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Our Monthly

Comment

THIS September, Prime Minister Pham Van Dong visited a number of Southeast Asian countries and Vice-President Nguyen Huu Tho made a tour of African nations. These diplomatic activities are in keeping with the foreign policy of the Vietnamese Government, which was re-stated in Prime Minister Pham Van Dong's National Day speech this year:

"We will endeavour to develop good neighbourly relations, relations of friendship and cooperation, with Southeast Asian countries... Our country and our people will consistently do our utmost to contribute actively to the growth of the non-aligned movement."

In Africa, there has been seething revolutionary struggle, with a marked link between national independence and socialism. The people of the countries visited by Vice-President Nguyen Huu Tho had in the past warmly supported our people's war of resistance against US aggression for national salvation. The talks held by the Vice-President with the leaders of these countries were very fruitful. They have further strengthened the friendship between Vietnam and these countries. In Africa today, because the Peking expansionists are very actively

opposing the national liberation movements, as for instance those in Zaïre, Angola, Ethiopia, we can hear many people voicing sympathy and agreement with our country in questions related to our relations with Kampuchea and China.

The visit to Southeast Asian countries by Prime Minister Pham Van Dong was of exceptional significance. It opened a new chapter in the history of our country's relations with the other countries in this important region of the world. It was a major contribution to the peace and security of the region, in the face of the imperialists' and international reactionaries' manoeuvres to sow division between these countries and Vietnam and to oppose them to our country. The Peking propaganda machine has been clamouring such slanderous allegations as "Vietnam committing aggression against Kampuchea", "Vietnam scheming to annex Kampuchea to an Indochinese federation under its control", "Vietnam seeking regional hegemony in Southeast Asia", etc.

As we all know, Peking has been seeking to use other people to oppose the Vietnamese Revolution: the Kampuchean, repressed and deceived by the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary clique; the Hou

and other ethnic minorities in Vietnam, whom it has enticed to leave for China through a psy-war campaign, thereby causing many disturbances in Vietnam. And now Peking seeks to persuade the Southeast Asian countries that Vietnam is having expansionist schemes and has become an agent for the Soviet Union. But, as President Ferdinand Marcos of the Philippines said on September 21 last in Manila, "Mr Pham Van Dong's visit has broken the barrier of suspicion and anxiety in the whole of Southeast Asia about the intentions of Hanoi." (Reuter, Manila, Sept. 21.)

The SRV has the sincere desire to create a new atmosphere, one that is more favourable to the efforts of the people of the countries in this region to consolidate their national independence and build their countries, each country following the road of its choice. Undoubtedly, this has been well understood by the Southeast Asian countries which Prime Minister Pham Van Dong has just visited; it will also be understood by the countries in this region that the Prime Minister will visit in October. On the basis of this mutual trust and understanding, friendship and long-term cooperation will further develop. The countries just visited by the Vietnamese Prime Minister have reaffirmed their intention to expand relations with Vietnam in various fields—economic, cultural, scientific, technical, and commercial. The way has been paved for the emergence of a peaceful,

Prime Minister Pham Van Dong's Visits to Southeast Asian Countries

IN September 1978, Prime Minister Pham Van Dong of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam made official visits to three countries in Southeast Asia: the Kingdom of Thailand (September 6-10), the Republic of the Philippines (September 16-20) and the Republic of Indonesia (September 20-23). The Vietnamese Prime Minister held talks and signed joint statements with Thai Prime Minister Kriangsak Chamanan, President Ferdinand E. Marcos of the Republic of the Philippines, and President Suharto of the Republic of Indonesia; and visited a number of industrial and agricultural enterprises and research establishments in those three countries. The Prime Minister invited the leaders of the three host countries to pay official visits to Vietnam; the invitations were accepted.

During the visits, an agreement on post and telecommunications between Vietnam and Thailand was signed in Bangkok.



Vice-President Nguyen Huu Tho Visits a Number of African Countries

VICE-President Nguyen Huu Tho of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam made official friendship visits to a number of African countries: the Republic of Guinea (September 8-11, 1978), the Republic of Guinea Bissau (September 11-13, 1978), the Republic of Cape Verde (September 13-15, 1978), the Republic of Mali (September 15-17, 1978), the People's Socialist Arab Republic of Al-Jamahiria of Libya (September 17-20, 1978), the Republic of Tunisia (September 20-21, 1978).

The Vietnamese Vice-President held talks and signed joint statements with the presidents and prime ministers of the host countries.

The Vice-President will visit other African countries.

independent, free, and neutral Southeast Asia, which will also be a zone of stability and prosperity.

* * *

Our diplomatic efforts are evidence that we are pursuing a foreign policy based on independence and sovereignty as well as on peace, friendship, international solidarity and cooperation. These efforts also highlight the Chinese authorities' dark schemes against our nation.

Having failed in its scheme to dispatch ships to Vietnam to take Hoa people to China, Peking had to agree to hold talks with Vietnam. But in the subsequent negotiations, its representative has stubbornly sought to impose this fabrication: "Vietnam's ostracism, persecution, and expulsion of Chinese residents", as a premise to the discussions. This way of negotiating is tantamount to

a rejection of negotiations, just as the Phnom Penh authorities have been doing so far. Small wonder that, after seven sessions, the talks (1) between the Vietnamese and the Chinese vice-foreign ministers are still marking time.

The talks have in fact been used by Peking mainly as a screen for its continued and increasingly serious anti-Vietnam activities.

The rulers in Peking are now demanding that the Hoa whom they had lured to China be allowed to return to Vietnam; they scheme to drive them back to Vietnam even against the wish of Vietnam. Over 20,000 bad elements among these Hoa have been reportedly selected for training in sabotage, which they will carry out

(1) At the eighth session on Sept. 26, the Chinese chief-delegate unilaterally adjourned the talks sine die.

From left to right :

— Prime Minister Pham Van Dong being welcomed by Thai Prime Minister Kriangsak Chamanan, — ... holding talks with Ferdinand Marcos, President and Prime Minister of the Philippines, — ... and signing a joint statement with President Suharto of the Republic of Indonesia.



once back in Vietnam. Other Chinese are being secretly sent to Vietnam to contact on-the-spot Chinese agents and work with them in gathering intelligence, making insidious propaganda, carrying out sabotage, even fomenting riots both in border regions and deep inside Vietnamese territory.

Along the frontier, from east to west, on land and in the air, there have been frequent intrusions by Chinese armed forces into Vietnamese territory. The intruders either reconnoitred and then withdrew, or they left agents on our territory. They opened fire at our fishermen, provoked our soldiers and border guards, exploded mines in our territorial waters to prevent normal activities by our fishermen.

At the beginning, they used sticks, stones, bush-knives. Now they are using fire arms, indulging in very

adventurous and dangerous actions, trying to destroy social order and political security in Vietnam so as to create difficulties for our national construction.

On the other side of the border, Chinese military forces have been deployed: whole infantry divisions supported by heavy artillery, tanks, armoured vehicles and fighter planes. Out at sea, Chinese combat vessels are engaged in provocative actions right inside Vietnamese territorial waters.

These activities are being stepped up to bolster the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary clique caught in a more and more critical situation. Uprisings break out in most military zones of Kampuchea. In particular, they involve the whole of Military Zone 203.

To support their agents in Phnom Penh, the Chinese authorities are stepping up

their slanderous campaign against Vietnam. They have sent to Kampuchea a number of self-styled "Marxist—Leninist", i.e. Peking-paid, delegations from Western countries, and even correspondents of some "communist" papers in Hongkong, with mission, after their visits, to write articles in praise of the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary clique.

However, all those manoeuvres cannot cover up the truth: Peking is nurturing expansionist and big-nation chauvinistic ambitions, and is attempting to strangle Vietnam in order to realize its dreams for hegemony in Southeast Asia. Treading on the footsteps of the US imperialists who failed in their schemes against Vietnam, Peking will certainly meet with the same ignominious defeat.

September 25th, 1978

Build and Defend Our Socialist Fatherland

Excerpts from the speech delivered by Pham Van Dong, member of the Political Bureau of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee and Prime Minister of the SRV, at the meeting held in Hanoi to celebrate the 33rd anniversary of the August 1945 Revolution and National Day (September 2)

Achievements Scored during the Past Three Years

TODAY, more than three years after the Spring 1975 victory, let us assess the significance and scope of this victory with regard to our people as well as the world situation. At the same time, let us review all aspects of our work over the past three years, assess the development of the situation and draw the necessary conclusions for our work in the coming period.

Three years is but a short period in the history of a nation, but the past three years have witnessed extremely important events in all aspects of the life of Vietnam and its people, in the great revolutionary cause of our people under the leadership of our Party.

After 30 years of atrocious war, the Vietnamese people are elated by their complete and glorious victory, the victory of independence and freedom all over the national territory, the victory of peace, a peace that is all the more precious since we have gained it by our own efforts. The entire Vietnamese people are elated. So is the whole progressive mankind. It is the elation felt by those who have achieved a very great military exploit, taking history a big step forward, toward new promising horizons.

Reviewing the work done in the past and confronting it with the enemy's dark schemes, we are all the happier to note that we have successfully fulfilled two tasks of great and profound significance: firstly, our people have rapidly achieved the reunification of our country, organized nationwide general elections to the National Assembly, and set up the State organs of the SRV; secondly, our Party—the Communist Party of Vietnam—has held its Fourth Congress. The Congress worked out the revolutionary line of the Party in the new stage, the line for socialist construction in the whole of Vietnam; it laid the targets for the second five-year plan (1976-1980), adopted the new constitution of the Party and elected the new Central Committee of the Party.

Although the war and colonialism old and new have caused numerous difficulties and hindered our advance, the labouring people and all other strata of our people feel joy and confidence in face of the fine prospects for building a peaceful, independent, united and socialist Vietnam, a prosperous Vietnam in which the people live a civilized and happy life, and make worthy contributions to the revolutionary cause of the world's people.

The first objective of our Party and State is to rapidly rehabilitate and develop our economy and develop culture, to step up socialist transformation in close coordination with socialist construction in all fields in southern Vietnam, at the same time

to maintain political security and social order, to stabilize and gradually improve the people's living conditions.

By applying our Party's line worked out at the Fourth Congress and expounded in the resolutions of our Party and State, having in view the fulfilment of the targets of the five-year and annual State plans, our entire people have made continuous efforts on all fronts of production, particularly in agricultural production, and have obtained good results and important experiences. Parallel with agricultural production, we have made efforts and gathered experiences in forestry, fisheries and in all branches of production of consumer goods.

In order to effectively serve these extremely important branches, heavy industry, communications and transport and capital construction as well as other branches must do their utmost in the interests of the economy and the people's living conditions in various localities. We have repeatedly called on all branches at all levels (provincial and district) to concentrate their efforts to develop the practical effects of the bases where the people's creative labour produces material riches with more and more progressive economic-technological indices.

Facts over the past few years have testified to the correctness and clear-sightedness of the Party line and the people's profound confidence on this line. In their endeavours to carry out the Party line and achieve the targets of the State plan, many localities and a number of branches, especially a great many bases at grass-roots level have recorded heartening achievements and gained valuable experience in conducting the three revolutions (revolution in the relations of production, scientific and technological revolution, and ideological and cultural revolution—*Ed.*), in organizing the emulation movement for production and thrift, in promoting the working people's right to collective mastery with regard to production and to daily life, and in the fulfilment of their duties towards the State, etc.

Many outstanding examples in agricultural production have emerged; many districts and a number of provinces have achieved good initial results in agricultural production, particularly in the production, processing, and use of subsidiary food crops. However, it is necessary to point out that there are still many branches, localities and bases that have not done well, that they still lack the sense of responsibility, the determination to overcome difficulties and fulfil their tasks, and the spirit of socialist cooperation in the interests of the national economy and the people's life. In

short, these are our weaknesses and shortcomings in the organization, management, and leadership of the implementation of the Party line and the State plans, which we must strive to overcome.

Over the past few years, in the South, with the people's wholehearted approval and support, our Party and State have waged a revolutionary struggle aimed at carrying out the socialist transformation of production relations, culture and ideology. Now, all of us are glad to note that the results achieved have proved equal to our efforts and have met the requirements of the situation: the whole country is advancing rapidly, vigorously and steadily to socialism. We have successfully accomplished the unification of the currency in the whole country. The new money issued by the SRV has become an effective instrument serving the development of the national economy in the whole country.

We have applied a series of fair and reasonable policies aimed at transforming private capitalist trade and industry and shifting capitalist traders to the production sector by means of persuasion and help. In this connection, there has been no confiscation, only purchase by the State; no coercion, only explanation and persuasion. In agriculture, we have launched a broad movement for taking the southern countryside onto the path of agricultural collectivisation by appropriate measures: going step by step from low level to a higher level and from simple forms to complex ones. Everywhere, working peasants have actively participated in the movement and have organized many forms of cooperatives, setting many encouraging examples. The movement is now undergoing steady and rapid development.

Another momentous achievement is the fact that we have firmly maintained political security and social order under very complicated circumstances in the South following the Spring 1975 victory.

Serious Incidents in the Relations between Our Country and Kampuchea and China

WHILE the Vietnamese people are concentrating their efforts on peaceful labour and socialist construction in their beloved native land, a series of extremely serious developments have successively taken place, which I shall report to you, compatriots throughout the country.

On the war being conducted by the counter-revolutionary Pol Pot-Ieng Sary clique along the south-western border of our country — As everybody knows, thanks to the Vietnamese people's disinterested support and assistance, the Kampuchean people's heroic war of resistance was crowned with great victory on April 17, 1975. But immediately after that, the counter-revolutionary Pol Pot-Ieng Sary clique pursued in Kampuchea an extremely cruel policy against all strata of Kampuchean people, repressing and massacring in an extremely savage manner anyone they considered "disloyal" to them. They have turned the whole of Kampuchea into a hell on earth, a gigantic concentration camp, in which all elementary human rights, all ordinary social activities, all family life, and all cultural and religious activities, are abolished.

Broad sections of world public opinion have energetically condemned this policy of genocide the victims of which are none other than the Kampuchean people themselves. For a long time now, the reactionary forces in the Peking ruling circles have

Today, I must also report to you about the results of an important policy of our Party and State with regard to those Vietnamese who formerly participated, in different positions and varying degrees, in the war of aggression against our country and in the Saigon puppet administration.

After our people had won victory and established the revolutionary power, millions of Saigon puppet soldiers and public employees reported to the responsible organs of their localities for registration. The great majority of them were allowed to return to their families to lead a normal and honest life under the new regime. We retained only those who had held high positions in the war machinery of the old regime and had committed grave crimes, so as to transform them into Vietnamese attached to their homeland, loving their compatriots, and useful to themselves, to their families and to society.

