doan] B.73 Gp B.91 Gp 35th Gp B.72 Gp B.70 Gp	During 1979 subordinate units completed their work on the road system running from Highway 279 to National Highway 6 and the Ho Chi Minh Trail. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 27 Jan 80 pp 1,4)
1st Bn, 82nd Gp, Ha Nam Ninh Forces	Self support farming results given. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 27 Jan 80 p 2)
Signal Branch 1st Gp X.20 Factory 18th Signal Bn, Quan Tien Phong Gp Hai Van Gp	Signal units insure good communications. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 28 Jan 80 p 1)
9th Gp	Unit wire communications installers lay a wire line over 200 kilometers long. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 28 Jan 80 p 1)
Ha Long Anti Aircraft Artillery Gp, Chi Lang Corps [Binh Doan] 237th Bn 11th Bn 9th Bn	Conducts live fire exercise with 37mm guns and small arms. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 28 Jan 80 p 1)
200th Gp, 4th MR	Produces large quantity of equipment for unit messhalls and showers. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 30 Jan 80 p 1)
Construction Department, Rear Services General Department N.73 Gp 6th Gp N.76 Gp	Subordinate units exceed production goals. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 30 Jan 80 p 1)
Military College of Technology	Recently held a self criticism/criticism session. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 31 Jan 80 p 1)
Song Thuong Gp, Hong Ha Corps [BINH DOAN]	Exceeds road construction goals. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 31 Jan 80 p 1)
Truong Son Gp	Doing road construction work. Received help from the Song Thuong Gp. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 31 Jan 80 p 1)

2nd Co, Lam Son Engineer Gp	Photo of unit bulldozers in action. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 31 Jan 80 p 1)
70th Communications & Logistics Station	Unit repairs water pumps. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 31 Jan 80 p 2)
103rd Military Hospital	Unit doctors heal child's leg. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 31 Jan 80 p 2)
Political Officers School	Conducts training to improve quality of VCP members. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 1 Feb 80 p 1)
18th Bn, 34.T Gp	Unit digs irrigation ditches. (QUAN DAN NHAN DAN 1 Feb 80 p 1)
S.53 Regt. 3rd MR	Builds an "Uncle Ho" fishpond. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 1 Feb 80 p 2)
Kinh Thanh Artillery Regt, Dong Bang Div	Self support farming activities reported. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 1 Feb 80 p 2)
Tay Tien Regt, Dong Bang Div	" " " "
Factory 753, Navy	Recently repaired housing. (QUAN DOI NHAN 1 Feb 80 p 2)
8th Co, 073rd Tank Gp	A platoon leader of this unit was decorated for combat actions on the border. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 1 Feb 80 p 3)
5th Regt	Activities of this recently activated unit getting established are described. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 4 Feb 80 p 2)
4th Regt, 27th Infantry Gp	Improvement in unit's discipline noted. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 4 Feb 80 p 3)
2nd Bn, 29th Engineer Gp	Commander: Nguyễn Văn Các [NGUYEENX VAWN CACS] (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 4 Feb 80 p 3)
Sao Vang Gp	VCP activities reported. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 5 Feb 80 p 1)
Military Administration School, 1st MR	Built a suspension bridge for the people of Thinh Duc and Binh Son Villages, Dong Hy District, Bac Thai Province. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 5 Feb 80 p 2)

2nd Navy Gp Vessel 14 Vessel 01 Vessel 19 Vessel 05 Vessel 07 811th Flotilla Vessel C7 Vessel 13	Political Officer: Trần Châu Á (TRAANF CHAAU AS]. Combat actions against PRC invaders described. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 5, 7 & 8 Feb 80 p 3)
62nd [Navy] Gp, 9th MR	Received assistance from an element of the 2nd Navy Gp on detached service. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 5 Feb 80 p 3)
1st MR 3rd Gp N.67 Gp T.57 Gp Chi Lang Gp 8th Gp 1st MR Military Administration School	Membership cards issued to VCP members. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 6 Feb 80 p 1)
Air Force Officers School	Flight training for Class 12A completed. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 6 Feb 80 p 1)
5th Bn, 26B Gp, Missile Forces	Unit members performing maintenance on missiles. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 6 Feb 80 p 1)
79th Gp, Truong Son Corps [BINH DOAN]	Completes construction of Ngoi Dan Bridge on the Luong Son-Hoa Binh section of Highway 6. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 6 Feb 80 p 1)
3rd Co, 5th Bn, 23rd Gp	Personal disagreement between a VCP member and a member of the Youth Union is resolved. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 6 Feb 80 p 3)
24th Gp	Fought along the Kampuchea-SRV border. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 6 Feb 80 p 3)
Border Defense Post 120	Located in Binh Tri Thien Province. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 6 Feb 80 p 3)
Post 126	" " " "
Military Administration School, 3rd MR	Past year's training and production activities reviewed. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 7 Feb 80 p 3)

