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7 AUGUST 1986

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PHILIPPINES

ILLEGAL SALE OF TRAVEL DOCUMENTS TO PRC NATIONALS PROBED

HK211045 Manila PHILIPPINE DAILY INQUIRER in English 19 Jul 86 p 10

[By Rey Arquiza]

[Text] Officials and employees posted at the Philippine embassy in Beijing and four consulates in the United States face investigation in connection with the illegal sale of travel documents to Chinese nationals.

Foreign Affairs Deputy Minister Jose D. Ingles yesterday ordered an investigation into the irregularity allegedly involving foreign minister personnel at the Philippine embassy in Beijing and consulates in San Francisco, San Diego, Los Angeles and Arizona.

The sale of travel documents to Chinese nationals at the Philippine embassy in Beijing was confirmed the other day by top officials of the Commission on Immigration and Deportation. The CID also discovered the proliferation of fake entry visas issued from China.

The sale of travel documents to Chinese nationals in the U.S. is allegedly run by a syndicate involving Philippine consulate officials and employees. The syndicate has reportedly been selling travel documents for a fat fee of \$5,000 for each Chinese national.

The Philippines restricts the entry of Chinese nationals because they easily assume the status of permanent residents by taking the identity of a deceased Filipino of Chinese descent.

The Chinese nationals reportedly fly all the way to the U.S. just to secure entry visas to Manila.

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CSO: 4200/1234

OPLER URGES AQUINO TO CANCEL U.S. TRIP OVER BASES ISSUE

HK210648 Manila THE NEW PHILIPPINES DAILY EXPRESS in English 19 Jul 86 pp 1, 2

[Text] Former Labor Minister Blas F. Ople yesterday urged President Aquino to cancel her scheduled trip to the United States because of a decision in a Constitutional Commission [Con-Com] Committee to terminate the U.S. bases agreement in 1991.

I'm afraid the President's options have been overtaken," Ople told the weekly public forum of the Manila Overseas Press Club [MOPC].

The Con-Com Committee on National Territory and declaration of Principles voted 7-2 against the retention of the U.S. bases.

In another forum, at the Intercontinental Hotel, former Lanao del Sur Gov. Ali Dinaporo said he and his followers in Mindanao will campaign for rejection of the new Constitution if it does not carry a provision for bases retention.

Ople, Political Affairs Minister Antonio Cuenco, and former Information Minister Francisco Tatad discussed problems facing the Aquino administration in the MOPC-hosted "No Holds Barred" forum.

Ople said much of the instability in the new regime is caused by the existence of an autonomous government within the government." [no opening quotes as published] He said one symptom of government instability was shown in the Manila Hotel takeover last week by elements loyal to deposed President Marcos.

"There is reason for much concern when major troop movements can happen without the President's knowledge, and the defense minister not taking any counter measure," Ople said.

Asked on his assessment of the new government's performance, Ople replied that "from the opposition point of view, I cannot complain," drawing laughter from the audience.

Ople, who leads the opposition in the Con-Com, tried to avoid making any comment on how Labor Minister Augusto Sanchez was faring. He said, however, that "government labor policies can stand improvement." He maintained that the PCGG [Presidential Commission on Good Government] has been transgressing

on the Bill of Rights, which, he said, should be checked by transferring sequestration powers to the courts.

Ople noted that another cause of government instability, apart from the replacement of local officials with misfits, is the "casual appointment of justices and judges who can be replaced anytime. [no closing quotes as published]

Tatad indicated that much of the problems causing the government is the placing of men in the Cabinet "who are not heavyweights."

He reported on the outcome of a conference of top business executives who, he said, were one in saying that the PCGG moves have jeopardized the country's business climate.

Cuenco admitted that some OIC [Officer in Charge] appointments in local governments were wrong, but added that Minister Pimentel "has been striving to correct them." He disagreed with Ople and Tatad on government stability, saying that "the country is now moving towards economic recovery."