In this process of reeducation, those who made progress were set free and their civic rights gradually restored. The majority of them have proved worthy of the Government's lenient policy and the help of the people in their places of residence. However, we must sternly point out that, besides those who have really repented, there are elements who have continued their counter-revolutionary acts of sabotage. These obdurate elements must be severely dealt with. At present, we are holding only a very small number of people guilty of intolerable crimes in the past, for further careful consideration.

These are the fine results of our policy of humanity and national concord, which represents the traditions of mutual affection and assistance of our nation.

found in the counter-revolutionary Pol Pot-Ieng Sary clique a very suitable instrument for carrying out its great-nation expansionist scheme in this region, first of all against Vietnam. The more strongly the domestic policy of the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary clique is opposed by all strata of the Kampuchean people, the more deeply they plunge, with Peking's support and assistance in all fields, into border conflicts with neighbour countries, particularly Vietnam. They have unleashed a war of aggression against Vietnam, destroying villages and hamlets, plundering property and massacring the Vietnamese people by brutal methods and means rarely seen in history.

The reactionary forces among the Peking ruling circles are using the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary counter-revolutionary clique as shock troops to start a war of aggression along the south-western border of our country in an attempt to inflict big losses on the Vietnamese people, the construction and defence of socialist Vietnam, and our international prestige.

Although they have sustained serious defeats, they are frenziedly continuing the war, refusing to give a positive response to the fair and reasonable February 5, 1978 Statement issued by our Government.

It is necessary to fully realize that this utterly unjust war against Vietnam also runs counter to

the interests of the Kampuchean people. No wonder that Kampuchean people of all walks of life, including part of the Kampuchean armed forces and political organizations of Democratic Kampuchea, are rising up in increasing strong opposition. In spite of bloody repression by the Phnom Penh fascist regime, the just, patriotic and revolutionary struggle of the Kampuchean people for the vital interests of individual Kampucheans as well as of the Kampuchean nation as a whole, and for the great revolutionary cause of the Kampuchean people, has not ceased to expand and develop. Faced with such a situation, the Phnom Penh counter-revolutionary clique are feverishly seeking a way out by intensifying the war against Vietnam, and at the same time, fabricating tall stories about the so-called "Vietnamese intervention". But from their own experience, the Kampuchean people have clearly seen the repugnant nature of the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary clique, and are still more determined to rise up and push ahead with their just and certainly victorious struggle.

For our part, to defend our people's lives and property, to firmly defend the south-western border of our motherland, we are resolved to fight back at all adventurous acts by any enemy seeking to violate our sacred territory.

We are perseveringly striving for a correct solution to the relations between the two countries on the basis of our Government's February 5, 1978 Statement. We are convinced that in the end justice will prevail and the genuine friendship between the Vietnamese and the Kampuchean peoples will prevail.

On the disturbance around the Hoa issue—Our people and world public opinion have received fairly adequate information about these disturbances. It should be recalled that while Peking is the mastermind in enticing, coercing and organizing tens of thousands of Hoa people in Vietnam to leave for China by various ways (by land and by sea), it is also Peking that has invented the story that "Vietnam ostracizes, persecutes and expels Hoa people". In provoking this event, Peking wants to kill several birds with one stone :

— Unilaterally cutting off all economic aid and withdrawing all Chinese experts, unilaterally cancelling agreements signed between the two Governments. These are very arrogant and crude actions from the legal and moral points of view.

Peking's Expansionist and Hegemonistic Ambitions

I have just spoken to you, compatriots, about some serious events which substantiate a very hard fact :

For a long time now, Peking has nurtured big-nation expansionist and great-power hegemonistic ambitions toward our country and other countries in this region. Ever since 1975, when our people won complete victory in the war against the US aggressors and their henchmen in southern Vietnam, Peking has considered the birth of a peaceful, independent, unified and socialist Vietnam as an obstacle to its expansionist design in Southeast Asia. For this reason they have promptly used the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary reactionary clique as a tool to wage a war on the south-western border of our country. Since then, they have provoked the incidents which I have just related.

Very obviously, running counter to the Chinese people's interests, the reactionary forces among the

— Creating difficulties and complicated situations in the economic and political life in many parts of our country. Why has Peking used all possible means to get tens of thousands of Hoa people, who have been living peacefully in Vietnam, to leave for China? What for? Now, it wants to drive part of the people who had left back to Vietnam: We must see through China's dark and perfidious scheme in this wrongdoing.

On our proposal, the Chinese side has agreed to sit down for negotiations, but not with the will to solve the problem: the disturbances at the Bac Luan bridge, and right in Hanoi, our capital city, and recently, the criminal acts committed by the Chinese side at Huu Nghi (Friendship) Gate, in the very course of the negotiations between the two sides, are eloquent proofs of Peking's hostile policy toward our people.

On the incidents along the Vietnam-China border—The same people who have engineered the war on the south-western border of our country and the disturbances around the Hoa question, are creating tension along the Vietnam-China border.

They have organized many kinds of people for illegal border crossings, sent armed forces to encroach upon our border, military aircraft to violate our air space, and naval craft to encroach upon our territorial waters, built fortifications and concentrated armed forces directed against Vietnam. For our part, we have always endeavoured to turn the border between the two countries into one of peace and friendship. It is crystal clear, however, that Peking is feverishly trying to turn many border areas between the two countries into places where it can at any time commit acts of hostility and sabotage against Vietnam. These are designs fraught with grave dangers and calling for great alertness on our part.

Alongside these actions, Peking has recently whipped up an anti-Vietnam psychosis among the Chinese people, fabricated absurd stories about "Vietnam ostracizing Hoa people", "opposing China". In its diplomatic activities, Peking has tried by all possible means to carry out an anti-Vietnam propaganda, and distort the facts about incidents between the two countries.

But from our own experiences we know that truth and justice have a very great, very strong and lasting persuasive force. On this front, too, reason and justice will prevail!

Peking rulers are pursuing a hostile policy against the SRV. This the Vietnamese people cannot tolerate. We are determined to struggle against encroachments upon our independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity in order to defend our people's revolutionary gains, their peaceful labour and their socialist cause. On the other hand, we do not in the least confuse the reactionary forces in the Peking ruling circles with the Chinese people and the genuine Chinese revolutionaries. With regard to the Chinese people, President Ho Chi Minh always urged us to strengthen our friendship with those who he said are "both our comrades and brothers". We have faithfully acted upon Uncle Ho's teachings. Today, after Peking has of its own will cut off all aid to our country and called back all Chinese experts from Vietnam we recall with even deeper sentiments the great friendship and precious assistance of the people of China. From

the bottom of our hearts, we express our profound and heartfelt thanks to the Chinese people and the Chinese experts. While resolved to struggle against the Chinese side's hostile schemes and actions, we still persist in our efforts aimed at settling the disputes between the two sides through negotiations in order to find an appropriate solution in keeping with the interests and traditional friendship between the two peoples.

Our New Tasks : National Construction and Defence

THE Vietnamese nation is shouldering a task of great and profound historical significance for our great revolutionary cause and of important international significance as well. For the Vietnamese nation, it is the building of socialism in keeping with the line charted by our Fourth Party Congress, in close coordination with the struggle in defence of socialist Vietnam; everyone of us must be deeply aware that at present, the task of national construction must be closely linked with that of national defence and inversely. This means that economic development must not be separated from national defence; production must not be dissociated from fighting and combat readiness. All of us must grasp these extremely important and pressing tasks in our thoughts, feelings and actions while carrying out the State plan, the 1978 plan and the five-year plan (1976-1980).

To fulfil these extremely important tasks, we must develop, to an ever higher degree, two valuable assets, two strong postures of our nation.

Firstly, we must strengthen our national unity, our oneness of mind and action, mobilize and rationally deploy our abundant manpower — each Vietnamese must be a fighter on the front of economic development and national defence, on the front of production and combat, and stand combat-ready.

Secondly, we must make a rational use of the rich natural resources of our country, and the existing equipment and materials. Our country is not large, but it has very valuable natural resources. Besides, it holds an important and advantageous position, geographically and politically. We must be aware of all this in order to see the bright prospects facing our cause.

In order to take full advantage of these two strong postures, produce material wealth, develop the economy and culture, strengthen national defence, build the material and technical basis of socialism, raise the living standard of the people, push forward the construction and defence of our socialist homeland, it is of decisive significance that the working people should hold socialist collective mastery over society, as underscored by our Fourth Party Congress.

Having gone through 50 years of revolutionary struggle under the leadership of the Party, including 30 years of persevering fighting, having started with bare hands and advanced to the Dien Bien Phu victory and the great victory of Spring 1975, the Vietnamese people have gone through revolutionary school and have been steered and tempered to a degree rarely seen in history. As a result, they are fully capable of acting as the master — a talented master — of their destiny in building socialism in Vietnam, and in defending it. Nothing is more precious than independence and freedom, for it is only with independence and freedom that socialism can be achieved. Everyone of us is more

The Vietnamese people are waging a struggle shining with justice the sacred character of which is clearly, correctly and deeply understood by all Vietnamese, men and women, old and young. The calm, firm and self-confident attitude of our people throughout the country eloquently testifies to the invincible strength of a valiant people who have fought and won victory.

and more deeply convinced that our present difficulties in all fields of revolutionary work and in our daily life, the difficulties facing different branches and localities, will be solved step by step by enforcing the right of the working people to be the socialist master of society, mainly through the socialist State, under the leadership of the Party. In essence this is proletarian dictatorship, an instrument of socialist transformation and socialist construction in our country.

We have often rightly said that the revolutionary cause of our people is part and parcel of the world revolution. It was so before, so it is now and so it will be in future. The peoples of other countries, as well as the close and loyal comrades and friends of our people, will grow ever more conscious of their lofty internationalist obligation: to unite with, support and assist the Vietnamese people for the sake of the Vietnamese revolution and for the sake of peace, national independence, democracy and social progress in the world.

The Vietnamese people cordially convey to their comrades and friends their heartfelt sentiments and deep gratitude.

Targets on the Economic Front

On the strength of our experiences in the past years, we have set the following main targets on the economic front:

We must concentrate our forces and step up agricultural production in an allround, vigorous and steady manner. The realities of life require that we fully grasp this correct policy and turn it into practical and effective deeds matching our persistent efforts and meeting our increasing needs in agricultural products. An allround agriculture means that crop cultivation must go with stock-breeding. To give priority to food production is to stress the importance of the rice plant while at the same time upholding the increasing role, capabilities, value and usefulness of the various kinds of subsidiary food crops.

An allround agriculture also requires the expansion of both short-term and perennial industrial plants to supply raw materials to industry (especially light industry) and untiring efforts to increase exports. We must pay especial importance to cereals and other food crops: there must be food production wherever there is man and land in order to provide food, in adequate quantity and quality, for all sections of the local people and also to contribute food quotas to the State.

For us, the slogan "each inch of land is an inch of gold" must be both a guideline for thought and a motto for action. The rich experiences obtained in many localities have eloquently demonstrated that in whatever place, if we know to work, make efforts, apply intensive crop cultivation and know how to apply the natural laws about land, water,

plants and animals, fine results will await the industrious and intelligent working people.

Since we have not much land, we must carry out intensive cultivation on the existing agricultural area while urgently stepping up land clearing and reclamation in many other areas. This is a redistribution of the labour force which has a strategic significance in many fields and is aimed at quickly expanding the agricultural area, quickly increasing the volume of farm produce and contributing to developing agriculture in an allround, vigorous and steady manner. We should bear in mind that the opening of virgin lands and the building of new economic zones require intensive cultivation right from the outset.

The agriculture of our country is a socialist agriculture in which the development of the productive forces must be closely and appropriately combined with socialist transformation in the South and with the continuous perfection of the production relations in the North. The process of development of socialist agriculture in our country is a process of applying the three revolutions to agriculture. This process is closely associated with that of building and developing an industrial-agricultural economic structure for the whole country as well as in each province and an agro-industrial economic structure in each district. It is a process of growth of the various branches of agriculture embracing cultivation and stockbreeding, production and processing, in which agriculture is developed at a high tempo, and firm bases are built for industrial development. Conversely, to develop industry and carry out socialist industrialization actually create favourable conditions for agricultural development. This is the most fundamental balance, the solidity and steadiness of a strategic significance, required by the national economy of our country.

We must see to the good development of forestry and fisheries (especially sea fishery) and the production of consumer goods. In the old days, our ancestors already said that "our forests are gold and our seas, silver". This saying illustrates a truth of the present-day world. It describes the resources nature has bestowed on our people.

We take equal care of our forest land and agricultural land and consider forestry as a branch of the economy with great importance in many fields, now and in future. Of late good experience has been gained in many areas on turning barren hills into plantations producing food, fruit and also animal feed. Our seas contain many precious resources which we have not fully explored. Therefore, we must intensify basic investigations and exploitation of our seas. Sea fish is a traditional food of the Vietnamese and also an important and valuable export item like precious timber.

We must realize all the great importance, now and in future, of our forests and seas which unlike our mineral resources, are an almost inexhaustible source, through reproduction, of invaluable products. Accordingly, there must be close co-ordination among several branches of fundamental and applied science in order to protect, develop and rationally exploit these precious resources.

Today, in the world, agriculture, forestry and fishery are often classed together because, generally speaking, all three require the application of the techniques of planting, breeding, exploitation, and processing. We must view the problem in a fundamental and allround manner in order to meet both our immediate and long-range needs.

The industries and crafts producing consumer goods necessary to the material and cultural life of our people must be given greater importance than ever because these are needed by all of us and because they can, generally speaking, be produced everywhere with the labour force, raw materials and equipment which are available or can be produced locally. These industries and crafts can produce innumerable commodities, very necessary to family and social life — the daily food, clothing, housing, transport, study, health care, physical culture and sports... We have only ourselves to blame if we allow a shortage of vital necessities to occur in such a situation.

Even in the old days people in our country and other countries were already able to make such articles, including very refined ones. Today we should be even more capable of doing so. Many localities have manufactured, some fairly well, many kinds of bamboo, rattan and wooden ware, chinaware, glassware, silk fabrics, metal goods, etc. Many localities in our country have shown great ability and accumulated much experience in the building of dwelling houses, crèches, schools, infirmaries, cultural houses, army barracks... with local raw materials and suited to local conditions. In some communes all the houses are brick ones. What a comforting sight!

As for production means, from the hand tools and carts of improved type to the semi-mechanical tools, they can be produced by the engineering shops of the co-ops or of the districts. It is a pity that not all localities have been able to manufacture them at a time when we badly need them and can produce them right in the localities to serve agriculture, forestry, fisheries and the consumer goods industries. This is a very important work in the combination of industry with agriculture and in the initial technical equipment of agriculture and of other local branches and trades.