044 Gp	Posted at a border location. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 7 Feb 80 p 3)
M.123 Infantry Gp	Conducted two courses for 500 platoon, company and battalion level cadre. Training included experiences of fighting against the PRC. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 8 Feb 80 p 1)
3rd Engineer Regt	Reaps benefits of its fresh water pisciculture activities. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 8 Feb 80 p 2)
National Defense Factory 59, Technical General Department	Personnel strive for high productivity. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 8 Feb 80 p 2)
M113 Regt. Sapper Branch	Recently commended for combat actions. (NHAN DAN 10 Feb 80 p 1)
64th Missile Bn, Song Da Gp	Photo of missiles on trucks. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 10 Feb 80 p 1)
Medical Bn, B.48 Infantry Gp	Photo of personnel digging irrigation ditch. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 10 Feb 80 p 1)
600th Gp, 7th MR	Raising fresh water fish at Bai Cat Tien. 60% of the personnel are natives of Ha Nam Ninh Province. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 10 Feb 80 p 2)
Tam Dao Gp	Constructed a 15 kilometer road from a state farm to a highland village. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 11 Feb 80 p 2)
6th Regt. Truong Son Corps	Working on the Ho Chi Minh Trail. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 10 Feb 80 p 2)
Engineer Technical School, Engineer Command	VCP activities described. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 12 Feb 80 p 3)
Haiphong Coastal Defense Forces Post 28 Post 30 Post 34 Post 38 Station 303	Measures to maintain order and security during Lunar New Year holiday period outlined. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 13 Feb 80 p 1)
Headquarters Co, Ba Be Gp, Radar Forces	Most unit members are women. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 13 Feb 80 p 3)
H.06 Gp	Skilled driver instructs recruits. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 14 Feb 80 p 3)

48th Military Hospital	Unit personnel concoct burn salve from local materials. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 18 Feb 80 p 2)
1st Co, 3rd Bn, M.66 Artillery Gp	Photo of men moving up ammunition. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 18 Feb 80 p 3)
10th Signal Det, N.13 Engineer Gp	Photo of men transporting equipment. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 19 Feb 80 p 1)
5th Co, 8th Gp	Located on the northern border. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 19 Feb 80 p 2)
14th Bn, 129th Gp	Unit member remembered for his combat exploits against the PRC invaders in 1979. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 19 Feb 80 p 3)
19th Gp, 5th MR	Assists in settling nomads at E Ka Nop, Ko Rong Ding Village. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 20 Feb 80 p 2)
3rd Co, H.4 Gp	Helped defend the Nam Tan Valley against PRC invaders in 1979. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 20 Feb 80 p 3)
4th Gp	A front line unit. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 20 Feb 80 p 3)
Song Bang Gp, 1st MR	Maintains good discipline. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 21 Feb 80 p 1)
Khe Sanh Infantry Gp	Self support farming results given. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 21 Feb 80 p 1)
29.C Engineer Gp	Photo of unit constructing a floating bridge. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 21 Feb 80 p 1)
27th Air Force Gp	Commended for good flying record. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 21 Feb 80 p 3)
1st Bn, Khanh Khe Gp	On front line duty. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 21 Feb 80 p 3)
23rd Regt	Unit gets off to good start in 1980. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 21 Feb 80 p 3)

