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25 March 1981

... FBIS 40TH YEAR 1941-81 ...

Vietnam Report

(FOUO 3/81)

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FOREIGN BROADCAST INFORMATION SERVICE
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26 February 1981

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On behalf of all of us in FBIS I wish to express appreciation to our readers who have guided our efforts throughout the years.

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25 March 1981

VIETNAM REPORT

(FOUO 3/81)

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MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

INFORMATION ON VIETNAMESE MILITARY UNITS

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

<u>Unit</u>	<u>Remarks</u>
Song Thao Corps [Binh Doan] B.55 Gp B.45 Gp B.16 Gp M.74 Gp	Subordinate units on border watching for illegal border crossers and smugglers. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 22 Oct 80 p 1)
N.13 Regt, 3rd MR	Raising rice in Dong Xuyen Village, Ninh Thanh District, Hai Hung Province. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 22 Oct 80 p 2)
1st Gp, 9th Gp	Worked on road at Pass KL. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 23 Oct 80 p 2)
52nd Air Force Signal Gp	Honest soldier returns lost property. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 23 Oct 80 p 3)
B.44 Gp, Truong Son Corps N.3 Regt H.48 Regt	Has three regiments. Doing road construction work. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 24 Oct 80 p 1)
H.3 Gp	Photo of unit commander visiting troops in training. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 24 Oct 80 p 3)
B.61 Gp	Probably located near border with PRC. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 24 Oct 80 p 3)
B.37 Gp	Located near border with PRC. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 24 Oct 80 p 3)
Dien Bien Missile Gp	Unit member commended. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 24 Oct 80 p 3)

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61st Missile Bn, Song Da Gp	Photo of unit missiles. (HANOI MOI 7 Dec 80 p 1)
B.61 Air Defense Gp H.36 Regt H.61 Regt H.80 Regt H.12 Regt	Responsible for air defense of Hanoi. Com- mended for maintenance of arms and armaments. (TAP CHI QUAN DOI NHAN DAN Nov 80 pp 52-58)
N.29 Gp, 1st MR	Located on the border near the enemy. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 5 Jan 81 p 1)
Capital Military Region B.01 Gp B.54 Gp 1st Gp 4th Gp 7th Gp	On 2 January 1981 tested subordinate units in marksmanship, grenade throwing and run- ning with full equipment. (HANOI MOI 3 Jan 81 p 1)
9th Regt, Capital Forces -1st Bn	In March 1979 was converted from a labor unit to a mobile infantry unit. Political Officer: Dong Van Tha [DOONGF VAWN THAR]; -Battalion Commander: Dang Xuan Nghi [DAWNGJ XUAAN NGHIJ]. (HANOI MOI 14 Jan 81 p 2)
9th MR E.3 D.8	Subordinate units conduct cultural activi- ties. (VAN NGHE QUAN DOI Dec 80 p 133)
B.9 Corps [Binh Doan] E.174 D.5	" " " "
X.78 Corps [Binh Doan] E.82	" " " "
N.71 Gp, POL Forces	Maintaining flow of oil through pipeline. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 5 Jan 81 p 1)
2nd Det, 859th Gp, 5th MR	Photo of men patrolling the seacoast. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 5 Jan 81 p 2)
95th Regt, B. Div, 3rd MR	Participating in construction of the Pha Lai Thermoelectric Power Plant. Deputy Regimental Commander and Political Officer: Le Xuan Thuong [LEE XUAAN THUOWNGF]. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 5 Jan 81 p 2)
Factory Z.55, Technical General Department	Unit sentry thwarts theft. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 5 Jan 81 p 3)

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7th Det, 5th Signal Gp	Photos of unit radioman and teleprinter operators. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 5 Jan 81 p 3)
44th Bn, H.63 Missile Gp	Photo of men farming near missile site. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 6 Jan 81 p 1)
B.37 Gp, Chi Lang Corps [Binh Doan]	Trained new recruits. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 6 Jan 81 p 1)
Huong Giang Corps [Binh Doan]	Inducts nearly 5,000 new VCP members, in 1979 and 1980. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 2 Jan 81 p 1)
44th Gp	
09 Gp	
018 Gp	
05 Gp	
021 Gp	
03 Gp	
063 Gp	
043 Gp	
2nd Co, 57th Gp	Unit cadres cheat at firing range to insure good rating for their unit. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 2 Jan 81 p 3)
16th Co, Vinh Quang Gp, Ha Tuyen [Province] Forces	Photo of mortar crew in field training. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 2 Jan 81 p 3)
4th Bn, M.47 Navy Gp	Unit's production platoon farms at area inhabited by Thanh Y and Thanh Phan tribesmen in Vu Oai Village, Hoanh Ba District, Quang Ninh Province. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 2 Jan 81 p 3)
Lam Son Air Force Gp	Deputy Political Officer: Nguyen Van Thu [NGUYEENX VAWN THUW]. Gp Commander: Nguyen Tien Sam [NGUYEENX TIEENS SAAM]; Deputy Gp Commander in charge of political work: Nguyen Duc Thanh [NGUYEENX DUWCS THANHF]; Deputy Group Commander: Nguyen Huu Phu [NGUYEENX HUWUX PHUS]. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 2 Jan 81 p 3)
21st Regt, Tay Nguyen Corps [Binh Doan]	This unit specializes in clearing land for cultivation. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 4 Jan 81 p 1)
Navy	Subordinate units conduct specialized training. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 4 Jan 81 p 1)
61st Gp	
72nd Gp	
27th Gp	
70th Gp	
71st Gp	