We must emphasize this recommendation of a principled character: the industries producing commodities for daily use and for production work in the localities must have very close two-way relations with central managerial organs, with economic and technical branches such as engineering, electricity and coal, chemicals, communications and transport, capital construction, material supply, light industry, home and foreign trade, etc., as well as general offices such as the State Planning Commission, the Ministry of Finance, the State Bank, the Ministry of Labour, the State Commission for Science and Technology... Without the whole-hearted and effective guidance and assistance of these bodies, the local economy cannot develop in keeping with the Party line and the State plan and with the common economic and technical norms set for the whole country as well as for each branch. In guiding and assisting the local economy, the branches at the centre must achieve close and harmonious co-ordination among themselves, step by step help the localities solve very important and urgent questions concerning technical equipment, the structure of industries, the cadres, and organizational matters, etc. Only in this way can the local economy really become an integral part of the national economy.

It is the duty and also in the interests of the branches at the centre to help promote the vigorous development of the local economy by encouraging all capabilities and all strong points of the localities.

In no circumstances should there be restriction or compulsion. This correct and creative policy will make it possible to advance steadily and rapidly in the building of a socialist economy and will enable all economic and technical branches to develop continually their structure, their scale as well as their quality. On this basis, we will be able to step up the process of enlarged reproduction, push forward socialist industrialization, increase the volume of social products, national income and accumulation and consumption.

In a word, on the economic plane, that is the law for the development of the industrial-agricultural economy in our country; on the political plane, it is the worker-peasant alliance which is, as Lenin put it, the highest principle of proletarian dictatorship. In the present situation of our country, the local economy plays a major strategic role in the economic, political and national defence fields.

Our country, from the North to the South, from the West to the East (including our territorial waters), now presents, from the viewpoint of geography, natural resources, and the history of the struggle of the Vietnamese nation to build and defend their country, a synthesis of these inter-related factors: "propitious time, favourable terrain, and popular support".

Of course, much remains to be done. A thing of special importance is to rationally redistribute the labour force — which also means the forces for consolidating national defence and the fighting forces — on a national scale in order to turn every part of our country into a place where harmony reigns between nature and man and to provide a steady basis for the building and defence of our socialist motherland. In this inspiring work, to build the local economy, expand local cultural life and ensure abundance for the local population, in other words, to build a new, socialist countryside, is the basis for the successful construction of a peaceful, independent, unified and socialist Vietnam.

To carry out these tasks we must urgently and steadily perfect the district along with consolidating and strengthening the province. We should pay more attention to the district because here we shall build and develop the agro-industrial economic structure, a very important task in the building of the political, economic and national defence strength of our country.

While boosting production, the State must control the sources of commodities, and organize the circulation and distribution of goods so as to serve production and the people's life better. This work requires the strengthening of management from the central to the grass-roots levels alongside promoting our effective struggle against all negative phenomena in economic and social life, and against bureaucracy, arbitrariness and abuse of power, waste, corruption and bribery.

Building Firm Grass-roots Units

Now I want to speak of an extremely important point in the organizational system for carrying out the Party's revolutionary line and managing the national economy. That is the question of the grass-roots units, such as the cooperatives, factories, State farms, construction sites and department stores.

Economically, the grass-roots units is the place where man's creative labour produces material wealth. All our activities, the Party, the State, the

mass organizations, the trade unions, the youth and women's unions, all branches and levels, must aim at giving full play to the grass-roots units. This is the faithful and reliable yard-stick of our productive and trade activities, our progress in labour productivity, consumption of materials, quality and costs of products, the material and cultural life of the working people... The grass-roots unit is the cell of social life. Along with a good organization of production and trade, we must well organize the circulation and distribution of goods, thus creating ever more favourable conditions and comforts for the working people in production and life, both their family and community life.

We attach importance to the grass-roots unit because this is where the working people directly exercise their right to socialist collective mastery over their work and life, in keeping with the Party line and State laws. This is a leap forward for mankind, an advance from oppression and exploitation to conscious mastery of their destiny. From this position, man will strive continuously to develop his boundless capabilities in the strong, intelligent and creative socialist community. The revolution is the work of the masses, and it is among the masses that the three revolutions — of which the scientific and technological revolution is the king-pin — are taking place.

Collective mastery means first of all mastery of productive labour, mastery of the emulation movement to build socialism with industry and thrift, working according to one's responsibilities and the prescribed regulations, working with discipline and skill, attaining ever higher productivity and ever better quality. This is the best organization and school to build socialism and train socialist men and women. In the present situation of our country, to be master of the grass-roots unit also means to be master of political security and social order, prevent and punish all schemes and acts of sabotage of the enemy, eliminate all bad and unhealthy manifestations from social activities and life.

In order to ensure good performance of these tasks, we must, in the light of the resolutions of the 4th Plenum of the Party Central Committee, urgently strive to achieve tangible improvements right in this year (1978) in the consolidation of Party, administrative and mass organizations along with improving our style of work.

In the building and consolidation of our organizations, we must attach importance to quality, ensure efficiency and high output, and combat both bureaucratic centralism and dispersal.

To do so we must streamline organization and trim personnel. We must uphold the sense of responsibility and ensure strict discipline in enforcing the resolutions of the Party, the State plans and socialist law. We must resolutely combat all infringements of the people's right to collective mastery, build a revolutionary, scientific, diligent and practical regime of work which stresses investigation and studies and opposes conservatism and inertia. We must direct our efforts toward the grass-roots unit and serve it.

In a word, now that the Party has armed us with revolutionary line, methods and organization, we are determined to make persistent and courageous efforts to win new successes the importance of which we cannot yet fully envision, and which will be equal to the new situation and tasks.

THE HOA — A POLITICAL CARD OF PEKING

Editor's Note: We reproduce below, with our own title and subtitles, large excerpts from the speech made by Hoang Bich Son, SRV Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs, at the fifth session of the negotiations with China on the Hoa people in Hanoi on Sept. 7, 1978.

I. Instigation of a Chinese-type "Great Cultural Revolution" in Vietnam

ALTHOUGH the "great cultural revolution" it launched in the mid-1960's was wholly an internal affair of its own, China deliberately sought to export this revolution to Vietnam by using bad elements among the Hoa, at a time when the struggle of the Vietnamese people against US aggression to save their country was entering a crucial stage.

In utter violation of an agreement reached between the Central Committees of the two Parties in 1955 to the effect that the Hoa in Vietnam were to be placed under the leadership of the Vietnam Workers' Party (*), the Chinese Embassy here recruited a "core force" among the Hoa population, and instigated a sector of this population to "conduct on-the-spot rebellion" and wage "a cultural revolution" right in Vietnam. The Hoa communities were urged to join in a movement to study Mao Tse-tung thought and were assigned "the historic task of propagating Mao Tse-tung thought in Vietnam". Attempts were made to bring mass and cultural organisations under the jurisdiction of responsible Vietnamese bodies, such as *Tong Hoi Hoa Lien* (General Association of Hoa People) and its branches in different cities, the paper *Tan Viet — Hoa*, and Hoa schools. "Big-

character posters" were pasted up at these institutions, and "Red Guards" were recruited among Hoa youths and students at a number of places to trigger a wave of *tsaojan* (rebellions). Efforts were made to buy the loyalty of cadres and other people among the Hoa population, and those who were unwilling to co-operate were labelled as "followers of the black line", "rootless elements", and "traitors".

All these illegal activities were solely aimed at causing troubles, opposing the line of independence, sovereignty and international solidarity pursued by the Party and Government of Vietnam, and countering the leadership of the Vietnam Workers' Party which was alleged to be "revisionist", "pro-Soviet," and "anti China".

But this scheme was thwarted. The elements employed by the Chinese Embassy alienated themselves from the majority of the Hoa population who showed a better and better understanding of, and gave more and more active support to, the correct and creative line of the Vietnamese Party and Government, which was successfully meeting the test of the great and hard struggle waged by the Vietnamese people against the US aggressors.

II. China's designs in the Hoa issue in southern Vietnam

BEFORE the liberation of southern Vietnam, while broad sections of the Hoa population were resolutely taking part in the struggle led by the Vietnamese Party against the US aggressors, a group of Peking-led self-styled "progressive Chinese" set up *Hoa Kieu Hoa Binh Lien Hiep Hoi* (Chinese Residents' Peace Association) whose policy was to demand "peaceful coexistence", recruit forces, wait for favourable opportunities, and mobilize capitalists and intellectuals to pool money and expertise to help the "Ancestral Land".

As soon as Saigon was liberated this group attempted to seize the Taiwanese Embassy, the office

of the paper *Vien Dong* (The Far East), the *Nghia An* school, the *Trieu Chau* Hospital, and the Taiwanese tourist agency. This was planned to be a *fait accompli* which provides China with a base for action among the Hoa population. But the plot was nipped in the bud.

Following the liberation of the whole of the South and with the assistance of agents coming from Kampuchea, the Chinese underground network was extended, and new organisations were

(*) *Now the Communist Party of Vietnam* — Ed.

formed including *Hoi Cuu Vong Hoa Kieu* (Salvation Association of Chinese Residents), *Doan Thanh Nien Chu Nghia Mac-Lenin* (Marxist-Leninist Youth Union), and *Hoi Hoc Sinh Hoa Kieu Yeu Nuoc* (Association of Patriotic Chinese Students). Instructions were given to these to work according to pre-arranged plans.

Top priority was given to arousing a strong sense of "kinship" among the Hoa population and a campaign for acquiring Chinese citizenship. This was described as the "decisive road" and "central task" of the "struggle" of the Hoa in southern Vietnam.

It should be noted that this movement was boosted at the time of the extension of socialist transformation of capitalist trade and industry in the South. China revealed its intention of protecting Vietnamese capitalists of Hoa extraction, whom it called Chinese nationals, by viciously attacking

the correct policy of the Vietnamese Party and State as "anti-Hoa" while publicly advocating "solidarity with Chinese capitalists". Its aim was to maintain Hoa capitalist monopoly on the economy of southern Vietnam.

While inciting the Hoa to claim Chinese citizenship and oppose socialist transformation among the Hoa to create disorders which were described by *Mat Tran Thong Nhat Hoa Kieu* (United Front of Chinese Nationals) as "diversionary moves" to help China's strategic ally — the Poi Pot-Ieng Sary clique — in their border war against the Vietnamese people.

Obviously all this was designed to create difficulties and cause political, economic and social unrest in liberated southern Vietnam. But China again failed. The majority of the Hoa population understood and support the correct line and policies advanced by the Vietnamese Party and Government in the new stage of the revolution.

III. Forcible Exodus of the Hoa

FOR some time now China has put into effect a very wily and noxious plan and has, by enticement and coercion, caused hundreds of thousands of Hoa to leave Vietnam for China. To cover it up, Peking has cooked up false stories of "ostracism against and persecution and expulsion of Chinese residents" by Vietnam, but these false allegations were immediately seen through by public opinion.

What actually happened was that as soon as China publicly encouraged and assisted the Kampuchean authorities in intensifying their war of aggression against Vietnam along her southwestern border, Chinese secret networks started a rumour campaign about the inevitability of a war between Vietnam and China, thus causing unprecedented panic among the Hoa population. Then, on Jan. 4, 1978, Liao Cheng-chih of the Overseas Chinese Affairs Office in Peking made a public announcement to the effect that those "Chinese nationals" who wished to return to serve "national construction" or live with their relatives would be "welcome" and given "proper accommodations and assistance" and that returned Chinese students would be provided with every condition to continue their studies and "win promotion". Then word was quickly spread among the Hoa in Vietnam that people who failed to respond to the "call of the Ancestral Land" would be considered as "traitors". Peking agents followed the threat

with whispered rumours, slanders, "advice", deceit and downright blackmail. Hoa people were used against one another, and a general atmosphere of fear and confusion prevailed. People who showed unwillingness or hesitation received written warnings thrown into their homes.

The result was a massive illegal departure of people who had been living in security and peace in Vietnam. The first to go were people in areas bordering on China where Chinese propaganda had the greatest impact. These were followed by people from other localities where the exodus was triggered by malingerers and gullible youths. The exodus reached a climax after Liao Cheng-chih on April 30, 1978 publicly expressed "concern over the massive departure of Chinese nationals from Vietnam" and promised "good reception" to people who had to leave "in a hurry" and after China set up "reception stations" along the border and unilaterally decided to send ships to Vietnam to pick up "victimized Chinese residents".

In April a total of 28,172 people left Vietnam (10 times more than in January, February and March put together). The number swelled to 40,034 in May, and 58,747 in June.

There were people who were fully aware of the correct and generous policy of Vietnam toward the Hoa and did not want to leave the secure life here, but they had to leave in the end, either because they were shaken by the threats they received, or because part of their families had left.

By the end of July more than 150,000 people had gone to China. These people, contrary to Chinese propaganda, had taken with them their valuables, even means of production owned by collectives of which they were members or by the Vietnamese State. The declared properties of 415 families comprising 1,050 persons leaving by rail through the Friendship Gate check-point in July included 774 *dong can* (*) of gold, 326 TV sets, 495 radio sets, 113 sewing machines, 114 tape recorders, 129 motor-bikes, 94 refrigerators, 114 bicycles, 2,338 clocks and watches, and 412 electric fans. According to incomplete data Hoa people in the province of Quang Ninh had taken away with them, by July 31, 1,802 head of cattle, 1,460 carts, 519 boats and sampans, and more than 34 tons of rice seeds. They had also carried away stolen State property such as motor vehicles, electric generators, electric motor and mechanical pumps.

The "victimized Chinese residents" farce was followed by a series of other unjustifiable acts against Vietnam:

— The decision taken on May 12, 1978 to cut off part of Chinese complete-factory aid projects to Vietnam.

— The announcement of further aid cuts, made on May 30, 1978.

— The closing down of Vietnamese consulates-general in Nanning, Kunming, and Kuangchou.

— The decision, taken on July 3, to terminate all economic and technical aid to Vietnam and to recall Chinese experts.

The quick deterioration of China-Vietnam relations has had a bad effect on the morale of the Hoa population. Even people who deep in their hearts wish to stay in Vietnam are afraid of an outbreak of war between the two countries and shaken by rumours spread by Chinese agents. It has become clear to every one that China's aim in provoking the "Hoa issue" is to cause social, economic and political unrest in Vietnam, obstruct the Vietnamese people's socialist construction, and start an unprecedented open campaign against Vietnam.