Like Ople, Dimaporo insisted on submitting President Aquino to new elections." [no opening quotes as published]

"We will campaign for the new charter's disapproval if it carries provisions objectionable to the people, like allowing President Aquino to enjoy a six-year term during the transition," Dimaporo said. "Election is the only solution to the political and economic problems facing the nation," he added.

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CSO: 4200/1234

REPORTAGE ON PDP-LABAN ANNUAL CONVENTION

Requests Legalization of Communists

HK021551 Manila THE MANILA EVENING POST in English 1 Jul 86 pp 1,3

[Text] The political party which converted President Corazon Aquino from a plain homebody to a prominent political figure has officially adopted a resolution urging the new government to open its door to communism.

In its annual convention held over the weekend at the Ateneo de Davao in Davao City, the Partido Demokratiko Pilipino-Lakas ng Bayan (PDP-LABAN) voted 60-40 in favor of a bid to legalize the Communist Party of the Philippines (CPP).

The resolution, which will be sent to the Constitutional Commission (Con-Com) this week, has made it a condition to the outlawed CPP to renounce its policy of armed struggle and respect the law of the land under a pluralist system.

Despite the condition, many PDP-LABAN delegates from Metro Manila headed by Metro Manila Gov Joey Lina, Jr. had urged firmly against the CPP support bid, but lost during the voting.

The Metro Manila delegates claimed the PDP-LABAN convention had been infiltrated by hardcore leftists responsible for the passing of the CPP legalization bid and several other anti-imperialist resolutions.

Observers in the convention told THE MANILA EVENING POST this morning that the controversial resolution might affect the loan negotiations between the Philippines and some anti-communist countries like the United States. They said the PDP-LABAN resolution expressing support to legalize the CPP would inject considerable influence to the Con-Com members drafting the new Charter. "Many Con-Com members, in fact, belong to the PDP-LABAN," the observers said.

Aside from the CPP legalization bid, the party in power also officially adopted other resolutions protesting U.S. influence in the country. The resolutions include a call for a selective and controlled import policy of the new government against the U.S.-suggested import liberalization policy and a support for the ceasefire call of President Aquino.

Meanwhile, the Kilusang ng mga Demokratikong Pilipino (KDP) [Philippine Democrats Movement] has sought the ouster of former Labor Minister Blas F. Ople from the Con-Com.

Roberto G. Brillante, KDP secretary general, said Ople is retarding the progress of the Con-Com and sabotaging the time frame set by President Aquino to draft the Constitution, by digging into matters not only irrelevant but also beyond the scope of Charter-making.

Resolution No. 129 filed by opposition Con-Com members Ople, Rustico de los Reyes, Regalado Maambong, and Teodulo Natividad, proposing the termination of the Presidential Commission on Good Government's (PCGG) sequestration powers upon the ratification of the Constitution, is merely one medium which delays the making of the Constitution, Brillante said.

"It is the legislative body, not the Con-Com, that should deliberate and decide whether or not to clip the powers of PCGG, or of the legality and consequences of sequestration," Brillante said.

Launches Recruitment Program

HK020149 Manila THE NEW PHILIPPINES DAILY EXPENSES in English 1 Jul 86 p 6

[By F.V. Maragay]

[Text] The PDP-LABAN [Pilipino Democratic Party-Lqakas ng Bayan] has lifted its self-imposed freeze on the recruitment of party members as it launched an ambitious expansion program aimed at organizing more local chapters all over the country.

The PDP-LABAN headquarters sources said the party approved a new curriculum for training new members during its national convention held on 28-29 June in Davao City. The approval of the curriculum will pave the way for the resumption of seminars which prospective members have to undergo before being drafted into the party. The membership expansion campaigning is seen as part of the effort to prepare the party for the local elections which may be held in March this year.

A top UNIDO [United Nationalist Democratic Organization] official said the PDP-LABAN is only formalizing the acceptance of politicians who have been silently working for the party, many of whom have been designated to various local government posts by Local Government Minister Aquilino Pimentel Jr., who is acknowledged as the foremost PDP-LABAN leader.

The sources said that during its convention, the party arrived at a decision to oppose the holding of a local election this year because this would be "premature and inadvisable."