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N.76 Regt, Tay Bac Forces	Located on the northern border. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 4 Jan 81 p 1)
Binh Tram 21	Photo of unit choral group. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 4 Jan 81 p 2)
175th Military Hospital	Photo of unit dance ensemble. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 4 Jan 81 p 2)
H.30 Transportation Gp	Located in Qui Nhon City. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 6 Jan 81 p 1)
13th Military Hospital	" " " "
Rehabilitation Unit, B.32 Gp	" " " "
N.31 Gp, Pac Bo Corps [Binh Doan]	Stationed on the northern border. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 6 Jan 81 p 2)
Border Defense Post 75	Located on the SRV-Lao border. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 6 Jan 81 p 2)
7th Plat, 3rd Co, 1st Bn, M.32 Gp	Located at Dum Dam Prey Hamlet, Ta Rop Village, Chuong Prey District, Kompong Cham Province, Kampuchea. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 6 Jan 81 p 2)
103rd Gp	Photo of men working on tank. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 6 Jan 81 p 3)
109th Military Hospital	Youth Union members' activity commended. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 6 Jan 81 p 3)
B.11 Gp, 1st MR 56th Gp M.69 Gp	Located on the northern border. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 6 Jan 81 p 3)
B.56 Gp, Tay Bac Forces	Commended for good discipline. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 7 Jan 81 p 3)
N.72 Regt, 5th MR	Unit member's fidelity to duty commended. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 7 Jan 81 p 3)
B.50 Regt, Bac Thai Province	Activated in February 1979. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 7 Jan 81 p 3)
Quang Trung Missile Gp	Training activities noted. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 8 Jan 81 p 1)
6th Gp, B Corps [Binh Doan]	Conducted political training activities. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 8 Jan 81 p 1)

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6th Military Hospital	Patients complain of service at hospital. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 8 Jan 81 p 2)
B.56 Gp, Tay Bac Forces N.76 Regt N.50 Artillery Regt	Acting Group Commander: Dieu [ZIEEUJ]; Assistant Regimental Commander of N.76 Regt: Khoan [KHOANS]; Deputy Group Com- mander: Vung [VUWNGX]; Commander N.50 Artillery Regiment: Major To Can [TOO CAANF]. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 8 Jan 81 p 3)
B.20 Gp 7th Bn 16th Bn 18th Bn	Photos of unit switchboard and antiaircraft guns. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 8 Jan 81 p 3)
Chi Lang Corps [Binh Doan], 1st MR B.31 Gp Cao Bac Gp Thang Tam Gp 601st Gp Pac Bo Gp	Subordinate units conduct morale building cultural activities. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 8 Jan 81 p 3)
2094th Radar Gp, Ho Chi Minh City Air Defense Forces	Has established good relations with local people. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 9 Jan 81 p 1)
1037th Self Propelled Artillery Bn, Chien Thang Gp	Inducts new VCP Party members. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 9 Jan 81 p 1)
Factory 76, Technical General Department	Commended for production and productivity innovations. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 9 Jan 81 p 1)
Rear Services Department, 5th MR 17th Military Hospital 13th Military Hospital 15th Military Hospital Pharmaceutical Factory 34 230th Transportation Regt 475th Bn	Subordinate units conduct morale building activities. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 9 Jan 81 p 1)
Army Officers School No 2	Basic officers school. Source of cadets is active duty NCOs and enlisted men. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 9 Jan 81 p 3)
Song Dao Infantry Regt, B.26 Corps [Binh Doan]	Located in the north. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 9 Jan 81 p 3)
26th Armored Gp, 7th MR	Stresses maintenance and repair of equip- ment. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 11 Jan 81 p 1)
X.98 Infantry Gp	" " " "