Air Defense Command 081 Gp 075 Gp 067 Gp	Units participate in marksmanship trial. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 21 Feb 80 p 3)
3rd Co, 12th Gp	Unit signal personnel do well. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 21 Feb 80 p 3)
Navy Specialist Petty Officer School	VCP activities reported. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 22 Feb 80 p 1)
3rd Bn, Ba Gia Gp	Photo of troops fording stream. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 22 Feb 80 p 1)
263rd Missile Gp	Photo of missiles on carriers. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 22 Feb 80 p 1)
Binh Minh Regt	Engaged in road construction. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 22 Feb 80 p 2)
B.75 Gp, 5th MR	Constructed housing for combat outpost personnel. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 22 Feb 80 p 2)
110th Military Hospital	Commended for production of medicines from local materials. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 22 Feb 80 p 3)
H.34 Anti Aircraft Artillery Gp, Tay Nguyen Corps [Corps]	Combat readiness activities outlined. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 22 Feb 80 p 4)
72nd Gp, Capital Military Region	Photo of unit armored car and supporting infantry. (HANOI MOI 27 Jan 80 p 1)
756th Gp	Help people of Soc Son District, Hanoi dig irrigation ditches. (HANOI MOI 7 Feb 80 p 1)

CSO: 4209

MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

BRIEFS

CONDITIONS IN REEDUCATION CAMP--Three months following the fall of Saigon Lucien Trong, assistant instructor at the University [of Saigon] attempted to leave his country. He was arrested and sent to a "reeducation" camp where he remained for 3 years. "We worked from 12 to 16 hours a day. For the slightest infraction we were locked up in one of the U.S. Army's metal conex containers. From six to ten people were crammed into these two meter square boxes, their arms bound to their backs and their feet chained to a bar. There was no ventilation and the prisoners were soaked in their excrements." This was worse than the tiger cages of the old regime. Lucien Trong will publish his account in "Enfer rouge, mon amour" [Red Hell, My Love] which will appear on 8 May. [Paris L'EXPRESS in French 26 Apr 80 p 110]

CSO: 4200

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, TRADE AND AID

STRENGTHENING VIETNAM'S ROLE IN CEMA

Moscow EKONOMICHESKOYE SOTRUDNICHESTVO STRAN-CHLENOV SEV in Russian
No 1, 1980 pp 17-21

[Article by Vladilen Prokudin, head of a department of CEMA Secretariat: "Strengthening Scientific and Technical Ties of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam With Other Countries of the Socialist Community"]

[Text] In connection with the conference of experts of interested CEMA member-countries on questions of providing aid in the development of science and technology of SRV [Socialist Republic of Vietnam] for the period of 1981-1990.]

With the Socialist Republic of Vietnam becoming a member of the Council of Economic Mutual Aid in July 1978, new prospects opened up for developing the republic's economy, science and technology and further strengthening the SRV's cooperation with other countries of the socialist community.

In marking this major event, the chief of the USSR delegation to the 32nd meeting of the CEMA Session, member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee, Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers Comrade A.N. Kosygin emphasized: "Vietnam already has important economic ties with our countries and these ties in proportion to its economic development will undoubtedly be expanded, inasmuch as Vietnam possesses large, potential prospects in the field of economics.

'Vietnam's joining the CEMA speaks of the continuing rallying of the countries of world socialism around the banner of Lenin's ideas."

At the 14th Congress of the Communist Party of Vietnam in December 1976, the economic course of development in the new stage was spelled out: "To speed up socialist industrialization, to create a material-technical base for socialism, to achieve the conversion of our country's economy from small-scale production to large-scale socialist production. To most rationally develop heavy industry on the basis of development of agriculture and light industry, to combine the building of industry and agriculture,

transforming them into a single industrial-agrarian structure; ...to transform Vietnam into a socialist state with a modern industrial-agrarian economy, advanced culture, science and technology, reliable defense and a cultural and happy life."[1]

The Socialist Republic of Vietnam has undertaken the creation of a material-technical base for socialism, bypassing the capitalist stage of development after a long, bitter war and is at the present time obliged to use a part of its economic and manpower resources for the defense of its frontiers. In this situation, the SRV is directing its efforts first of all to the solution of outstanding economic problems, including the satisfaction of the population's needs for food products, housing and clothing.

On speaking at the 33rd meeting of the CEMA Session, chief of the SRV delegation, member of the CPV Politburo, SRV Prime Minister Comrade Pham Van Dong emphasized: "Today, when a world system of socialism and a Council of Economic Mutual Aid exist, such developing countries like Vietnam, depending primarily on their own efforts and receiving sincere help from the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries, are fully able to proceed directly to socialism, to successfully build a socialist society..."