At present, climbing another rung in its policy of hostility to Vietnam, China is trying to drive those people who have left for China back to Vietnam, a move which was denounced by us at the last session.

Especially worthy of note is the fact that while following a policy of expansionism and big-nation hegemonism China is charging Vietnam with "regional hegemonism" and openly urges overseas Chinese and people of Chinese extraction of various nationalities to join a "unified international front" against hegemony. It is obvious that the Peking

authorities are encouraging the Hoa population in Vietnam to work against the Vietnamese State and the Vietnamese revolution which they regard as a big obstacle standing in the way of their expansionist drive into Southeast Asia.

I have made a review of the events concerning the Hoa question in order to give a true picture of the differences and disputes between Vietnam and China. One can see that the key to the whole problem is not "termination of ostracism, persecution and expulsion of the Hoa in Vietnam". The key to the whole problem is an end to the use of the Hoa as a political card against Vietnam, the scrupulous implementation of the spirit and letter of the agreement reached between the two Parties in 1955, and respect for the leadership of the Communist Party of Vietnam and the jurisdiction of the Vietnamese Government over the Hoa in Vietnam. Once China acts this way, all differences and disputes between it and Vietnam over the Hoa question will be settled satisfactorily. The Hoa in Vietnam, once freed from China's perfidious manipulation will again be masters of their destinies within the Vietnamese national community. Both their immediate and long-term interests will be served and they will be able to help preserve and promote the long-standing friendship between the peoples of Vietnam and China.

With a view to a correct settlement of the Hoa issue

1. The Vietnamese Government calls on Hoa people to stay in Vietnam where they will be able to continue to live and work in complete peace of mind. China must stop using these people for interfering in Vietnam's internal affairs.

2. Those Hoa who wish to leave will be allowed to do so upon completion of exit procedures. Vietnam is ready to discuss with China concrete matters relating to those Hoa who wish to leave.

3. Those Chinese residents in southern Vietnam who wish to go to China will be provided with every favourable condition to leave Vietnam.

4. Those people who have left for China are not allowed to return to Vietnam. The cases of those who have a good reason to return will be examined by the Vietnamese Government. China must not sponsor any illegal re-entry.

These four points are practical, fair and reasonable. We are looking forward to a positive response from China so that negotiations may soon be successful, as desired by the peoples of the two countries and progressive opinion in the world.

(*) 774 *dong can* equal 4.8 kilograms.

Repeated Chinese Armed Intrusions into Vietnamese Territories

(SRV Ministry of Foreign Affairs' Memorandum of Sept. 15, 1978)

FOLLOWING serious Chinese-instigated bloody incidents at the Bac Luan and Huu Nghi border check-points on August 8 and 25, 1978 respectively and at the Tra Co river mouth on September 12, 1978, China has, since the end of August, 1978, repeatedly sent armed forces to encroach on Vietnamese territory, threatening the security of Vietnam along the Vietnam — China border and preventing the normal activities of Vietnamese people in those areas:

— On August 29, 1978, a 19-man Chinese patrol crossed the border between border-posts 53 and 56 and penetrated into Dam Thuy commune, Trung Khanh district, Cao Lang province. The same day another 14-man unit crossed the border at border-post 44 and entered Chi Ma commune, Loc Binh district, also in Cao Lang province.

— On September 1, 1978, twelve Chinese soldiers crossed the border between border-posts 6 and 7 in Po Pao area and intruded into Na Hinh commune, Van Lang district, Cao Lang province.

— On September 2, 7 and 9, Chinese armed forces encroached upon the Chong Mu hill area between border-posts 62 and 63 of Dinh Phong commune, Trung Khanh district, Cao Lang province. The first intrusion was made at 3 p.m. on September 2,

involving 15 Chinese soldiers the second at 5.30 a.m. on September 7 by 33 Chinese soldiers. In this intrusion, the Chinese soldiers formed themselves into a two-prong battle-array, occupied communication trenches, encircled and threatened to attack Vietnamese militia team on duty in the area. Another armed intrusion into the same commune was made by 14 Chinese soldiers on September 9.

— At 11 a.m. on September 6, six Chinese policemen and militiamen crossed the border between border-posts 2 and 3, climbed Hill 1207 in Muong Khuong district, Hoang Lien Son province, and observed the surrounding areas through binoculars.

— On September 9, twelve Chinese soldiers encroached upon Vietnamese territory in Keo Khang area, Na Pha, between border-posts 95 and 96 in Hung Quoc commune, Tra Linh district, Cao Lang province.

— At 8 a.m. on September 8, seven Chinese militiamen intruded into Vietnamese territory at Lung Lao Lu area between border-posts 128 and 129 in Co Ba commune, Bao Lac district, Cao Lang province.

— On September 9, 14 Chinese soldiers and 11 militiamen encroached upon Vietnamese territory in Lung Mu Area, Lung Xao, between border-posts 62

and 63 in Dinh Phong commune, Trung Khanh district, Cao Lang province.

— At 6 a.m. on September 10, 20 Chinese soldiers and 4 militiamen again encroached upon Vietnamese territory in the area between border-posts 53 and 54 in Dam Thuy commune, Trung Khanh district, Cao Lang province.

— At 2 p.m. on September 13, a Chinese armed vessel intruded into the Tra Co river mouth area and at 1 p.m. on September 14, three other Chinese armed vessels penetrated deep into this river mouth up to Tai Xec islet, one kilometre from Hai Thanh wharf, Tra Co commune, Mong Cai district, Quang Ninh province. The Chinese crews of these boats used mines and grenades to destroy the fishing tackle of the local Vietnamese fishermen.

— From September 6 to 9, many Chinese ships operated 22 to 24 miles off the Vietnamese coast in the area between Hon Mat and Hon Me islands, Nghe Tinh province.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam energetically protests against, and severely condemns, these illegal acts of the Chinese side, and demands that it immediately stop encroaching upon Vietnamese territorial sovereignty and not allow such actions to recur.

VICTIMS OF THE ANTI-VIETNAM CAMPAIGN ACCUSE

THE "Nanchiao Operation" mounted by Peking with a view to slandering the Socialist Republic of Vietnam has roused great indignation among all strata of the population. Many people, including Hoa people in Ho Chi Minh City have helped the local authorities to uncover the schemes of bad elements among the Hoa who have been carrying out anti-Vietnam activities at the instigation of Peking. Eighteen-year-old Huynh Nghiep Tan, who headed the so-called "Patriotic Overseas Chinese Students' Association" and was a victim of Peking's campaign, has admitted his wrongdoings. When the Canton Song and Dance Ensemble visited Ho Chi Minh City in November, 1977, Tran Hieu Minh, a cadre of the Chinese Board in charge of Friendship Associations who accompanied the ensemble, called on Tan and made this suggestion: "There are many Hoa in Ho Chi Minh City, why don't you set up an association to welcome people coming from the fatherland?" Tran Hieu Minh gave Huynh Nghiep Tan his address and promised to send him documents, forward his letters and reports to Liao Cheng-

chih (1). After this meeting, Tan gathered a number of youths among the Hoa and set up the "Patriotic Overseas Chinese Students' Association".

Through the confessions of others we get more details about how the campaign was organized. Through the Chinese Embassy in Hanoi, Chinese delegations visiting Ho Chi Minh City, and Radio Peking broadcasts, the Chinese side organized and led the campaign. Under the signboards "Marxist-Leninist Youth Association", "Patriotic Overseas Chinese Students' Association", "Overseas Chinese Association for National Salvation" Peking agents gathered a number of people including many school and college students and conducted activities against socialist construction in Vietnam: spreading false news, undermining the implementation of State policies and instigating the Hoa to oppose the policy of socialist transformation, undermine security and order and finally leave for China. They got in touch with the Chinese Embassy and bad elements among the Hoa living along the Northern frontier, received reactionary literature sent by Peking such as

"The Three-World Theory", "Policy toward Overseas Chinese" and anti-Vietnam documents..., then disseminated them among the Hoa in order to inspire them with nationalism and great-nation chauvinism, incite them to shirk their obligations toward Vietnam, collect and send to China information and pictures related to the Hoa.

While the Chinese authorities unilaterally sent ships to Vietnam to bring back "victimized Chinese residents", the Chinese Embassy in Hanoi sent that gang an urgent message in five points, instructing them to "demand that Chinese diplomats be sent to Ho Chi Minh City" to give them concrete guidelines (point 3), or "not to trust the local authorities" (point 4). The Chinese Embassy urged them to "closely follow the instructions broadcast over Radio Peking".

The above-mentioned confessions are indeed accusations made by victims of the anti-Vietnam Campaign staged by the Peking authorities.

(1) Director of the Overseas Chinese Affairs Office of the PRC State Council.

Facts and Events

Facts about the "Expelled Chinese Residents"

«ON their way back to China, they were subjected to all kinds of ill-treatment; some were beaten and wounded. Most of their belongings, the fruits of years of hard

work, were arbitrarily confiscated; even the few household utensils they had with them were seized. When they arrived in Chinese territory they had nothing left except the clothes on their back". Thus said the spokesman of the Overseas Chinese Affairs Office of the PRC State Council in a declaration made on May 24, 1978 on the "expulsion of Chinese residents" by Vietnam.

Since then, the Chinese mass media have published all kinds of tall stories on this matter.

So, let us have a look at figures recently released by the Vietnamese customs service.

In August 1978, 219 Hoa families took the train to China. They

had with them 16 photo cameras, 36 refrigerators, 106 bicycles, 104 T.V. sets, 42 tape-recorders, 231 clocks and watches, 37 sewing-machines, 93 wireless sets, 78 electric fans, 19 motorbikes, 35 wardrobes and 82 beds.

The "victimized Chinese residents" took with them not only gadgets used by city dwellers. According to incomplete data, up to July 31, 1978, in Quang Ninh province alone, the Hoa peasants who crossed the border into China took with them 1,902 buffaloes and oxen, 1,460 improved carts, 519 boats, 34 tons of rice seeds — obviously all means of production. Others took away even State and cooperative property

The Latter-day Marquises of Carabas ⁽¹⁾

V IETNAM has recently been subjected to virulent accusations from her northern neighbour for having set up — on Vietnamese territory — barbed wire entanglements along part of her frontier and at border check-points between the two countries.

The charges are all the more absurd since it is Vietnam which has been victim of repeated Chinese incursions. The August 25, 1978 incident, to cite only that one resulted in many casualties after armed Chinese agents, directed by Chinese police, had penetrated into Vietnamese territory in disregard of the most

elementary rule of international law.

It is to anticipate such serious incidents that Vietnam has had to take some precautions. For this she is now being condemned by her neighbour!

All of a sudden everything has come to light: a map of China, reproduced by *Nhan Dan* in its issue of September 21, 1978, gives the key to the issue.

This map, printed by Peking as early as 1954 in an "Outline History of Contemporary China" says that big parts of the territories of China's neighbours are in fact hers: they were seized from her by the imperialists between 1840 and 1919!

Now we see why Peking blames Vietnam for setting up defences on her own territory: in the eyes of the Chinese Marquises of Carabas, the above territories should be returned to China, and they intend to recover them.

Let's call a spade a spade: isn't that a part of Peking's hegemonistic and expansionist design?

MAI HO

(1) *The well-known character in Perrault's tale of Puss in Boots, whose name has come to designate a nobleman of unbounded pretensions and vanity.*

A map of China published by China in 1954 and printed in a book entitled "Outline History of Contemporary China". In this map, Mongolia, Nepal, Sikkim, Bhutan, Korea, Vietnam, Laos, Kampuchea, Burma, Malaysia, Thailand, a part of India, the Japanese Ryukyu islands, and parts of Soviet territory in the Kazakh, Kirghiz and Tadzhik Soviet Socialist Republics are termed "Parts of Chinese territory seized by the imperialists during the period of (Chinese - Ed.) democratic revolution (1840-1919)".

such as lorries, electric generators, internal combustion engines, mechanical pumps, etc. Now we learn that those "expelled Chinese residents" have, by a stroke of Peking's magic wand, become "Vietnamese citizens of Chinese origin". They are mustered on the Chinese side of the border and preparations are being made to send them back to their adoptive country.

If this were allowed to happen, those unlucky people would return to Vietnam with undoubtedly bare hands. It is known that all their valuable possessions have been "purchased" by the Chinese authorities who in exchange gave them... receipts.



Peace in the Middle East Cannot Be Found at Camp David

AFTER three days of hard bargaining, the US — Israel — Egypt negotiations resulted in the issue of two documents. President Carter wiped the sweat from his brow and gave a sigh of relief. Then a number of American newspapers and supporters of Mr Carter and the USA started cheering this "unexpected outcome" and described it as "a significant achievement", "a great exploit of modern diplomacy", "an unparalleled event", "a development of historic importance", etc. Mr Carter considered the Camp David achievement as the "framework for a peaceful settlement" in the Middle East.

Is this true? Certainly not. Let us see what has been signed. One of the documents says that Israel and Egypt will sign a peace treaty within three months; and within three to nine months of this signing, Israeli troops will withdraw from Sinai, this troop withdrawal to take place over a period of two to three years. What guarantee is there that Israel will correctly implement the agreement? Moreover, this troop withdrawal does not mean that Israel will return the Sinai area to Egypt. Because the Israelis still insist on having their own "security zones", "restricted zones for Egyptian troops", and on maintaining their settlements. The second document is supposed to be "On peace in the Middle East". It allows Israel to occupy for at least five more years the area west of the Jordan river and the Gaza strip, during which time the above-mentioned areas will enjoy an "autonomous" status. There is nothing here, too, to ensure that Israel will withdraw her troops from those areas. The document is vague on "autonomy" and the right of the Palestinians and completely ignores the PLO.

It is obvious that the Camp David agreement benefits only the US and Israel. The Camp David negotiations prove that Mr Sadat is in a position of weakness. While seeking a separate settlement he has little bargaining weight. It is no accident that some people say that "Mr Sadat has lost all while Mr. Begin has won all". His concessions have further weakened his position, which his smile at Camp David could not conceal. Egyptian Foreign Minister Camen and many Egyptian officials who follow Mr Fami's lead have immediately dissociated themselves from him. Mr Sadat has accepted Israel's demands which he had formerly rejected; he has even made an unprecedented move; he has officially recognized the legal existence of an aggressive, expansionist Zionist State which is still occupying Egyptian territory. Many times previously Israel had gone back on her words. Hasn't it been proved by facts that it is a vain hope to rely on the US to bring pressure to bear on Israel?

The Camp David agreement cannot be the "framework for a peaceful settlement" in the Middle East. Mr Carter's effort to bring about the "Camp David success" does not spring from any devotion to the cause of the Middle East. He badly needs some "achievement" in order to improve his position in the coming elections in the US. Peace in the Middle East cannot come from Camp David. The Camp David agreement has divided the Arab countries and played into the hands of Israel. The danger of renewed hostilities far from being reduced has increased.