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H.19 Engineer Gp	Assigned to a road construction task. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 11 Jan 81 p 1)
Factory 27, Technical General Department	Completed 1980 plan ahead of schedule. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 11 Jan 81 p 1)
Armored Officers School	Achieves good training results. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 12 Jan 81 p 1)
05 Armored Gp, Quang Ninh Province	This is a regimental or larger size unit. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 12 Jan 81 p 1)
B.49 Signal Gp	Assisted local people with harvest and water conservancy work. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 12 Jan 81 p 1)
Pharmaceuticals Enterprise XY.2	Production activities noted. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 12 Jan 81 p 2)
108th Military Hospital	Unit doctor discusses cure for shingles. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 12 Jan 81 p 2)
4th Bn, A.12 Gp	Unit member absents himself without leave and returns full of regret. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 12 Jan 81 p 3)
9th Co, Tay Tien Gp, Chi Lang Corps [Binh Doan]	Located on the border. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 12 Jan 81 p 4)
M.24 Regt, Song Thao Corps [Binh Doan] K.7 Bn K.9 Bn	Located on the border. Makes training more realistic. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 13 Jan 81 p 1)
Song Lam Gp, Cuu Long Corps [Binh Doan]	Self support farming activities reported. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 13 Jan 81 p 1)
B.26 Gp N.46 Gp N.19 Gp	Recently completed a 13 kilometer road. Located at a border. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 13 Jan 81 pp 1, 4)
82nd Gp 4th Bn	Serving outside Vietnam. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 13 Jan 81 p 2)
52nd General Depot	Conducted classes for depot personnel. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 13 Jan 81 p 2)
Song Dao Infantry Gp	Strives to improve living conditions of personnel. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 13 Jan 81 p 2)

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M.74 Gp, Tay Bac Forces	Serving on the front line. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 13 Jan 81 p 2)
91st Military Hospital, 1st MR	Produces pharmaceutical products from local plants. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 13 Jan 81 p 2)
174th Bn, H.77 Gp, Air Defense Forces	Located in Chau Giang District, Hai Hung Province. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 13 Jan 81 p 3)
Political Officers School	Continues to improve training methods. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 14 Jan 81 p 1)
B.9 Signal Gp, Ly Thuong Kiet Jorps [Binh Doan]	Youth Union members inducted into VCP. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 14 Jan 81 p 1)
B.87 Gp, Technical General Department 65th Regt 69th Regt H.37 Regt S.7 Regt	Construction activities of subordinate units noted. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 14 Jan 81 pp 1, 4)
79th Regt, B.91 Div, Truong Son Corps [Binh Doan]	Recently completed construction of 99 meters of steel reinforced concrete bridging. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 15 Jan 81 p 1)
H.42 Air Defense Gp	Armed with 37mm guns. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 15 Jan 81 p 1)
M.35 Gp, 1st MR	Producing construction materials. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 15 Jan 81 p 1)
Doan Bang Div	Acting Division Commander: Le Quang Binh [LEE QUANG BINHF]. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 15 Jan 81 p 3)
105th Military Hospital	Repairs medical equipment and produces its own pharmaceutical supplies. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 15 Jan 81 p 3)
Sapper Forces	Stresses need for good relations with ethnic minorities.
-T.80 Gp	-located on the front line.
-S.79 Gp	-training Dao and Nung tribal militia.
-11.B Gp	-located in Quang Hoa, Cao Bang province.
-13th Gp	-training local militia.
-19.T Gp	-training local militia.
-12th Gp	-assisted people in Thanh Hoa Province harvest crops and repair damage from Tropical Storm No 6.
	(QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 15 Jan 81 p 3)

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<p>5th MR 74th Bn B.31 Gp B.32 Gp B.33 Gp 17th Military Hospital 13th Military Hospital</p>	<p>Subordinate units emphasize use of local medicinal herbs. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 15 Jan 81 p 3)</p>
<p>Factory Z.113</p>	<p>Commended for having an outstanding trade union organization for 1980. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 16 Jan 81 p 1)</p>
<p>Y.2 Factory</p>	<p>" " " "</p>
<p>A. 41 Factory</p>	<p>" " " "</p>
<p>A.37 Factory</p>	<p>" " " "</p>
<p>M.3 Factory</p>	<p>" " " "</p>
<p>X.5i Factory</p>	<p>" " " "</p>
<p>M.38 Gp, Chi Lang Corps [Binh Doan]</p>	<p>Created a fire break in a forest area. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 16 Jan 81 p 2)</p>
<p>Dong Bang Div 48th Regt 52nd Regt 64th Regt 16th AA Machine Gun Co, M.8 Gp</p>	<p>Deputy Division Commander: Le Nong [LEE NOONG]. In 1980 was withdrawn from Kamputhea for intensive training. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 16 Jan 81 p 3)</p>
<p>B.26 Gp, Tay Bac Forces</p>	<p>Located near Meo So Highland Village. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 16 Jan 81 p 3)</p>
<p>4th MR H.83 AAA Regt 1st Infantry Regt, B.18 Gp H.06 Armored Regt 49th Signal Regt, Ly Thuong Kiet Corps [Binh Doan] 142nd Border Defense Post</p>	<p>Subordinate units commended for achievements. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 18 Jan 81 p 1)</p>
<p>06 Gp, Huong Giang Corps [Binh Doan]</p>	<p>Participated in a field exercise involving tanks, signal, AAA and artillery. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 18 Jan 81 p 4)</p>
<p>51st Co, Tay Son Gp</p>	<p>Located in the northern border area. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 19 Jan 81 p 2)</p>
<p>573rd AAA Regt</p>	<p>Morale building activities, living conditions described. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 19 Jan 81 p 3)</p>