Vietnam's joining of the CEMA was preceded by a long period of cooperation with CEMA member-countries on a bilateral basis. A special role has been and is being played by the Soviet Union. With the assistance of the USSR, modernization and construction is going on of more than 270 national-economic facilities of which approximately 190 have already been built. Agreements between the USSR and the SRV provide for the erection of 15 thermal and hydraulic electric power stations; of these 13 have a total capacity in excess of 400,000 kilowatts already in operation. Among those under construction--one of the most powerful in Southeast Asia is on the River Da (Black) with a capacity of 1.7 million kilowatts and the thermal Pha Lai 2 electric power station with a capacity of 640,000 kilowatts. Of major importance to the republic will be the commissioning of the He Tam coal mine with a productivity of 2.4 million tons per year, expansion of the min in the region of Vang Xanh, and the Bim Son Cement Plant and also the expansion of the Lao Kai Apatite Mine (for the production of 1.6 million tons of concentrate a year).

In the field of the chemical industry joint efforts are being used in the construction of a caustic-soda plant with a productivity of 66,000 tons a year, a nitrogen fertilizer plant with a productivity of 600 tons of ammonia a day and a rayon fiber plant with a productivity of 20,000 tons of finished product a year. House-construction combines are being expanded in Hanoi and Haiphong and elsewhere.

1. "IV s"yezd Kommunisticheskoy partii V'etnama" [The 4th Congress of the Communist Party of Vietnam]. Moscow, Politizdat, 1977, p 421.

2, Names in slantlines are in transliterated form.

Significant aid is also being provided to the SRV by other countries of the socialist community: Bulgaria--in growth of production of materials handling equipment and construction materials, in the development and working of copper deposits, in development of electric power and in the processing of agricultural raw materials; Hungary--in the organization of production of means of communication, electrical equipment, in carrying out of geological prospecting work and in the construction of a number of facilities for the production of tools, furniture and medicinal plants; GDR--in the creation of ferrous metallurgy and enterprises for repair of equipment and household appliances; Republic of Cuba--in organization of production of sugarcane and development of animal husbandry and the building of Thang Loi Hotel in Hanoi; Poland--in measures for increasing coal production and developing transport and in construction of a shipyard; Czechoslovakia --in the field of electric power engineering, radio engineering, machine building and light industry.

Simultaneously with the expansion of bilateral ties, multilateral forms of cooperation also deepened. For a number of years, representatives of the SRV have participated as observers in the work of sessions of the CEMA and the CEMA Permanent Commission for Foreign Trade. Vietnam is a member of the Organization of Cooperation of Railroads, the Organization of Cooperation of Socialist Countries in the Field of Electric Linkage and Postal Communication, the United Institute of Nuclear Research, the International Center of Scientific-Technical Information and the Conference of Representatives of the Academies of Sciences of Socialist Countries.

At the 87th meeting of the CEMA Executive Committee (October 1978), questions were discussed on assistance to the SRV in the restoration of the national economy and the construction of a material-technical base for socialism. In particular, concrete measures were outlined for the coordination of cooperation in completing the restoration of the most important railroad trunkline connecting Hanoi with Ho Chi Minh City and also for continuation of the construction of installations on which China has discontinued cooperation. In the Declaration of the 89th meeting of the CEMA Executive Committee, it is emphasized in the name of Bulgaria, Hungary, the GDR, the Republic of Cuba, Mongolia, Poland, the USSR and Czechoslovakia in connection with China's aggression against the SRV that the CEMA member-countries, developing all-round economic cooperation, are given the Vietnamese people aid in strengthening its socialist economy, in building important national-economic installations.

On the basis of an analysis of its real possibilities, the Vietnamese side directed a request on organizing multi-lateral cooperation for the period 1981-1990 in the following fields; agriculture and forestry, light industry, fuel-power sectors, geology and the extractive industry, machine building and electronics, construction materials industry, transport and scientific and technical cooperation. The Vietnamese side turned to the fraternal countries with a request to provide assistance in the solution of outstanding problems in the field of science and technology for 11

directions (programs) and through these directions to help in strengthening the country's scientific-technical potential. The outstanding tasks include the realization of three programs: one of them is concerned with providing the population with foodstuffs; it envisages the development of production of certain kinds of food crops, animal husbandry and fresh-water pisciculture; the other two stem from concern for the health of the population, being aimed at the treatment of certain specific tropical diseases and the use of Vietnam's medicinal resources. Fulfillment of these programs would result in curtailed imports in the future of pharmaceuticals and medicines.