Nhan Dan
(Sept. 20, 1978)

Flooding of Vast Areas



All available means are used to drain flood water from the paddy fields.

THERE have been complex and abnormal developments in weather conditions in Vietnam during the last three months. The rainy season had started with evenly spread rainfall all over the country, which was favourable to agricultural production. But it has dragged on too long and in northern Vietnam during the last few weeks, instead of fine and dry weather as it should be, there has been abundant and even heavy rain. At Ha Trung, Nga Son (Thanh Hoa province) on the night of September 21-22 there was 900mm of rainfall. In many other regions of Bac Bo and the former 4th zone, there has been continual and very heavy rain.

This year has been marked by repeated typhoons which have not followed the usual north-south pattern nor any definite pattern. Up to now (end of Sep-

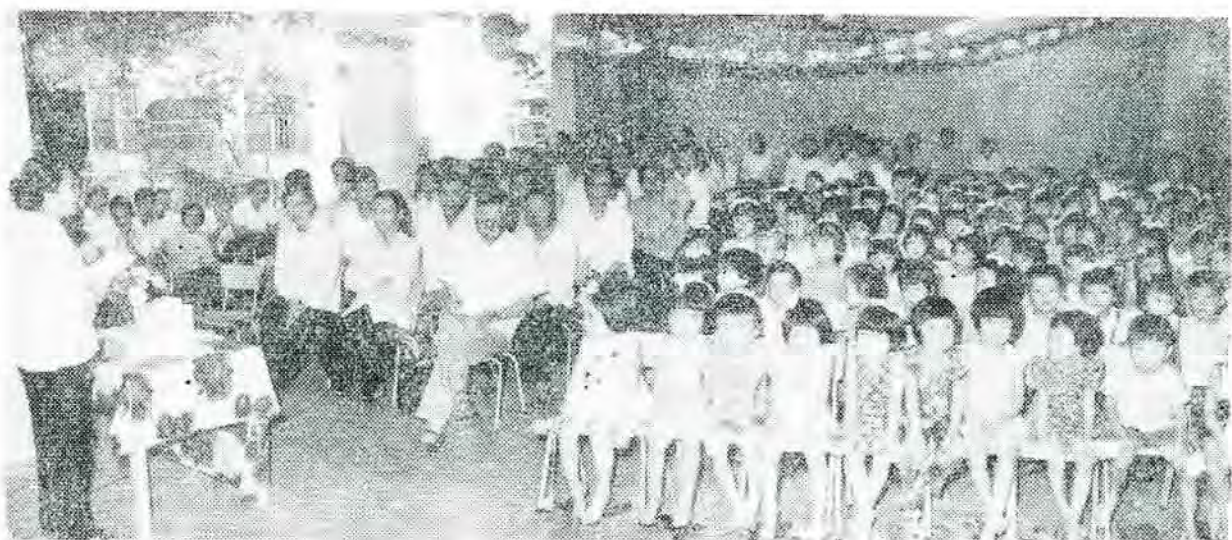
tember) six typhoons have landed on the provinces of Nghia Binh, Quang Ninh, Binh Tri Thien, Nghe Tinh, Quang Nam — Da Nang, not to mention typhoon No 7, which did not land on Vietnamese territory but nevertheless caused abundant rain in our country. The interval between two successive typhoons was short, so much so that they almost followed on the heel of each other and therefore caused great damage. Moreover, the north-east monsoons came early this year and reached further south than was normal, as far as the provinces of southern Central Vietnam. Typhoons have been the main cause of heavy prolonged rain and, as a consequence, flooding and submersion over large areas in some northern provinces.

They landed early on Central Vietnam (typhoon No. 4 landed at Ngang Pass on August 12 and

caused flooding in a number of the provinces of southern Central Vietnam and even in Nam Bo). Reaching beyond the Truong Son Range, they have also caused heavy rain in Central and Lower Laos. This, together with the rising water of the Mekong river has caused premature and unexpectedly heavy flooding in the southern provinces. Hundreds of thousands of hectares in the Mekong delta have been under water. Typhoon No. 8, which landed at Quang Nam — Da Nang on September 20, and typhoon No. 9, which landed at northern Binh Tri Thien and southern Nghe Tinh on September 26, have worsened the situation in Central Vietnam and badly affected even the southern provinces.

Rain and typhoons have badly damaged the winter crops in the whole country. In some provinces, namely Ha Nam Ninh, Nghe Tinh, Thanh Hoa, Ha Son Binh, Binh Tri Thien and Thai Binh, the area of rice land under water is quite large. In some places submersion surpassed the draining capacity of the water control works. At present the people and army in various provinces are fighting flooding and submersion. They are making full use of electric and diesel-powered pumps, as well as hand-operated scoops and norias, to salvage the ripening rice. But because the flooded area is too large and the means at our disposal limited, there will be more difficulties to cope with if it goes on raining. In southern Vietnam, especially in the Mekong delta, many difficulties also lie ahead, for production work as well as for the people's life.

A New School Year for 15 Million Pupils



The 1978-1979 school year begins at the "Bamboo Shoot" Kindergarten in Hanoi.

ON September 4, fifteen million pupils in kindergartens, general education schools, complementary education and teacher-training schools began the new school year. The number of children in kindergartens throughout the country in this school year is approximately 1.3 million, an increase of 18% compared with last year; and that of general education school pupils is nearly 12 million, an increase of 9.3%. 1.6 million people attend complementary education courses (both on the job and in special courses) and 110,000 others are in teacher-training schools. School enrolment among children of national minorities has an increase of 1 million pupils.

There are over 179,400 pupils in Hanoi kindergartens and general education schools this school year.

In many localities the pupils' parents and local population actively helped with the construction and repair of classrooms. In Ho Chi Minh City, 166 new classrooms were built and 800 kindergarten classes organized during the last summer holidays in various urban and suburban districts, new economic zones and working people's areas. 50 per cent of the children of kindergarten age are now admitted to these classes.

Despite the border conflict 80,000 pupils in the 22 districts and towns along the south-western border of Gia Lai-Kon Tum, Dac Lac, Song Be, Tay Ninh, Long An, Dong Thap, An Giang and Kien Giang provinces continue to go to school.

● Total value of school equipment for 1978 is 18 million dong, as against 6 million for 1975 (11 million for the North and 7 million for the South).

● 1978 sees the start of a drive to equip our schools so that by 1985 all secondary, teacher-training, and infant schools will have been fitted with everything necessary to study, teaching, and practical work.

● For the new school year, State-run enterprises and handicraft cooperatives have produced eight new kinds of toys for kindergarten children totalling 150,000 units. Every year they also turn out about 20 sets of slides. Film and tape-recording studios produce 40-50 films and a number of reels of tape for the schools.

● The teaching-aid factory now turns out many items for-

A New School in Trung Dong Commune

THE present commune of Trung Dong arose from the merger of the two former communes of Truc Trung and Truc Dong in Nam Ninh district, Ha Nam Ninh province. A first-and second-level general education school has just been completed in Truc Dong. There is a three-storey building with 18 classrooms, a meeting hall, a library with 20,000 books, and 8 rooms for teachers (both working space and living quarters). The construction of the school cost the commune 250,000 dong, 220,000 of which was contributed by the people of the commune.

When building materials had to be found, the commune sent its cadres to various construction sites in the province and the Thai Nguyen Iron and Steel Company to buy their extra iron and steel. It also sent co-op members to do lumbering for the State during their free time to earn the privilege of buying construction timber; and they built houses for the Quang Ninh coal mining area in exchange for coal. Thanks to this the commune was able to produce its own much needed



lime and brick for the construction of the school. One million bricks were made. Engineer Nguyen Van Doc, a native of Trung Dong, now deputy head of the construction board of the district, himself drew the plans of the school and took part in the execution of them. The people of the commune and the teachers and pupils of the school

contributed their parts to its construction, and old people contributed 5,000 dong from the sale of filao pine trees they had planted in the tree-planting movement: "granddads plant and their grandchildren will care for them".

After an intensive period of construction, the school was completed on September 2.

SCHOOL EQUIPMENT AND FOREIGN AID

merly imported from abroad: they serve in the teaching of electro-magnetism, mechanics, the kinetic theory of gases, the solar system...

● A drive is under way, especially in the southern provinces and cities, for making teaching aids with our own means. Two hundred items have been awarded prizes and exhibited at an exposition held in Ho Chi Minh City and Can Tho provincial capital.

● In addition to schools of this kind already in existence in Thanh Hoa and Haiphong, another school for school-equipment managers has been opened this year by the Ministry of Education in cooperation with the State Planning Committee and the Ministry for Higher Education

and Secondary Vocational Education. The students will graduate after three years of study, and will be put in charge of the management and maintenance of laboratories and school workshops.

● This year UNICEF has given us complete equipment for 40 secondary teacher-training schools — 170,000 dong's worth of equipment for each school. This includes various kinds of cabinets, ceiling fans, film projectors, equipment for printing and enlarging photographs, sets of fitter's and carpenter's tools, drills, etc. UNICEF also gives us complete equipment for 40 crèche-attendant training schools — 160,000 dong's worth for each, as well as 20 school workshops for second-level general

education schools. Each of these shops comprises three sections: mechanics, carpentry, household arts, and is worth 160,000 dong.

● The German Democratic Republic will supply Vietnam with teaching aids worth 2.5 million marks each year, from now to 1978. Recently it has sent our general education schools 3,500 sets of teaching aids for physics, including mechanics, heat, optics and electricity.

● Hungary has supplied Vietnam with 300 microscopes and equipment for a number of physics, chemistry and foreign languages laboratories.

● Czechoslovakia has given our teacher-training and foreign languages schools 320 tape-recorders.

Cam Binh Wins UNESCO Prize

ON the occasion of the International Day Against Illiteracy, UNESCO decided to grant the N.K. Krupskaja prize to Cam Binh commune (Nghe Tinh province), the standard-bearer for the elimination of illiteracy and for complementary education in Vietnam.

Starting in 1965, UNESCO has taken September 8 as the International Day Against Illiteracy. It has also been awarding two prizes each year: the Mohammed Reza Pahlevi prize (given by the Iranian Government in 1967) and the N.K. Krupskaja prize (given by the Soviet Government in 1969). Up to 1977, UNESCO had awarded 17 prizes and certificates of merit to State organs, mass organizations and individuals credited with outstanding achievements in the elimination of illiteracy and in adult education in the world.

Vietnam joined UNESCO in 1977. An economically poor country, she has nevertheless obtained good achievements and experience in the elimination of illiteracy and other efforts to free herself from poverty and backwardness even while fighting for national liberation. This has been recognized by UNESCO and Cam Binh commune deserves the prize awarded to it.

In Vietnam, on September 8 each year are commemorated the establishment of the Popular Education Service in 1945 following the August Revolution, and President Ho Chi Minh's appeal to the entire people to fight against ignorance. This year the Ministry of Education has held a conference at which was discussed the work of complementary education: energetically wiping out illiteracy in the mountain regions, giving at least first-level education to all working people, developing complementary education in border areas, and rapidly dispensing second-level education to all cadres and young people.

Recently an Indian education delegation headed by Doctor Chitra Naik, Head of the Indian Institute of Education, visited Vietnam. On this occasion, it studied the elimination of illiteracy and complementary education in our country.

During its stay from September 4 to 10, 1978, the delegation held work sessions with the Ministry of Education, and the Education Service of Ho Chi Minh City, visited the complementary education school for cadres in Hoan Kiem district (Hanoi), the Le Quy Don complementary education school for cadres, the complementary education schools in District 4 and Phu Nhuan district and the worker-peasant complementary education school at Thu Duc (these four in Ho Chi Minh City), and a complementary education class at Phuc Le commune (Haiphong).

The delegation studied the experience gained in the elimination of illiteracy in our country, especially the methods of propaganda, mobilization, and persuasion with regard to the learners; the method for quickly training teachers, and that for quickly teaching grown-ups to read and write.

CAM BINH is a commune in Nghe Tinh province, nearly 350 kilometres south of Hanoi.

It has 3,500 inhabitants and 0.2 hectare of cultivable land per head of population. Before the August 1945 Revolution, its inhabitants led a wretched life; only 17 persons knew how to read and write; the 1945 famine took 350 lives; many families had no survivors left.

In the 33 years that have passed since the August 1945 Revolution, including nearly 20 years of war, the Cam Binh people have had to fight for the defence of the country (over 6,000 bombs were dropped on them in the US war of destruction), while building a new life. They have made swift progress, particularly in the liquidation of illiteracy and complementary education.

Liquidation of illiteracy: After the August 1945 Revolution, the revolutionary cadres in Cam Binh looked for school-teachers. As the economic situation was difficult and there was not enough money to open many schools, they urged individual families with means to hire tutors to teach their children and also other villagers.

Thanks to the classes opened, the tutors thus recruited, and cadres and young people just freed from illiteracy who volunteered to serve as teachers, the movement for the liquidation of illiteracy spread throughout Cam Binh commune. School teachers and pupils were urged to teach older members of their families and help them in household work, so that they could study in the evening and learn to read and write. Determined to free themselves and others from poverty and ignorance, many rural cadres studied eagerly day and night to raise their cultural standard, setting a good example for the villagers; and volunteered to serve as teachers. The youth and women's organizations also encouraged their members to go to school, supplying paper and pen to needy people. Under the slogan: "Work in the day time, study at night", the illiteracy liquidation movement at Cam Binh became a seething mass movement. When a class had finished a programme or a hamlet had wiped out illiteracy due

Popular Education in a Commune

credit was given them publicly in order to rouse them to further efforts. Early in 1948, in the midst of the war of resistance against the French, Cam Binh was recognized as being the first commune in Cam Xuyen district to have wiped out illiteracy with regard to all its 1,342 inhabitants including 753 women; this impelled the other communes in the district to rapidly liquidate illiteracy. President Ho Chi Minh sent the district a letter commending it for being the pacesetter in Ha Tinh province in the fight against illiteracy.

Complementary education: After the liquidation of illiteracy, the local authorities started the complementary education movement the aim of which was both to prevent relapse into illiteracy and raise the cultural standard of the population.