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5th Transportation Gp	Drivers overcome obstacles. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 19 Jan 81 p 3)
AAA Forces, Song Thao Corps HS-56 Gp A-16 Gp X.55 Gp K.45 Gp	Subordinate units conduct live fire exercise. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 20 Jan 81 p 1)
Ha Long Gp, Chi Lang Corps [Binh Doan]	Unit member complaints of forced cigarette purchases. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 20 Jan 81 p 2)
N.2 Regt	Regimental Commander: Mai Hong [MAI HOONGF]; Located on the northern border. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 20 Jan 81 p 3)
B.37 Gp	Photo of unit patrol in blocking position. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 20 Jan 81 p 3)
Engineer Officers School	Cadets receive practical training on the front line. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 21 Jan 81 p 1)
29th Gp	Photo of unit engineers constructing field works. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 21 Jan 81 p 1)
120th Military Hospital, 9th MR	Commended for self support farming activities. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 21 Jan 81 p 3)
Border Defense Post 801, An Giang Province	Accomplishments of post commander described. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 21 Jan 81 p 3)
Air Force B.70 Gp 71st Gp 72nd Gp 76th Gp	Party building activities reported. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 21 Jan 81 p 4)
4th MR Song Lam Div H.83 AAA Regt 1st Infantry Regt 49th Signal Regt	Subordinate units commended for good performance. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 22 Jan 81 p 1)
N. 20 Engineer Gp	A regimental or larger size unit. Earth moving accomplishments noted. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 22 Jan 81 p 1)
34th Co, 21st Bn, To Vinh Dien Gp	Photo of unit artillery piece. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 22 Jan 81 p 1)

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N.66 Regt, Truong Son Corps	Unit driver commended. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 22 Jan 81 p 2)
Port Of Entry Defense Post 958, Ho Chi Minh City	Unit members thwart smugglers. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 22 Jan 81 p 3)
K.96 Infantry Regt	Regimental Commander: Nguyen Tien Luat [NGUYEENX TIEENS LUAATJ]. Appears to be part of the same division as the T.43 Regiment. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 22 Jan 81 p 3)
T.43 Regt	[See K.96 Infantry Regiment above.]
21st Armored Brigade	Commended for improvement since 1978. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 22 Jan 81 p 3)
Quan Tien Phong Div Bac Bac Regt Tu Vu Regt Thu Do Regt 58th Artillery Gp 20th Bn 21st Bn 24th Bn 25th Bn	Conducts troops motivation campaign. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 23 Jan 81 p 1)
Chien Thang Div Song Lo Gp H.9 Gp 3rd Gp	Held proficiency tests for rear services related tasks such as food service, care of wounded, vehicle maintenance. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 23 Jan 81 p 1)
5th Dong Nai Gp	Photo of patrol along beach. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 23 Jan 81 p 1)
Thang Tam Engineer Regt	Located in an uninhabited area. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 23 Jan 81 p 3)
M.15 Gp	Problems of issuing clothing to new recruits discussed. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 23 Jan 81 p 3)
Depot T.02, Technical General Department	Improvises rust removal device. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 23 Jan 81 p 3)
B.62 General Depot, Technical General Department	Devises new spare parts storage system. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 23 Jan 81 p 3)
Depot V.30	Produces frames for military awards. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 23 Jan 81 p 3)

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Linh Nam Infantry Gp, Song Thao Corps [Binh Doan]	Conducts political activities. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 26 Jan 81 p 1)
M.23 Gp	This unit is regimental size or larger. Located in the area overrun by the PRC in 1979. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 26 Jan 81 p 1)
201st Armored Gp	Photo of men on tanks. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 26 Jan 81 p 1)
Song Dao Gp, Tay Bac Forces	Unit blacksmith teams support unit farming activities. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 26 Jan 81 p 3)
43rd Bn, Quang Trung Missile Gp	Harvests peanuts. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 26 Jan 81 p 3)
6th Bn, Hoang Su Phi Force	Located in Ha Tuyen Province. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 26 Jan 81 p 3)
B.11 Gp, Cao Bang [Province]	Commended for agricultural production. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 27 Jan 81 p 1)
B.56 Gp, Tay Bac [Forces]	" " " "
Quan Tien Phong Div	" " " "
B.32 Gp, 3rd MR	Consists of at least 15 battalions. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 27 Jan 81 p 1)
B.91 Gp, Truong Son Corps [Binh Doan]	Doing road construction work. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 27 Jan 81 p 3)
1st Regt	
22nd Regt	
55th Regt	

The following units were granted awards for unspecified accomplishments during the years 1979-1980. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 24 Jan 81 pp 1, 4)