A most important question for the country is provision of the national economy with energy, fuel and raw materials. For the solution of this problem, the Vietnamese side proposed a program of cooperation connected with prospecting for and complex utilization of the brown-coal field in the area of the Hanoi depression, a program of utilization of atomic energy for peaceful purposes and a program of complex utilization of the basalt weathering crust in the central part of Central Vietnam and also large deposits of high-quality quartz sand.

It should be emphasized in this connection that at the 33rd meeting of the CEMA Session, the Vietnamese side announced its readiness to take part in the realization of long-term goal programs of cooperation. At the same meeting, the CEMA Session adopted an important decision to apply to the SRV the principal positions of the Complex Program for acceleration of the development of its economy as was done in regard to Mongolia and the Republic of Cuba for the purpose of assisting the efforts of the heroic Vietnamese people in the building of socialism. This also applies to measures for scientific-technical cooperation.

Today Vietnam, whose history includes one hundred years of French colonial dominance, ten years of war against the French colonialists and twenty years of war against the American imperialists and the successful repulsion of China's aggressive attacks, is creating and developing its scientific-technical potential.

In the decisions of the 4th CPV Congress it is indicated that industrialization of the country requires the "simultaneous waging of three revolutions--in the field of production relations, scientific-technical and in the field of ideology and culture; moreover, the scientific-technical is the key element."[1]

Today the country has more than 3,000 doctors and candidates of sciences, 200,000 persons with higher education, 410,000 with secondary education, 1,200,000 skilled workers. This large army of specialists has contributed

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1. "IV s"yezd Kommunisticheskoy partii V'yetnama" [The 4th Congress of the Communist Party of Vietnam]. Moscow, Politizdat, 1977, pp 420-421.

to the stable operation and normal course of enterprises following the departure of foreign specialists from the country and now plays an important role in the solution of national-economic tasks. For the development of the cadre component of the scientific-technical potential of the republic there is a created network of VUZ's and tekhnikums which includes 46 VUZ's and 263 specialized institutions. Today the SRV has more than 1,200 candidates and doctors of sciences, 12,800 specialists with higher education working in the VUZ's.

At the present time, the Socialist Republic of Vietnam has 83 scientific-research institutions; of these 73 are within the system of sectorial ministries and 10 within the system of the National Scientific-Research Center. In addition, there are 21 planning institutes attached to sectorial ministries and about 20 scientific-research institutes engaged in social-science problems.

A special place among SRV scientific-research institutions is occupied by the National Scientific Center, which includes institutes dealing with mathematics, physics, biology, earth sciences, oceanography, cybernetics and computer technology, chemistry, mechanics, a laboratory for the study of tropical equipment and the Nuclear Scientific-Research Institute. The Center, which is actually Vietnam's main scientific institution in the field of the basic sciences, went into operation during the days of celebration of the sixtieth anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution and is an excellent symbol of the help and cooperation existing between the SRV, the Soviet Union and also other fraternal socialist countries.

There should be emphasized the dynamic character of the development of the SRV research base. Thirty scientific-research institutions, comprising 36 percent of the total number, were created 10 years ago and the same number from 5 to 10 years ago, while 23 are less than 5 years in existence. Science in Vietnam is young not only in terms of the time of creation and development but also in regard to scientific cadres (see table).

Specialists working in the sphere of science and technology make a contribution to the development of the republic's national economy. In the field of machine building, there have been developed and put in production the M130 and M722 planers, the 2620V milling machine, a 630-ton hydraulic press, a system of attached implements for 80-hp tractors, harvesting combines, seiners with a 400-ton deadweight, dry-cargo vessels with a 100-ton deadweight, seagoing scows with a 2,000-ton water displacement and standardized equipment for plants producing bricks with a capacity of 20 million each per year.

In metallurgy, research has been going on and a manufacturing process for the production of refractory materials from local materials is being used in

Table. Age Structure of SRV Scientific Cadre Potential
(based on data as of the end of 1978)

	Up to 30	From 31 to 40	From 41 to 55	Over 55
With a degree	102 3.59%	1,243 43.82%	1,437 50.66%	54 1.9%
With higher education	48,139 39.86%	46,729 38.69%	24,645 20.4%	1,265 1.04%
With secondary specialized education	16,916 37.71%	13,812 30.79%	13,129 29.26%	1,003 2.23%
Total number	65,175 36.68%	61,779 36.61%	39,211 23.27%	2,322 1.37%

production; partial replacement of imported coke with local varieties of coal is now being carried out and a local experimental installation has been built for the production rolls with 650- and 840-mm diameter.