Complementary education classes were opened first in each hamlet, then in each cooperative. By that time, the teachers in general education schools had become the main force for teaching in first-level (1) complementary education. The cooperatives supervised both the work of their members in the fields and their attendance in complementary education classes. The movement gained greater and greater momentum. In 1960, for having given all its inhabitants at least two years of schooling Cam Binh was granted a labour order, third class. Complementary education in Cam Binh also served production: the pupils were taught to raise the productivity of ricefields, to experiment with new rice strains, new varieties of sweet potatoes. Under the slogan: "To invest in complementary education is to invest in production", "culture is the key to better production", the local authorities created favourable conditions for the inhabitants to study. In August 1964, a cooperative in Cam Binh fulfilled its first 5-year plan for complementary education (September 1961 — September 1966) 22 months ahead of schedule. Four months later the whole commune fulfilled their plan 18 months ahead of time, taking the lead in the whole of Ha Tinh province.

Though the cultural standard of the cadres and people at large had been raised, on the whole they had not gone beyond four years of schooling. This was not enough for the requirements of management and administrative work, guidance of production, and boosting crop productivity, and was a great handicap for other movements in the region. So, while stepping up first-level complementary education, as early as 1962 the Cam Binh cadres sought to promote second-level complementary education. The snag was the lack of teachers for this level of education. So teachers of first-level education were sent to attend third-level courses at Ha Tinh, the provincial capital, 7 km from Cam Binh. Upon their return, they would teach second-level classes in the commune. It was not until 1964 when a second-level general education school was opened in Cam Binh that regular second-level education could be given to its cadres and inhabitants. Next, the authorities thought of dispensing third-level complementary education by encouraging teachers of second-level education schools to take correspondence college courses even in the thick of the US war of destruction (1965 — 1968). By the date of May 19, 1967, Cam Binh had given first-level compulsory education to all its inhabitants (up to the age of 40), thus taking the lead in all Ha Tinh province. By using various forms of study appropriate to the working and living conditions of the people, such as going to class twice a week, combining study at home and in class, holding seminars, all Cam Binh people who were less than 40 were receiving complementary education in one way or another. If pupils of regular general education schools were included, 59% of the inhabitants of the commune were going to school, the highest ratio of all the communes in the North at that time.

Meanwhile, in the 1969 — 1970 school year, Cam Binh began to open third-level education classes for young cadres and youth having finished second-level complementary or general education schools who were attending

correspondence college courses and teachers of third-level general education school of the district. They were work-and-study classes, where the pupils also engaged in production work: growing rice or sweet potatoes, doing carpentry, operating smithies and brick kilns, manufacturing farm implements, making cloth...

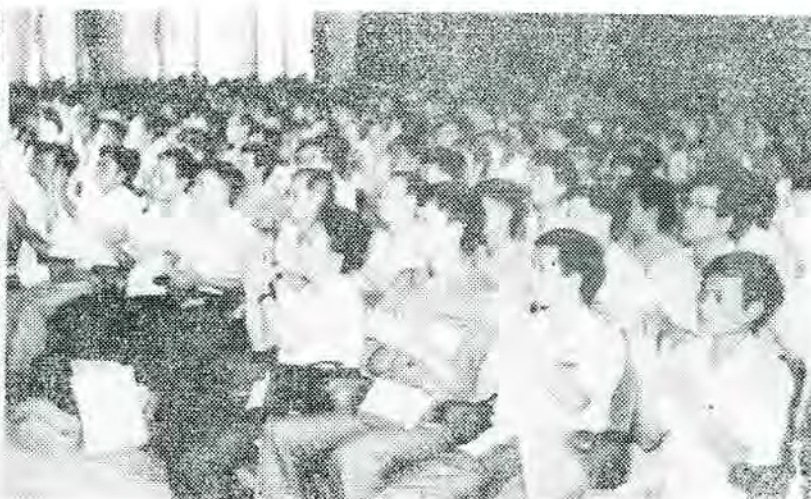
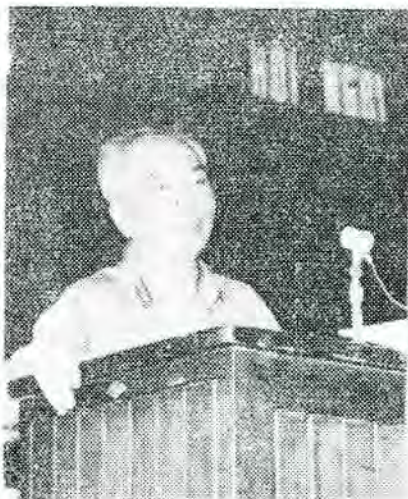
In May 1975, Cam Binh was the first commune in the North to have dispensed second-level education (seven years) to all its inhabitants and in the next two years it was to give third-level education to all young cadres and youth.

At present, Cam Binh remains a pacesetter in this field among the communes of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam.

Effects of liquidation of illiteracy and complementary education: The raising of the people's educational level has contributed actively to the coming into being of a new man, a new life and a new economy. Thanks to this improvement, the Cam Binh inhabitants are now capable of assimilating science and technique and correctly implementing the State line and policies. Thanks to the complementary education classes, agricultural technique in Cam Binh has been improved, crop yield raised from 0.4 ton to over 2.5 tons, and even 3 tons per hectare per year. Formerly receiving each year 20 tons of relief paddy from the State, it now can not only fend for itself but deliver to the State from 100 to 150 tons of paddy each year. With the development of the economy, the living conditions of its population have changed for the better: many families have their own well and double septic tank; the communal lanes are clean, houses neat and tidy, communal clubs attract

(Continued on page 29)

(1) The complementary education system is similar to the general education system. It also consists of three levels: the first level (4 years), the second level (3 years) and the third level (3 years).



Vietnam Advances

First Vietnamese Conference on Geology

THE first Vietnamese Conference on Geology was held early in August in Hanoi.

Deputy Prime Minister Vo Nguyen Giap addressed the participants.

Besides the general report, a "Review of Geological Research in Vietnam and the Orientation and Tasks of Geological Work in the New State" delivered by the deputy director of the Vietnam Institute of Sciences, there were speeches by the head of the General Department of Geology and the head of the General Department of Oil and Gas on the need to develop scientific and technical work in these fields, as well as 12 reports from various branches.

In the seven commissions, 104 reports were delivered and discussed.

To carry out the task set by the Resolution of the Fourth Party Congress, said the report of the deputy director of the Institute of Sciences, geological research must deal with both fundamental problems and practical applications. As far as the former are concerned, the central task of geology in the com-

ing stage is to discover the laws of geological history and ore distribution in Vietnam. After drawing up a geological map of the whole country on the scale of 1: 500,000, we must have one on the scale of 1: 200,000, carry on research on sediments, magma, metamorphics, ores, geostructure, geotectonics and the relationships between ore deposits and the above-mentioned questions. Lastly, we must grasp the laws of ore-formation and draw up a 1: 500,000 map of ore-formation and ore-estimates.

With regard to applied research, our geologists must conduct all-round and thorough research on ore deposits, especially those which still fall short of requirements and those with particularly brilliant prospects of exploitation. We must step up research on the various kinds and laws of formation of such ores as iron, bauxite, copper, tin, rare and radioactive earths, gold, lead, zinc, stibium, mercury, apatite, quartzite, sub-soil water...

In northern Vietnam, after traces of oil and gas were discovered, the General Department

of Oil and Gas has rapidly conducted drillings and made estimates, while exploring new areas including off-shore ones. Its drilling teams can now bore holes 5,000 metres deep without help from foreign experts.

It has begun drilling for oil in the Mekong delta.

The General Department of Oil and Gas has signed cooperation contracts with two companies from Italy and the Federal Republic of Germany, and is holding discussions with other foreign companies for off-shore exploration. It will also explore a number of areas on its own, with a view to training cadres and accumulating experience.

Next year, the scope of exploration will be broadened both inland and off-shore, with increasing scale and tempo.

The General Department is making preparations for the building of two great oil-refining and petrochemical complexes, one in the North and one in the South.

Within a period of from seven to ten years, the oil and gas branch will have grown into a comprehensive one which includes exploration, exploitation, processing and petrochemistry.

Vietnam Advances

One and a Half Million More People Are Given Jobs

OVER the past two years, 1.5 million more people throughout the country have been given jobs, including 440,000 people working in offices and enterprises, studying in universities and colleges or secondary vocational and technical schools, 500,000 working in various new economic zones, and 530,000 employed in catering services, light industry and handicraft production in cities and towns.

In 1977, 120,000 people in Ho Chi Minh City and 17,000 in Haiphong were given employment, including 4,000 small traders. They are now working in various production bases for consumer and export goods, vegetable-growing areas and animal husbandry farms.



Making wicker-work for export, Thu Duc Ho Chi Minh City.

Vietnam Advances

The 1978 National Table-tennis Festival for Young Pioneers

EARLY in Autumn every year young Vietnamese pingpong players feverishly get ready to participate in a pingpong festival for young pioneers (up to 15 years old) and the contest for the prize set by the weekly *Vanguard Pioneer*.

It is due to the initiative of this publication that every year a pioneers' pingpong festival is organized from the district level up, ending in finals in the capital.

Over the past 12 years, yearly festivals have been held, even in the midst of the war of resistance (the second, third and seventh were held in rural areas due to wartime conditions).

Since the country was reunified the pioneers' table-tennis move-

ment has developed throughout 38 provinces and cities. Pingpong players hold their bats in the most varied ways; in a lateral or vertical grip, in the right or left hand, with the rough side up or down, and used the most varied tactics according to the motto "all-round offensive and defensive; constant attack".

Each festival has recorded new progress. Young talent have been discovered and selected for the national teams which have taken part in international tournaments (Asian games, Afro-Asian games, Afro-Asian-Latin American games) where they have recorded many successes.

Most of the team-members were school students with a good record in study and conduct.

The finals of the 1978 Pioneers' Table-tennis Festival and the 13th contest for the *Vanguard Pioneer Weekly's* prize took place in Da Nang from August 16 to 20, 1978.

97 pingpong players representing 38 provinces and cities met in hotly disputed matches.

Three of the four first prizes were won by players from Ho Chi Minh City. This success sprang from good organization and training. In this city, players in each district are classed into three categories: the mass of amateurs, the nucleus, and the representative team. Each year in the summer, prizes given by the city are contested. (1979 saw 264 players contesting in the finals). Besides, the many young players of the city often meet to contest various other well-organized prizes.

"THE FIRST LOVE" (1)

Awarded the First prize of the UNESCO International Jury for the dissemination of literature and arts through the cinema at the Karlovy Vary International Film Festival in 1978.

SAIGON in the years of US military involvement in Vietnam.

Duy, a student, loves Diem Huong to distraction but she lets him down to marry an American working in a US charity organization.

Crossed in love, he ignores his family's advice and falls into the traps of the corrupt Saigon society. He lives a dissolute life in the company of hooligans and joins a gang of bandits. He tries to take revenge on Diem Huong whom he considered unfaithful.

Meanwhile, Duy's elder sister, an urban guerilla, comes back from the maquis and step by step manages to make him see the light by her affectionate attention and particularly by her extremely heroic deeds against the Americans and their puppets. This enlightenment, however, is not a smooth process, and the two frequently clash. For a city young man corrupted by the depraved way of life introduced by neo-colonialism, sisterly love and revolutionary deeds at times seem absurd and ludicrous.

At last, when Duy learns that Diem Huong had to "sell herself" to save her father caught in a frame-up by the American who was to become her

"husband", he is stunned but it is now too late! The American poisons her when she discovers that under cover of charity he is in fact engaged in a shameful trade of Vietnamese orphans.

Duy cannot save his sweetheart but the discovery of the truth saves him. Perhaps — this is a question not resolved in the film

— he will follow his elder sister's example and join in the struggle against the US imperialists and their stooges.

The film has a number of especially good sequences: the students demonstrating against the US-Thieu clique in Saigon streets; the lovers in a Dalat pine forest...

The scenes are bathed in natural light.

The acting is quite good, especially The Anh in the role of Duy, a character with a complex idiosyncrasy.

(1) *Script: Hoang Tich Chi, Hai Ninh. Direction: Hai Ninh. Cast: The Anh, Nhu Quynh, Tra Giang, Bang Chan. Hanoi Feature Film Studio, 1978.*



Nhu Quynh acting Diem Huong.

Ho Chi Minh City:

Nearly 50 Million Attendances at Showings of Revolutionary Films

SINCE liberation, nearly 50 million attendances at showings of revolutionary films have been recorded in Ho Chi Minh City.

The network of movie theatres and mobile cinema teams has been consolidated for better service. Besides the 44 State-run and joint State-private movie theatres, 16 mobile cinema teams regularly take films to be shown in suburban districts, new economic zones and volunteer youth units.

Southern Vietnam on the Road to *Agricultural Cooperativization*



A work-exchange team in Phu Hoa II hamlet, An Giang province.

Implementation of the "Land to the Tillers" Policy

At present, in south Vietnamese countryside (from Binh Tri Thien to Minh Hai) a movement is going on for collectivization of production among the peasants in various forms: work-exchange teams, production groups, and progressive advance to farming cooperative. This is taking place after the "land to the tillers" policy advocated by the Communist Party of Vietnam and the Government of the SRV has been implemented. This policy has consisted in confiscating and forcibly purchasing land belonging to those landlords and rich peasants who had committed crimes against the peasants as well as land owned by compradore capitalists and cruel puppet agents, in order to distribute it to peasants with no or little land. As regards ordinary landlords and rich peasants (including upper-middle peasants) who own much land, the policy is to urge them to hand over their land. In those localities where too little land has been confiscated or forcibly purchased, peasants are persuaded to redistribute the land they

own among themselves in the spirit of mutual assistance.

The exploiting class in the countryside having thus been basically eliminated there is a noted reduction of inequality in land ownership. This has encouraged the peasants to work actively, reclaiming fallow land and virgin land, multiplying crops and building water conservancy work, etc. The peasants

are also advancing on the road to collectivization of production by engaging first in simple cooperation, which is the first step toward setting up farming cooperatives.

Although the organizations for collective production through simple cooperation in southern Vietnam may have different appellations, they assume two main forms as far as their activities are concerned: work-exchange team and production group.

Work-exchange Team

Work-exchange teams, which are mostly set up in the southern provinces of southern Vietnam, consist of two categories: temporary or seasonal work-exchange teams and permanent work-exchange teams.

When they first embark on collective production, the peasants usually organize themselves into work-exchange teams to work on a crop or a specific job. At the beginning of each cultivation season, peasant households

who are neighbours help one another in successive specific jobs. The same thing happens again when the next crop begins.

There are two kinds of permanent work-exchange teams: first, the one with appraisal of the work done and calculation of work-points. After a workday the work done by each member is appraised and credited with a number of work-points. In the second kind of work-exchange team norms are set and a given

number of work-points are granted for each specific job done.