B.70 Engineer Gp, B.12 Corps [Binh Doan]
M.46 Navy Gp
B.60 Infantry Gp, 1st MR
N.29 Infantry Gp, 1st MR
B.1 Infantry Gp, 7th MR
2nd Infantry Gp, 9th MR
N.13 Engineer Gp, 3rd MR
H.83 AAA Gp, 4th MR
C.23 Air Force Gp
H.67 Air Defense Gp
H.79 Engineer Gp
1st Infantry Gp, Mien Tay [West] Corps [Binh Doan]

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T.2 Infantry Gp, Mien Tay Corps
N.66 Engineer Gp, B.12 Corps
B.6 Gp, General Staff
N.10 Transportation Gp, Rear Service General Department
Air Force Officers School
Air Defense Officers School
105th Military Hospital, Rear Services General Department
Factory Z.1, Technical General Department
B.63 Air Defense Gp
B.56 Infantry Gp, 2nd MR
H.01 Armored Gp
M.44 Gp, 32nd Corps [Binh Doan]
B.68 Artillery Gp
H.28 Infantry Gp, Dong Bac Forces
H.6 Signal Gp, Air Defense Forces
S.01 Signal Gp, 1st MR
N.73 AAA Gp, 5th MR
S.73 AAA Gp, Huong Giang Corps [Binh Doan]
B.5 Engineer Gp, 12th Corps
1st Infantry Gp, 4th MR
H.04 Artillery Gp
C.19 Gp, Civil Air General Department
5th Military Hospital, 3rd MR
Army Officers School No 1
Army Officers School No 2
Military Medicine Middle School No 1, Rear Services General Department
Intermediate Ordnance Technical School, Technical General Department
H.14 Air Defense Gp, Tay Bac Forces
M.72 Navy Gp
H.41 AAA Gp, Quyet Thang Corps [Binh Doan]
600th Gp, 32nd Corps
H.06 Armored Gp, 4th MR
M.14 Sapper Gp
H.05 Signal Gp
M.9 Infantry Gp, Mien Tay Corps
H.29 Engineer Gp
M.41 Infantry Gp, Quyet Thang Corps [Binh Doan]
M.02 Infantry Gp, Quyet Thang Corps
N.4 Artillery Gp, Quyet Thang Corps
Signal Factory M.3
XY.2 Pharmaceuticals Enterprise, Rear Services General Department
Tank Officers Command and Technical School
B.41 Infantry Gp, Cuu Long Corps [Binh Doan]
2nd Infantry Gp, 5th MR
B.37 Infantry Gp, 1st MR
B.70 Engineer Gp, 12th Corps
M.46 Navy Gp
H.01 Armored Gp
M.44 Gp, 32nd Corps
M.74 Infantry Gp, 2nd MR

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T.2 Infantry Gp, Mien Tay Corps
1st Infantry Gp, Mien Tay Corps
B.60 Infantry Gp, 1st MR
2nd Infantry Gp, 9th MR
B.1 Infantry Gp, 7th MR
H.28 Infantry Gp, Dong Bac Forces
H.4 Infantry Gp, Huong Giang Corps
M.65 Infantry Gp, Cuu Long Corps
M.13 Sapper Gp
H.04 Artillery Gp
N.4 Artillery Gp, Quyet Thang Corps [Binh Doan]
H.79 Engineer Gp
N.66 Engineer Gp, 12th Corps
7th Engineer Gp, Truong Son Corps
N.13 Engineer Gp, 3rd MR
B.6 Gp, General Staff
N.10 Transportation Gp, Rear Service General Department
C.23 Air Force Gp
H.67 Air Defense Gp
H.83 AAA Gp, 4th MR
Signal Officers School
Air Defense Officers School
C.19 Gp, Civil Air General Department
105th Military Hospital, Rear Services General Department
5th Military Hospital, 3rd MR
Z.1 Factory, Technical General Department

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MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

INFORMATION ON MILITARY RECRUITING

[The following information on military recruiting in the Socialist Republic of Vietnam has been extracted from Vietnamese press sources published in Hanoi, unless otherwise indicated. The remarks include a brief summary of the salient information available in the news item.]

<u>Location</u>	<u>Remarks</u>
*9th Military Region	Entire military region exceeded 1st phase induction quota by 19%. Tien Giang Province met full years induction quota in 1st phase. Exceeding 1st phase quota were Hau Giang Province (153%) and Ben Tre Province (112%). "In the past..., in some places the [VCP] committees left [recruiting] up to the military agencies and the Youth Union....This situation explains why in past years military recruitment efforts and results and the performance of military service at localities in the Military Region did not develop evenly and had not achieved stability." (TAP CHI QUAN DOI NHAN DAN Dec 80 pp 57-63)
Hanoi University	Photo of students leaving for military service. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 2 Jan 81 p 2)
19 May Machine Plant	Director's son inducted into military service to the surprise of his co-workers since his father was "the chairman of the Plant Draft Board and all the father had to do was to say the word and he wouldn't have to go." The mother was very reluctant to her son being drafted but was won over at a family meeting. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 2 Jan 81 p 2)
Water Conservancy College, Hanoi	On 2 January 1981 completed draft registration of more than 1,000 teachers and students. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 5 Jan 81 p 1)
Ha Son Binh Province	On 2 January 1981 more than 1,000 youths of Thanh Cao Village, Thanh Oai District registered for the military and labor draft. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 5 Jan 81 p 1)

*A full translation of this article will appear in VIETNAM REPORT.