The corresponding scientific-research institutes of the SRV have accumulated experience in designing substations and transmission lines with a voltage of up to 230 kv, hydroelectric power stations and thermal electric power stations with a capacity of 100 Mw, coal mines with a capacity of 300,000 tons per year and coal open-cut mines with a capacity of 1 million tons per year, small enterprises, for example, paper factories with a capacity of up to 1,000 tons per year and glass plants with a capacity of up to 1,000 tons per year.

In construction, scientific institutes solved a number of problems connected with the production of construction materials and introduced advanced technologies into production. In the transport field, bridges were designed and built with prestressed reinforced concrete and length of spans of up to 50 meters; a technology was developed and introduced of producing vessels with hulls made from reinforced concrete.

Water-management institutes are conducting research and planning work for creation of irrigation systems and hydroengineering structures.

Geological institutes are carrying out searches, prospecting and evaluation of deposits with modern methods.

Successful coordination of the work of SRV scientific-research institutions has been helped to a great degree by a system of organs for the control of SRV science and technology, first of all the State Committee for Science and Technology.

There has also been created a State System of Scientific-Technical Information with the Central Institute of Scientific-Technical Information under the SRV State Committee for Science and Technology and the Information Institute for Social Sciences under the Committee for Social Sciences as head organizations, sectorial centers of scientific-technical information and bureaus of scientific-technical information attached to scientific-research institutions.

With the development of a system of control organs for science and technology, a system of scientific-technical planning gradually came into existence. In 1971, on the decision of the SRV Government, a section called "Plan for Science and Technology" was included in the national-economic Plan as a component part of it. At the present time, the section "Science and Technology" in the five-year plan includes at all levels of the national economy the following provisions:

1. Introduction of technical progress (introduction of achievements of science and technology in production, fabrication of new products).

2. Scientific-technical research.

3. Ensuring and raising of production quality.

4. Development, replacement and introduction of standards and technical norms.

5. Production, repair and verification of measuring instruments.

6. Study and conservation of natural resources and natural conditions.

7. Scientific-technical information.

8. International scientific-technical cooperation.

9. Capital construction for scientific institutions.

10. Requirements for finances, for material-technical resources and for scientific-technical cadres for ensuring of scientific-technical activity.

As is emphasized in the materials of the State Committee for Science and Technology, the SRV is in need of further strengthening of the material-technical base of scientific institutions, of training broad-profile scientific cadres, including those engaged in questions of development and control of science and technology in Vietnam, of improving the system of information for wide-scale provision of specialists and scientific personnel with information on the latest achievements of science and technology abroad and in the improvement of the connection of science to the national economy and orientation of the existing scientific-technical potential to the solution of concrete strategic economic problems. At the same time, special attention is being devoted to problems connected with the development of

agriculture, forestry and pisciculture, light industry, construction for the satisfaction of the demands of the population for foodstuffs and the creation of needed housing conditions and making available the primary necessities of life. And all this should be done with simultaneous improvement of control over the country's technical development, making maximal use of the material-technical base and capacities of installed machinery and equipment and creating a system of measurement, standardization of products, especially in regard to export products. The task is being set of increasing work relating to the study and search for natural resources for the purpose of rationally utilizing them. Together with the further study of natural conditions this will contribute to the improvement of planning the development of the country's economy, science and technology.

It should be kept in mind that partly because of limited economic possibilities and as the consequence of the destruction caused by the war a significant portion of the institutes is operating in temporary structures and most instruments, equipment and materials for research have to be imported; moreover, in a number of cases institutions require completion of installation of equipment and instruments. With these measures in mind, a number of measures have been adopted in the republic aimed at overcoming existent difficulties in the development of science and technology, including concentration of a significant part of the scientific-technical potential on the solution of key state scientific-technical programs, increased expansion of current expenditures and capital investment in the sphere of science and technology, improvement of material-technical provision of scientific institutions, creation of a system of training and retraining of skilled specialists and expansion of scientific-technical information.

In this connection, a special role is being assigned to SRV scientific-technical ties with other CEMA member-countries. These ties are growing stronger from year to year. The free donation by the Soviet Union of more than 2,000 sets of scientific-technical documentation has contributed to the successful designing and construction of SRV national-economic projects.