In many places, the work-exchange teams follow the hamlet's overall production plan, under the guidance of the hamlet production board. In these places, apart from work-exchange teams, there are also specialized teams dealing with draught force, material supply, water-conservancy, plant protection, etc. The hamlet production board is assisted by various sections looking after cultivation, animal husbandry, material supply,.... By relying on the work-exchange teams, the specialized teams and assisting sections, the hamlet production board gives guidance for the fulfilment of the hamlet's common production plan, and controls all aspects of production: land, technique, labour, materials, and distribution. The hamlet production board cooperates with the district committee in distributing materials supplied by the State to the communes

Production Group

At present, in the southern provinces of Vietnam production groups are usually set up where there is much communal land or much fallow or virgin land to be reclaimed or where there is little inequality in land ownership.

In Binh Tri Thien province much communal land was left fallow during the war. In order to defuse the unexploded bombs and mines scattered in the fields and carry out a large-scale land reclaiming plan, the authorities in the province decided to distribute land to different groups which would join efforts in increasing production. That was how production groups came into being and by June 1978 more than 85% of the peasant households had joined such groups.

In the Central Highlands where the majority of peasants led a nomadic life, much land was left fallow. So in Dac Lac province and Gia Lai-Kon Tum province, the ethnic minorities have been encouraged to settle down and organize themselves for collective

and hamlets and gathering all the agricultural produce to be sold to the State.

Although the members of the work-exchange team work collectively, private ownership of means of production is maintained. So the products from each plot belong to its owner. Buffaloes and oxen, machines and farming implements used by the work-exchange team are paid for in cash and paddy. That is why those who own much land and many other means of production receive much more paddy and money than those who own little land and especially those who have no machines, farming implements and draught animals, even though the latter may work very hard.

Besides, the scale on which the work-exchange teams operate being very small, their members cannot afford to get the advanced equipment and technique necessary for increasing labour productivity and income.

production. Through production groups, the peasants reclaim virgin soil, expand fields, do water conservancy work and increase production.

Thirty-three per cent of the peasant households in Thuan Hai province have joined production groups; in Duc Linh district alone 88% of the peasant households have joined such groups, here called cooperative production teams.

After successfully building a number of experimental production groups, Ho Chi Minh City has rapidly increased their number to over 280 and is planning to organize 70% of the peasant households on the city outskirts into similar groups. In Song Be, Hau Giang, Cuu Long provinces, etc., besides building experimental cooperatives, the authorities plan to organize peasants into production groups in most of the communes. In the other provinces of Nam Bo where solidarity teams (i.e. work-exchange teams) have been built,

they are also actively organizing peasants into production groups.

Many production groups have already collectivized all means of production, with or without compensation for the land. In some production groups, only land has been collectivized, not draught animals and machines; or only draught animals and small machines have been collectivized not big machines. Production groups have raised funds in order to pay for production costs and compensation for the collectivized means of production, or to buy more draught animals, farming implements and machines. In most production groups, norms have been set, and a simple regime of piece work has been applied.

Production groups in the south Vietnamese countryside are operating under the common guidance of the commune or hamlet production board—the forerunner of the future cooperative management committee. In many communes, besides production groups there are also craft and trade teams placed under the direct guidance of the communal production board. In Hoa Tien and Xuan Hoa communes (Ban Me Thuot province) there are also specialized-branch or specialized-job groups such as: manioc processing groups, brick-making groups, animal husbandry groups, farming implements groups, tailors' groups, etc. All this is laying a good foundation for the future cooperative where the collective structure will be perfected.

The present production group is in reality a small-scale cooperative (from 25 to 50 ha, and in some cases around 100 ha). But cooperation is still simple and at a low level, whereas in a cooperative cooperation is more advanced and a division of labour carried out in the direction of large-scale socialist production. That is why the activities of the production group are limited and present many contradictions. *Firstly*, the production groups have not collectivized the draught animals, machines and farming implements; they have

to hire them and pay for them in cash or paddy, thus infringing the principle of "remuneration according to the work done". *Secondly*, due to its small scale the production group cannot afford to carry out zoning and planning, it does not have enough fund and manpower to develop and diversify its activities, buy more machines and lay a material and technical basis for incre-

Agricultural Cooperatives

Carrying out the resolutions and instructions of the Communist Party of Vietnam and the Government of the SRV on socialist transformation in agriculture, the authorities in southern Vietnam are speeding up the building of experimental cooperatives in the districts. Up to June 1978, 132 agricultural cooperatives have been built in southern Vietnam, among them 108 cooperatives in the coastal areas, 19 cooperatives in the Central Highlands, 12 cooperatives in eastern Nam Bo, 1 cooperative on the outskirts of Ho Chi Minh City, 2 cooperatives in the Mekong delta; 78 cooperatives have been built from production groups and 54 from work-exchange teams. Many cooperatives have been built close to one another to form a cluster (consisting of 3-8 adjacent cooperatives) in accordance with the district's plan of economic zoning. Out of those 132 cooperatives, 9 have already grown 3 crops; 96, from 1 to 2 crops; 27 newly-built ones are growing their first crops. With a few exceptions, all the cooperatives are advancing with firm steps and have favourable conditions for all-sided development.

Over 90 per cent of the local peasant households have joined cooperatives on a voluntary basis. With the building of agricultural cooperatives, a new

used production and better living conditions. *Thirdly*, in production groups conditions do not exist for specialization of work and industrial processing of agricultural produce.

A solution to those contradictions requires cooperativization of agriculture. At present there is an increasing demand for agricultural cooperativization, especially in the production groups with the most experience.

class has come into being in the countryside—the collective peasantry. Its motto is: "The cooperative is our home, we co-op members are masters". This has created a collective labour force which has shown absolute superiority over individual work but also in the efforts to improve conditions of life in the countryside.

In most experimental cooperatives collectivization of the means of production has been almost complete (including land, draught animals, machines and implements). The land collectivized accounts for over 95 per cent of the cultivated area. The number of draught animals accounts for over 70 per cent of the total number of draught animals belonging to co-op members; the number of machines, over 80 per cent. In some cooperatives 100 per cent of the land, machines, draught animals and farming implements have been collectivized. Collectivization of the means of production, together with cooperativization of the labour force, has on the one hand eradicated the system of feudal and capitalist exploitation in agriculture and on the other has helped to correct negligence and waywardness on agricultural production, thus creating favourable conditions for increasing labour productivity and intro-

ducing scientific and technological achievements into agriculture

In coping with natural calamities, cooperativized production has shown absolute superiority over individual production; it has step by step improved the co-op members' life and increased accumulation fund and contributions to the State. Except for some areas struck by severe natural calamities where monthly paddy ration is below 15 kg (still lower for the non-members), the income of co-op members is rather high (from 18 kg to 20 kg of paddy, in some cases over 20 kg per month per capita; remuneration for a workday is worth from 1.2 to 3 dong). In those cooperatives the income of poor peasant or ordinary middle peasant households is higher than before they join the cooperatives. The cooperatives see to it that even short-handed households get adequate revenue. In general 60-70 per cent of the income of the cooperative is distributed to the co-op members, 20-30 per cent devoted to contributions to the State, and about 10 per cent is retained for accumulation fund and public utility works.

At the beginning the co-op members don't know how to manage their cooperatives properly. But they gradually get used to running large-scale and planned production, managing collective labour, ensuring specialization and co-ordination between different branches. As a result of this new method of management many cooperatives have started applying intensive farming, introducing new techniques into production, expanding cultivated area through crop multiplication and land reclamation; they have also started building material and technical bases (chiefly water conservancy works), ensuring "remuneration according to the work done", improving the co-op members' living standards. They have also fulfilled their obligation to the State.

In the process of building up agricultural cooperatives in southern Vietnam, other activities have been speeded up especially those concerning the building of the Party, the people's power and mass organizations. It also involves promoting political life among the people, educating the people in socialism and in the struggle for the collective mode of production, training cadres and Party members, discovering good elements among the masses and turning them into core elements for agricultural cooperativization.

However, there is still much room for improvement in the newly-built agricultural cooperatives in southern Vietnam:

Firstly, the new agricultural cooperatives are in general too large. Of the existing cooperatives, only 19 (14.4 per cent of the total number) have an area below 300 ha: 61 (46.2 per cent) from 301 to 500 ha; 52 (39.6 per cent) more than 500 ha (25 cover 700 to 1,300 ha). Large cooperatives, especially those with an area of from 700 to 1,000 ha, have management problems. Besides, most are engaged in extensive, not intensive, farming; they have not yet developed stock-breeding and other branches. Although management work is now still relatively simple, in future when they have to engage in intensive farming, crop rotation, stock-breeding and other branches, they will meet with still more difficulties in the management of labour, materials, finances, etc., because the managerial skills of the cadres are still very low. This will lead to a decrease in production and in the co-op members' income. However, the number of such cooperatives is small and they are mostly experimental ones. They have also succeeded in building some material and technical bases and have acquired additional means of production. If one divides one such cooperative into smaller ones, one will have to divide the drying yard, the store

house, the machines and other equipment, which will give rise to difficulties. So the best solution is for the provinces and chiefly the districts to concentrate on consolidating those cooperatives and helping them overcome their managerial difficulties. As for the 200-400 ha cooperatives, which can stand on their own feet, they should be maintained and consolidated. For those 700-1,000 ha cooperatives where management work truly leaves too much to be desired and which just have to be divided into smaller ones, adequate measures should be taken so as not to affect production and damage their material and technical basis.

Secondly, some cooperatives have been too hastily set up. Adequate preparations have not been made before-hand: step by step planning has not been carried out; the masses have not been sufficiently awakened to their right to collective mastery, no preparatory discussions have been held on the collectivization of means of production (especially draught animals, machines). Due to inadequate ideological work, many peasant households, including revolutionary families, do not fully understand and agree with the cooperativization policy; many middle peasants having draught animals and machines hesitate to join the cooperatives. This state of affairs badly affects the morale of those who have joined and causes confusion in the newly-built cooperatives.

In a number of cooperatives, collectivization of the main means of production, chiefly machines and draught animals, has not been carried out. Therefore, there is a shortage of draught power, machines and farming implements. These have to be hired from co-op members at high prices which greatly affects work and income. In some cooperatives, members are

allowed to retain sizable plots, or to reclaim and appropriate virgin land for themselves, which results in their neglecting collective work. Land, draught animals and machines have a decisive effect on the existence and development of agricultural cooperatives. To fail to control them means to fail to grasp a basic principle on the organization of agricultural cooperatives. This will result in failure to mobilize manpower for collective work and damage to production.

Thirdly, to manage a large economic unit such as a cooperative is a novelty for the peasants, who for many generations have been used to individual and small-scale production. The cooperative's managerial cadres themselves have not had enough practical experience and adequate training. Therefore, in many cooperatives there has been inadequate zoning and planning. Production has not been expanded, branches other than farming have not yet been developed. Most of the co-op members' working time is not yet taken up by collective production work. Distribution of labour between different branches and between various links of the productive process has not yet been rationally carried out. Some cooperatives fail to make full use of the co-op members' assets; they even fail to collect all the shares due by the co-op members. Instead, they rely on loans from the State to pay the collectivized means of production and production costs. There has not been a strict control of the fixed assets, materials, techniques, and products, which causes losses and damage to the cooperatives.

A solution to those outstanding problems facing the newly-built agricultural cooperatives in southern Vietnam requires a close and all-sided study. The cooperatives will then be consolidated and advance with firm steps.

THE HA

A PRECIOUS SOURCE OF ENCOURAGEMENT

EARLY in August 1978, the *Cuba Committee for Solidarity with Vietnam* was brought back into activity at the suggestion of Fidel Castro, First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba, President and Prime Minister of the Republic of Cuba. Once again, as it had done fifteen years ago when the United States of America stepped up its war of aggression against Vietnam, Cuba stands in the van of the world people's movement of support to the Vietnamese people against the hostile policy of the Chinese leaders and the Pol Pot — Ieng Sary clique.

On August 21, 1978, a *Jamaica Committee for Solidarity with Vietnam* was set up. On August 23, 1978, the *Mexico Committee to Help in the Reconstruction of Vietnam* decided to expand its activities and change its name to *Mexico Committee for Solidarity with Vietnam*. In September 1978, in Panama, many organizations were founded, among them the *Committee for Solidarity with Vietnam of the Rubiano Pedagogic Institute* in Panama City, with a view to

creating a *Panama Committee for Solidarity with Vietnam*.

These actions in four countries lying close to the United States of America — one, Mexico, actually bordering on it — took place immediately after the 11th World Festival of Youth and Students in Habana and the Conference of foreign ministers of non-aligned countries in Belgrade ended in success. Undertaken despite all the anti-Vietnam activities of the imperialists, the international reactionaries and their henchmen, they assume great significance. They show that the Vietnamese people's just struggle enjoys the unflagging sympathy and support of progressive mankind.

The Vietnamese people sincerely thank the peoples of Cuba, Jamaica, Mexico and Panama for these actions and regard the establishment of committees for solidarity with Vietnam as a precious source of encouragement for their efforts to rebuild their country and defend their national independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity.

Popular Education...

(Continued from page 21)

large numbers of people, young and old, creating a joyful atmosphere and putting a new face on Cam Binh. Thanks to the improvement of their cultural level, the cadres work more efficiently and are capable of assimilating science and technology while building the economy of the commune along the line of large-scale socialist production.

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The raising of the cultural level of the people in Cam Binh is due to the following causes:

— The cadres responsible for the administration of the commune and the management of

the cooperative have a correct understanding of the relationship between the cultural standard of the people and the improvement of the economic and ideological level of the commune, and resolutely work to keep the complementary education movement going;

— Thanks to the good education they receive, the Cam Binh people are all the more deeply aware of the important role of complementary education and consider knowledge to be the key to progress in the commune; they are therefore eager to study and take part in raising the cultural standard of the population as a whole.

— Thanks to the multiplicity of the forms of study, suitable to all sections of the population, complementary education has really served production and the people's life; it has led to greater achievements in other fields, thus causing the inhabitants to study even more eagerly.

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With the achievements recorded in the liquidation of illiteracy and in complementary education as well as in regular general education, Cam Binh has been credited with an outstanding all-sided educational movement and considered the standard-bearer of the educational movement throughout the country. It sets a good example for the other regions, which vie with one another to catch up with it.

Book Notes

— **Ve lien minh cong nong** (On Worker-Peasant Alliance) by HO CHI MINH—*Su That* (Truth) Publishing House, 1971; 272 pages; 13×19 cm.

This book is a collection of 45 articles and speeches by President Ho Chi Minh (in part or in full) on the worker-peasant alliance, beginning with his speech at the 7th session of the First congress of the Communist International (October 1923) and ending with his introduction to the *Outline Rules of Agricultural Cooperatives* (May 1969).