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INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, TRADE AND AID

INTERVIEW WITH SRV PHYSICIST NGUYEN VAN HIEU PUBLISHED

Prague CESKOSLOVENSKY CASOPIS PRO FYZIKU in Czech No 6, Dec 80 pp 607-608

Interview with Nguyen Van Hieu, director of Ho Chi Minh City Branch, SRV National Center for Scientific Research, by Vladimir Vorlicek date and place not given

[Text] Some of our nuclear physicist know Prof Nguyen Van Hieu (born 1938), director of the Institute of Physics, SRV National Center for Scientific Research, from the period of his activity in the Joint Institute of Nuclear Research in Dubna [USSR] (1960-69), or as deputy editor of the periodical FIZIKA ELEMENTARNYKH CHASTITS I ATOMNOGO YADRA [Physics of Elementary Particles and the Atomic Nucleus [USSR]]. While in Dubna, Nguyen Van Hieu obtained his candidate's degree (1963, dissertation on the physics of the neutrino) and doctor's degree (1964, dissertation of the theory of strong interactions between elementary particles) in mathematical and physical sciences. He was named professor of mathematical and theoretical physics in 1968. He is the author of more than 100 works dealing with quantum field theory, the theory of elementary particles and the quantum theory of solids.

Prof Nguyen Van Hieu has headed the Institute of Physics since its foundation in 1969. In addition he is the director of the Ho Chi Minh City branch of the SRV National Center for Scientific Research and a vice president of the National Center.

[Question] Professor, Vietnamese students and research students have been educated at Czechoslovak advanced schools and other organizations for a number of years, but nonetheless we know very little about physics in Vietnam and its problems. The readers of CESKOSLOVENSKY CASOPIS PRO FYZIKU would certainly welcome it if they could hear about these matters from you in more detail.

[Answer] Before the Geneva accords on peace in Vietnam in 1954, physics research was not pursued in Vietnam. The first step in its development was the organization of the Department of Physics under the Physical and Mathematical Faculty at the Pedagogical Institute in Hanoi in 1954. Within 2 years Hanoi University and the Hanoi Polytechnic Institute were organized, and these also had physics departments. The main work of these organizations was to begin the training of highly educated specialists in physics. Later scientific research work was begun as well. Then Hanoi University's Physics Department grew into the Faculty of Physics.

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After the war the SRV Government sent a large number of research students to the Soviet Union and other socialist countries to earn the degree of candidate of science. Some scientific workers were also sent to take part in scientific research in the institutes of the socialist countries' academies of sciences and the Joint Institute of Nuclear Research in Dubna. Thanks to these measures the number of Vietnamese physicists increased rapidly, so that by 1969 the conditions for the founding of the Institute of Physics had been created. And after a year of preparation the Institute of Physics began its activity in earnest in early 1970.

[Question] Then Vietnam's top physics organization is just 10 years old. What main directions of physical research have taken shape during that time?

[Answer] Because of the long war and its consequences, the development of science encountered and still encounters major difficulties. Accordingly, physics in Vietnam can concentrate only on certain rather narrow areas. Let me mention five which are the most important for us. In solid state physics, we are involved with growing semiconductors of types A^{3B^5} and A^{2B^6} and the study of their properties, with optical and recombination processes in semiconductors, with MOS structures, and with growing and studying the properties of yttrium aluminum garnet [YAG] crystals for lasers and low-temperature physics. In nuclear physics we are concentrating on nuclear spectroscopy and activation analysis. In addition we are developing optica and spectroscopy (the physics of gas and dye lasers, atomic absorption spectroscopy, luminescence and Raman scattering), and magnetic resonance methods (the study of crystals and organic compounds by means of nuclear and electron paramagnetic resonance). And finally, the efforts of theoretical physicists are concentrated on quantum field theory, the theory of the nucleus and the theory of solids.

[Question] What have been your experiences in international cooperation?

[Answer] For more than 20 years the Soviet Union, Czechoslovakia and other socialist countries have given us great assistance in training specialists, and building laboratories and equipping them with modern equipment, and many other matters. In recent years we have also been able to invite scientists from the socialist countries to visit us and give lectures and to help us in conducting experiments. After the liberation of South Vietnam, French and Dutch scientists too began to help us, as well as some friends to Vietnam from the United States.

[Question] How does your country make use of the workers who obtained their advanced education or scientific degrees in Czechoslovakia?

[Answer] Many scientists who studied in Czechoslovakia or did graduate research there are working in our institute. All have had excellent schooling and are making notable contributions to the institute's scientific work.

[Question] What are your own scientific interests?