Much help is also being given to the SRV in the training of scientific and technical cadres. Solely with the help of the USSR, more than 60,000 Vietnamese specialists and skilled workers have been training since March 1959; in that time more than 11,000 Vietnamese citizens graduated from Soviet VUZ's and tekhnikums. In the same period, more than 6,000 Soviet specialists served in Vietnam.

During 1977-1978, about 4,500 Vietnamese young men and women went to Bulgaria for study.

In the period prior to 1977, 2,500 skilled Vietnamese workers, technicians and engineers underwent training in the GDR. In 1979, five hundred Vietnamese graduated from GDR vocational schools and 120 obtained the specialty of pedagog-engineers. Before 1980 another 15,000 Vietnamese will return to the motherland from the GDR as skilled workers, technicians and engineers.

In recent years, direct scientific-technical ties between ministries and departments of CEMA member-countries and the SRV have been broadly developed. The subject matter of scientific-technical cooperation between CEMA member-countries and the SRV is being coordinated for the 1981-1985 period. Just between the USSR and the SRV the themes for this period include the development of 90 of the most important scientific-technical problems in 20 sectors of the national economy.

Within the framework of cooperation on strengthening the material-technical base of science, the Vietnamese has selected 25 scientific-research facilities that are in need of being supplied with equipment and instruments. First of all these are installations which have already accumulated certain experience in the organization and operation of research but are inadequately provided with modern equipment and are in need of skilled scientific cadres.

For the purpose of further study of the question of providing assistance to the accelerated development of SRV science and technology, a conference of experts of interested CEMA member-countries was held in Vietnam (in the cities of Hanoi and Ho Chi Minh) 25-31 October 1979.

Conference members were received by member of the Politburo of the CPV Central Committee, SRV Prime Minister Comrad Pham Van Dong, member of the CPV Central Committee, Chairman of the SRV State Committee for Science and Technology Comrade Tran Quynh and member of the CPV Central Committee, Chairman of the Ho Chi Minh City People's Soviet Comrade My Thi Tho.

The conference members visited a number of SRV scientific-research institutes. The Vietnamese side acquainted the representatives of the countries with the state of development of SRV science and technology and with outstanding tasks in this field stemming from the general tasks of national-economic development.

It was pointed out that in the existence of a certain cadre scientific-technical potential a lag is observed of the material-technical base, which serves as a hindrance to more effective utilization of cadres in the solution of scientific-technical tasks on the level of present requirements.

The experts of the CEMA member-countries informed the Vietnamese side of the work done in each of the countries relating to study of the Program of Participation of Interested CEMA Member-Countries in the Realization of the Plan of Accelerated Development of SRV Science and Technology to 1990 and the List of Scientific-Technical Facilities in whose creation the SRV asks the CEMA member-countries to provide assistance in the indicated period. They also noted the desire of the parties in providing assistance to the development of SRV science and technology to concentrate their participation on those facilities in which each of the sides possesses the most favorable possibilities and conditions for providing effective assistance to the SRV in the development of science and technology.

In this connection, a common desire was emphasized when assisting the Vietnamese side in the future in the solution of tasks of science and technology:

(a) to take into consideration and develop existing bilateral scientific-technical ties, trying to tie them in as closely as possible to economic cooperation;

(b) to strive as far as possible that each of the countries, in the development of proposals relating to facilities, undertakes specific installations in whose establishment (fitting out with necessary equipment and materials, training and retraining of cadres) it provides the greatest possible assistance (in the case of an agreement involving several countries, a coordinator-country is determined for the provision of multilateral assistance in the establishment of an individual facility);

(c) to utilize already existing cooperation in the framework of the CEMA (principally on the basis of signed or prepared for signing agreements on scientific-technical cooperation) in the solution of scientific-research problems set by the Vietnamese side through the inclusion of Vietnamese scientific-research organizations (specialists) in multilateral cooperation.

The past conference was the first multilateral consultation which will be followed by an agreement on the volume and conditions of technical assistance on a bilateral basis, first of all in the coordination of five-year national-economic plans.

The assistance of CEMA member-countries in the accelerated development of SRV science and technology serves as a new confirmation of the constructive power of fraternal cooperation concerning which mention was made in the greeting in connection with the 30th anniversary of the CEMA by General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, Chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Comrade L.I. Brezhnev: "Our socialist community is distinguished by a harmonious combination of national and international interests and respect for the views and national characteristics of each individual country. In this most likely is to be found the growing prestige of the CEMA."

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