— **Phat dong quan chung xay dung quyen lam chu tap the** (Mobilizing the Masses to Establish their Right of Collective Mastery) by LE DUAN—*Su That* (Truth) Publishing House, 1978; 30 pages; 13×19 cm.

This speech by the Secretary-General of the Communist Party of Vietnam at the Conference to study the organization of the administrative machinery at various level for provinces and cities in southern Vietnam (September 1977) presents the Party's judicious and creative view-points and theories on the working people's right to be the collective masters of society in their endeavour to build and strengthen revolutionary power.

— **Tinh nghĩa Việt — Lao mai mai vung ben hon nui hon song** (Viet-Lao Friendship Will Last Longer than even Mountains and Rivers) — Truth Publishing House, 1978; 105 pages; 13×19 cm.

This book contains the speeches made by Le Duan, Secretary-General of the Communist Party of Vietnam, Pham Van Dong, Political Bureau member of the Communist Party of Vietnam and Prime Minister of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, and Kaysone Phomvihane, Secretary-General of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party and Prime Minister of the Lao People's Democratic Republic, during the official friendship visit to Laos by the delegation of the Vietnamese Party and Government (July 15—18, 1977).

— **Ve suc manh tong hop cua cach mang Vietnam** (On the Aggregate Strength of the Vietnamese Revolution) by VO NGUYEN GIAP—Truth Publishing House, 1978; 90 pages 13×19 cm.

This book expounds the basic points of the Resolution of the Fourth Congress of the Communist Party of Vietnam and proves that the scientific and revolutionary character of the Party's line, its correctness and creativeness, are at the origin of the strength of the Vietnamese revolution.

— **May van de lon trong viec thi hanh dieu le xi nghiep cong nghiep quoc doanh o cac xi nghiep trong diem** (Some Major Problems in Applying the Rules of State Industrial Enterprises in Key Enterprises) by LE THANH NGHI—Truth Publishing House, 1978; 40 pages; 13×19 cm.

The Rules of State industrial enterprises were promulgated on April 9, 1977. A meeting to sum up the experience accumulated in the course of their application was convened some time later. At this meeting, Vice-Premier Le Thanh Nghi, Political Bureau member of the Communist Party of Vietnam, pointed out some initial results obtained, the shortcomings discovered and outstanding problems to be settled in order to satis-

factorily apply the rules throughout the country, thus helping achieve socialist industrialization in Vietnam. This booklet contains Vice-Premier Le Thanh Nghi's speech.

— **Mot so van kien cua Dang va Chinh Phu ve tieu cong nghiep va thu cong nghiep** — (Some Documents of the Party and the Government on Small Industry and Handicrafts) Truth Publishing House, 1978; 160 pages; 13×19 cm.

In the process of building Vietnam's economy and advancing from small-scale production to large-scale socialist production, small industry and handicrafts play an important part; they make many kinds of goods catering to the people's life, make the most of local raw materials and manpower, provide jobs and are a source of livelihood for millions of people. That is why the revolutionary power has been doing its utmost to encourage small industry and handicrafts to develop, while strengthening and improving its management over this sector in order to boost production, carry on socialist transformation and perfect the new relations of production in small industry and handicrafts.

The documents of the Party and the Government contained in this book point out the orientation, line and basic measures to settle these problems.

— **Dan ca Giay (Giay Folk-Songs)** by many authors—*Van hoa dan toc* (National Culture) Publishing House, 1977; 105 pages; 13×19 cm.

Giay (also Nhang) is the name of a national minority living in Ha Tuyen, Cao Lang and Hoang Lien Son provinces. Under feudal and colonial rule its members were despised as "outcasts" and "people without fatherland". Since the August Revolution, thanks to the national policy of the Party and the Government, the Giay nationality have won equal status with the other nationalities of Vietnam. They have a very rich folklore in which folk-songs prevail.

This book contains translations of 23 typical folk-songs of the Giay national minority, with introductions.

As the Giay have no script of their own as yet, the collection and translation of these orally transmitted folk-songs was a delicate and difficult task.

— **Phong khong khong quan Ky su — Tap I** (Air Defence and Air Force — Volume I) by many authors — People's Army Publishing House, 1978; 516 pages; 13×19 cm.

In 7 chapters, the book relates the building and maturity of this armed service and its contribution to thwarting the US imperialists' plot to destroy northern Vietnam.

— **Quan su dia phuong — Su hinh thanh va phat trien** (Local Military Forces — Their Formation and Development) by Major General LE QUANG HOA — People's Army Publishing House, 1978; 120 pages; 13×19 cm.

A summing-up of the development of local military work and local military forces — a question of great strategic significance and an important part of the military work of the Communist Party of Vietnam and the Government of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam. It will help the reader understand some aspects of the military line of the Communist Party of Vietnam as expounded in the Resolution of its Fourth National Congress.

CHRONOLOGY

August 16—September 15, 1978

AUGUST

16. The World Peace Council calls on national peace committees throughout the world to make Vietnam's National Day, September 2, the International Day for Solidarity with Vietnam.

— Prime Minister Pham Van Dong receives Mr Haider Abubar Al Attas, special envoy of the Chairmen of the Presidential Council of the People's Republic of Yemen, Ali Nasser Mohammed.

— SRV Minister of Foreign Trade Dang Viet Chau leaves for New Delhi to attend the Ministerial Conference on Trade co-operation for the Asian-Pacific region.

17. The third seminar of journalists of 16 Latin American Countries and the Caribbean area, held in Cuba, approves the resolution for solidarity with Vietnam and condemns the Chinese authorities' alliance with the most reactionary imperialist forces.

18. A representative of the Information and Press Department of the Vietnamese Ministry of Foreign Affairs serves a warning on Hsinhua's Hanoi Bureau Chief for releasing fallacious reports slandering and vilifying Vietnamese officials doing their duties.

— The Art Ensemble of the Japanese Movement for Democratic Songs gives its first performance in Hanoi.

19. President Ton Duc Thang's 90th birthday.

— A delegation of the Vietnam Federation of Trade Unions led by Nguyen Van Linh, member of the Political Bureau of the Party Central Committee, President of the Federation of Trade Unions, leaves Hanoi for a friendship visit to the Soviet Union.

— Chinese policemen switch off the lights at kilometre Zero near the Friendship Gate on the Vietnam-China border and direct searchlights at Vietnamese border guards while Chinese hooligans pelt them with stones and injure a number of them.

21. VNA: So far, 21 provinces and cities in the South have set up 11 State transport enterprises and 50 joint State-private enterprises of land and maritime transport. The land transport branch now controls more than 50 per cent of the means of transport.

— A Jamaican Committee for Solidarity with Vietnam is founded in Kingston.

23. The Vietnam National Committee for the 1979 International Year of the Child is set up.

— The representative of the Chinese Affairs Department of the SRV Ministry of Foreign Affairs meets the Chinese chargé-d'affaires in Hanoi to protest against China's letting 50 armed Chinese border guards and militiamen intrude into Vietnamese territory and take up positions in the area between border posts 136 and 137 in Duc Hanh commune (Cao Lang province), hindering the normal activities of Vietnamese border security men there.

— At the invitation of UNESCO's Asia and Pacific Institute for Broadcasting and Television Development and the broadcasting and television organizations of India, the Philippines, Malaysia, Indonesia and Thailand, a delegation of the Vietnam Radio and Television Commission, led by its chairman Tran Lam, leaves Vietnam for India on friendship visits to the above mentioned countries.

— A delegation of the Vietnamese Ministry of Agriculture, led by Vice-Minister Le Duy Trinh, concludes a visit to India begun on August 3, 1978.

— Arrival in Hanoi of a 2-member visiting delegation of the Chilean Movement of the People's United Action Party, comprising Julio Lopez and Rodrigo Gonzalez, members of the supreme leadership of MPUA.

25. At Friendship Gate on the Vietnam-China border, the Chinese authorities send hundreds of hooligans including Chinese policemen and armymen in civilian clothes across the border to attack Vietnamese cadres and policemen on duty, killing two cadres and injuring 25 others. A Vietnamese guard, Sergeant Le Dinh Chinh, is knifed to death.

— A delegation of the US House of Representatives led by Congressman G.V. Montgomery (Democrat, Mississippi) concludes its visit to Vietnam begun on August 21, 1978. During its visit the delegation was received by Prime Minister Pham Van Dong.

— The SRV Embassy in Berlin holds a ceremony at which the Vietnamese Labour Order was awarded to 18 GDR experts for their many achievements in Vietnam.

27. VNA: The Government Council issues a resolution recommending an increased planting of medicinal plants with a view to developing production of home pharmaceutical products, thus creating conditions to promote the pharmaceutical industry and increase exports.

— VNA: More young people in Ho Chi Minh City volunteer to go to build and defend the country. Their number has twice surpassed the target. In District 4, the percentage is 115.66 per cent.

26. The third conference of the Central Committee of the Vietnam Fatherland Front opens in Hanoi. It discusses the present situation and the immediate tasks facing our nation.

— VNA: A conference of educational managers and managers for teacher-training schools opens in Hanoi. It discusses the concrete tasks for the coming three school years.

— A representative of the Consular Department of the Vietnamese Foreign Ministry meets a representative of the Chinese Embassy in Hanoi to protest against the illegal intrusion of Chinese war vessels into Vietnam's territorial waters in Quang Ninh province on August 13, 1978 for provocative acts.

— Signing in New Delhi of a protocol between Vietnam and India on radio and television co-operation.

— Arrival in Hanoi of a delegation of the General Council of Japanese Trade Unions (SOHYO) and the Liaison Council of Neutral Trade Unions of Japan headed by Motofumi Makieda, Chairman of SOHYO and President of the Committee to help Vietnam build the workers' cultural centre in Quang Ninh province.

29. A Vietnamese delegation headed by Dinh Gia Khanh, Vice-Minister of Water Conservancy, leaves for Vientiane to attend the third session of the Mekong River Provisional Commission.

30. The spokesman of the SRV Ministry of Foreign Affairs issues a statement demanding that the Chinese side stop sending intruders into Vietnamese territory.

— A delegation of journalists from Thailand concludes its friendship visit to Vietnam begun on August 16, 1978.

— Vietnam News Agency makes public a statement refuting Hsinhua's groundless fabrications released on August 26 and 27, 1978, which claim that "the Vietnamese side has occupied the Chinese hill of Ponien and dug trenches and set up barbed wire entanglements on Chinese territory".

31. The SRV Government sends the first shipment of emergency aid to Laos. It consists of 500 tons of rice and pea-nut and bean seeds to help Laos overcome the sequels of recent floods.

SEPTEMBER

1. Ten days in which Soviet Union-Vietnam Friendship is highlighted (September 1-10, 1978) are organized throughout the Soviet Union.

2. Signing in Ho Chi Minh City of a contract between Vietnam Oil and Gas General Department and a Canadian Oil concern on oil and gas prospectation and exploitation on an area of the Vietnamese continental shelf.

3. The spokesman of the SRV Ministry of Foreign Affairs makes public a statement strongly condemning Chinese acts of provocation, harassment and encroachment on Vietnamese territory, and demanding that Peking immediately stop such acts.

4. VNA: The Hai Duong Porcelainware Factory (Hai Hung province) now produces 5 million products a year thanks to new techniques.

5. VNA: A factory producing 20 million bricks and tiles a year is commissioned in Dac Lac province in the Central Highlands.

— A conference of deputy chairmen of national planning committees of CMEA (COMECON) member countries opens in Kiev (USSR). A Vietnamese delegation attends the conference.

— The Chinese Affairs Department of the SRV Ministry of Foreign Affairs protests against the Chinese authorities for obstructing repairs of the Vietnamese section of the railway tracks at the Lao Cai border check-point.

— Mr Raphael M. Salas, Director of the United National Fund for Demographic Activities, arrives in Vietnam on a visit.

— Vietnam's Friendship Orders are conferred on the Mongolia-Vietnam Friendship Association and J. Zhamyan, President of the Association.

— A USA - Vietnam Trade Council has been founded, according to a Washington source.

— The 150th birthday of the Russian writer Lev Tolstoy (1828-1978) is celebrated in Hanoi.

— A delegation of the Communist Party of Vietnam and the SRV Government led by Ha Ke Tan, member of the Party Central Committee, leaves Hanoi to attend the celebration of the 4th anniversary of the Ethiopian Revolution (September 12).

— In Kuala Lumpur UNESCO's Asia and Pacific Institute for Broadcasting and Television Development holds a ceremony admitting the Vietnam Radio and Television Commission as a member.

8. UNESCO awards the International N. K. Krupskaja Prize to Cam Binh commune.

— Louis de Guiringaud, French Minister of Foreign Affairs, concludes his visit to Vietnam begun on September 6, 1978. An agreement on ocean shipping is signed between France and Vietnam.

— China sends more than 100 armed hooligans to the border area close to Bac Luan bridge (Mong Cai district, Quang Ninh province) for provocative acts. They fire round after round of rifle and sub-machinegun ammunition along the border with Xuan Hoa commune, causing a very tense atmosphere there.

9. VNA: A delegation of the Party Central Committee and the Government led by Do Muoi, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the Party Central Committee and Deputy Prime Minister, makes an inspection tour of flooded areas in the Mekong delta.

10. SRV Prime Minister Pham Van Dong concludes his official friendship visit to the Kingdom of Thailand begun on September 6, 1978.

11. SRV Vice-President Nguyen Huu Tho concludes his official friendship visit to the Republic of Guinea.

12. The Chinese authorities send armed boats to encroach upon Vietnamese territorial waters in Tra Co commune (Mong Cai district, Quang Ninh province) for provocative acts. They open fire on a Vietnamese fishing boat killing Vu Dinh Phuc, a 35-year-old fisherman.

13. SRV Vice-President Nguyen Huu Tho concludes his official friendship visit to the Republic of Guinea Bissau.

— A delegation of the Lao People's Democratic Republic's News Agency arrives in Vietnam on a visit.

14. Ambassador Ha Van Lau, SRV permanent representative at the UN, presents his credentials to UN Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim.

15. An SRV Ministry of Foreign Affairs representative hands the representative of the Chinese Embassy in Hanoi a memorandum protesting against the Chinese side's continued sending of armed forces to encroach upon SRV territory.

— SRV Prime Minister Pham Van Dong receives the UN High Commissioner for Refugees Paul Hartling, on a visit to Vietnam.

The 10th form of complementary education for technical cadres of the commune.



**EDUCATION IN CAM BINH COMMUNE,
NGHE TINH PROVINCE**



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An experimental plot of the third-level general education school at Cam Binh.