[Answer] In Dubna I worked on quantum field theory and I am continuing to work in this area. In addition, recently I have also been interested in the theory of solids, because our institute's main orientation is toward semiconductor physics.

[Question] What would you like to say in conclusion to the readers of this periodical?

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[Answer] I should like to express our great thanks to our Czechoslovak colleagues, particularly those from the Institute of Physics and the Institute of Nuclear Physics, Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences, for their great and effective help, and to wish them much success in their scientific work for the cause of socialism and the flourishing of Czechoslovakia. A delegation from the Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences led by Academician Bohumil Kvasil has just concluded a visit to Vietnam. This visit foreshadows a new stage in the development of cooperation between the Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences and the SRV National Center for Scientific Research, particularly in physics.

[Question] Thank you for our conversation.

This interview was conducted and translated for CESKOSLOVENSKY CASOPIS PRO FYZIKU A by Vladimir Vorlicek.

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INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, TRADE AND AID

INTERVIEW WITH SRV POLITICAL BUREAU MEMBER TRAN QUOC HOAN

Havana BOHEMIA in Spanish 6 Feb 81 pp 76-77

Report on interview with Tran Quoc Hoan member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam, in Havana; date not given

[Text] Interview granted to BOHEMIA by Comrade Tran Quoc Hoan, member of the Political Bureau of the CC of the Communist Party of Vietnam, and chief of the Vietnamese delegation to the Second Congress of the Communist Party of Cuba:

"The policy of aggression carried out by the Peking authorities against Vietnam originates in their hegemonic ambitions. Despite the fact that they were categorically defeated in their invasion during February 1979, the Chinese Government's reactionary members are not yet resigned to giving up their aggressive maneuvers against our country. They are accelerating the alliance with the imperialists, particularly those of North America and Japan. They are enticing the most retrogressive forces to oppose the revolution in Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea. They are intensively sabotaging the Vietnamese people's construction of socialism, through political, military, economic and diplomatic procedures, in an attempt to weaken and annex Vietnam and the rest of Indochina, so as to use them as a springboard for their expansion toward Southeast Asia."

These were the first comments made by Comrade Tran Quoc Hoan, when we asked about the present status of China's attacks against Vietnam. Always smiling, and with precise and resolute remarks, the Vietnamese leader embarked on a conversation describing the heroism of his people in resisting and emerging victorious in all their struggles for full independence and sovereignty.

"At the present time, China is maintaining along the entire northern border of Vietnam a large military force, consisting of scores of divisions which engage daily in military provocation against the Vietnamese population. It has organized special troops in the regions bordering our country, such as Yunan and Kuangsi, expanding the Kiu Lin airport so as to accommodate large aircraft and reinforcing the naval, ground and air forces on the island of Hainan.

"Meanwhile, the Peking authorities have not ceased to make the threat of teaching Vietnam a 'second lesson.' Something that has come to the attention of the public is the fact that, recently, the Chinese troops have resumed their hostile activities, and the usurpation of land in the Vietnamese border areas. Such actions are aimed

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at expanding the occupied areas of Vietnam, and at changing the historical border. We have vociferously condemned those acts of vandalism."

With regard to the solidarity among the three Indochinese peoples throughout history, Tran Quoc Hoan tells us:

"Owing to geographical and historical conditions, the peoples of Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea have united shoulder to shoulder in the struggle against the common enemy, colonialism and imperialism, on behalf of independence and liberty, and for the construction and defense of their respective countries. The combative solidarity among the three peoples has been a highly important factor in the victory of each one."

In discussing the reactionaries' attempts to divide and undermine the historical solidarity among the Indochinese peoples, the member of the Political Bureau of the Communist Party of Vietnam comments:

"It must be said that the Chinese expansionists and the imperialists are seeking, by all possible means, to bring about division among the three Indochinese countries. The most treacherous of their maneuvers consists of the attempt to spread China's hostile relations against Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea into a conflict between the nations of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) and the Indochinese countries. They are thereby attempting to weaken the Indochinese countries, and to cause destabilization in the ASEAN countries (Indonesia, Thailand, Singapore, Malaysia and the Philippines), to facilitate their domination in this part of the world. There is no doubt whatsoever that the Chinese expansionism and hegemonism represent a threat not only to the peoples of Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea, but also to the entire Southeast Asia area. However, at the present time, the rightwing forces in the ruling circles of Bangkok and other ASEAN countries, obeying orders from the United States and China, are moving about from one side to another in an attempt to implement the UN's erroneous resolutions of 13 and 20 October, concerning the so-called 'problem of Kampuchea,' in order to intervene in the internal affairs of that country, to heighten tensions and to bring about the destabilization of Southeast Asia.

"At the present time, Southeast Asia is a heated area of the world. The policy against the Indochinese countries carried out by the Chinese expansionists, in collusion with the North American imperialists, is the cause of that tension. To find a solution, it is essential that Peking put an end to its policy of aggression and meddling in the internal affairs of the three Indochinese countries.

"Last July, the foreign ministers of the Indochinese countries, meeting in Vientiane, put forth realistic proposals for dealing with the existing problems on the basis of respect for the legitimate interests of each one.

"The policy of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam toward the ASEAN countries is founded upon peaceful coexistence, cooperation and friendship. Vietnam will make every effort to convert Southeast Asia into a peaceful, stable region, in the service of world peace. The recent visit by the deputy foreign minister, Dinh Nho Liem, the special envoy of acting President Nguyen Huu Tho, as well as the previous tours by

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Vietnamese leaders in the ASEAN countries, have been for the purpose of seeking solutions for the intensification of friendly, cooperative relations between Vietnam and those states, and exchanging views on the mutual efforts for preserving peace and stability in the region. We trust that, in the end, the wise forces in the governments of those countries will act in a positive manner, based on the legitimate interests of hundreds of millions of inhabitants of this region."

We now mentioned the great task of the Vietnamese people in constructing socialism. Tran Quoc Hoan tells us:

"Following the total liberation of South Vietnam, we carried out a rapid unification of the country in the political area, and that of the state and the revolutionary organizations. The results of the general elections for the National Assembly of the Sixth Legislature, the only one for the entire country, held on 25 April 1976, demonstrated the desire for unification, and the acquisition of a revolutionary consciousness on the part of the people of Vietnam. Those general elections reaffirmed the fact that the South Vietnamese people, despite having lived for many years under the North American style neocolonialist regime, have always kept their confidence in the party, and are aware that the inevitable course of history is the reunification of the fatherland, and that the entire country must progress along the path of socialism.

"Our main difficulties at present consist of the fact that the material and technical bases for the construction of the first phase of socialism are too meager, marked essentially by small production. The consequences of 30 years of war and of neocolonialism are very serious, and all this is compounded by the anti-Vietnamese policy of the Chinese reactionary rulers."

Next, the Vietnamese leader discusses the fundamental tasks at the present time:

"The general tasks of the Vietnamese revolution now consist of moving the small production in the direction of socialist production, building the material and technical bases for socialism, while at the same time performing its historic mission of fighting and defeating all the aggressive maneuvers of the reactionary clique in the Chinese ruling circles, defending the conquests made by the revolution and steadfastly safeguarding the socialist fatherland. At the moment, concurrently with the intensification of the national defense and combat readiness capacity, we must concentrate all our efforts on the stabilization and development of the economy, on gradually making the people's lives stable and better, and, at the same time, preparing for firm progress in the future to construct socialism successfully."

In these great tasks facing the people of Vietnam, to surmount the difficulties and continue along the path toward the construction of socialism, the solidary aid of the socialist countries and Vietnam's participation in the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance (CEMA) are of essential importance. On this topic, the Vietnamese leader tells us:

"For dozens of years, Vietnam has maintained bilateral and multilateral relations with the Soviet Union and the other fraternal socialist countries. At the 32d Session of CEMA, Vietnam became an actual member of this organization. This is a logical development of the policy of the party and government of the SRV, with respect to

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the intensification of solidarity and total cooperation with the USSR and other socialist countries. In those relations, Vietnam has benefited from the support and the generous, multifaceted assistance of Lenin's fatherland and all the socialist countries, in surmounting the enormous problems left behind by a bloody war lasting dozens of years, by the consecutive, disastrous natural calamities and by the destruction caused by the Chinese expansionists in the recent invasion of Vietnam. With its participation in CEMA, the SRV is in a position to put in motion all its potential for becoming incorporated to an increasingly active extent in the bilateral and multilateral cooperation afforded within the framework of that entity.

"By harmoniously combining patriotism with proletarian internationalism, and becoming imbued with the line for economic construction of the Communist Party of Vietnam, our people will put into effect the spirit of self-support, and will use the internationalist assistance from the socialist countries to progress forcefully and steadfastly along the path of the construction of socialism, and to fulfill their obligation with respect to the cooperation and division of CEMA."

In connection with those relations with the socialist countries, Tran Quoc Hoan discusses Cuba:

"We have just celebrated the 20th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic, economic, cultural, and scientific and technical relations between Vietnam and Cuba. For the past 20 years, the fraternal relations of friendship and cooperation between the two peoples have progressed productively; something that has lent great support to the revolutionary cause in each country, and to the common struggle of the peoples of the world who are fighting against imperialism and international reactionaries, and on behalf of peace, independence, democracy and social progress.

"As two vanguard posts of socialism in the Western and Eastern Hemispheres, and two active members of CEMA and of the Movement of Nonaligned Nations, we have always been actively associated with the cause of the construction of socialism and the defense of the fatherland. We are united in efforts to consolidate and intensify the strength of the socialist community and, at the same time, together with the progressive peoples of the world, we are struggling for peace, the easing of tensions, national independence and a new international economic order. We are deeply convinced that the friendship and the cooperative relations between Vietnam and Cuba are solid and indestructible, and will always be a major factor for promoting the revolutionary cause in each country."

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