The consensus of party leaders was that the system and structure of the government should first be determined under the new Constitution before any election can be held. If the election is held this year, the sources explained, the elected local officials run the risk of having an uncertain

term because the structure of the local government units may be modified by the new Constitution. In fact, they said, the Constitutional Commission is looking into the possibility of adopting a federal system of government which may give birth to autonomous regional government units but may lead to the phaseout of the provinces.

The sources said the PDP-LABAN members ratified during their convention the stand of the party's national council opposing the merger with the UNIDO and other pro-administration political parties.

The PDP-LABAN has fundamental ideological differences with the UNIDO making any fusion between the two impossible, the sources said. Besides, they added, the PDP-LABAN is for the preservation of the multi-party system wherein each party will have its own identity and platform of government. This will prevent the repetition of the errors in the past Marcos regime wherein the emergence of the Kilusang Bagong Lipunan as an umbrella political organization caused the demise or emasculation of parties affiliated to it, the sources said.

During the convention, the PDP-LABAN National Youth Organization [NYO] passed a resolution calling for the adoption of a non-aligned foreign to [as published] shield the country from being drawn into superpower rivalry.

Corollary to this, the party's youth arm sought the dismantling of American military bases in the country and the declaration of the country as a nuclear-free zone.

The NYO of the PDP-LABAN also urged the incorporation of the following provisions in the new Constitution: adoption of a federal system of government, compulsory free education for all citizens, promotion of stewardship and profit-sharing in economic enterprises, strengthening of cooperative movement, spreading of domestic credit resources and adoption of a Filipino-first policy and nationalist industrialization.

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CSO: 4200/1234

GOVERNMENT REORGANIZATION SAID TO RAISE UNEMPLOYMENT

HK210800 Manila THE MANILA CHRONICLE in English 19 Jul 86 pp 1, 6

[By Ray S. Enano]

[Text] The planned reorganization of government could result in the layoff of 497,000 employees, which, along with new entrants to the labor force, would swell the ranks of the unemployed by 1.58 million, government sources have disclosed.

Those facing layoff are 10,000 employees at the Philippine National Bank [PNB] and the Development Bank of the Philippines [DBP]; 70,000 in other state-owned corporations; and 417 employees in the bureaucracy considered "unnecessary."

The Presidential Commission on Government Reorganization headed by Minister Luis Villafuerte will submit its reorganization plan to the Cabinet next Wednesday. It is expected to recommend, among others, the streamlining of the bureaucracy.

Reduced government participation in the DBP and the PNB would cause a workforce reduction of two-thirds of their combined employment of 15,000.

The sources said that with the government plan to merge, rehabilitate or sell 34 corporations and close down 129 of the 248 government-owned corporations under a general reorganization plan, some 70,000 more employees would lose their present jobs.

The unemployment resulting from the reorganization would compound government problems. But the present overstaffed public service at national and local levels is also an added financial burden to a government already strapped for finances. Thus, about 417,000 government employees considered "unnecessary" will have to go.

Official figures provided by CHRONICLE sources show that current unemployment stands at 4 million while new entrants into the labor force are estimated at 1.09 million. This would mean that, together with those in government who could be fired, the unemployed could increase by 1.58 million.

The Government expects that only a million new jobs will be created in the next 18 months. The Government appears bent on carrying out a "growth-oriented" economic program anchored on a deficit spending of P27 billion this year.

The revised 1986 budget, now being discussed with a staff mission of the International Monetary Fund (IMF), has programmed an expenditure reallocation of P8.7 billion to prime the economy. The Government wants to allocate the bulk of this adjusted spending to the rural sector where many are unemployed.

Economic Planning Minister Solita Monsod said the economy had to achieve growth to create employment and revive the economy. Imports have to grow to bring in the desired level of raw materials required by local factories and exporters, she said.

Finance Minister Jaime Ongpin, on the other hand, has said increased levels of public expenditures from P22 billion in 1985 to P36 billion in 1986 would "stimulate demand through job-creation schemes focused on the agricultural sector and the rural areas." He said that by channeling more income to the countryside would increase consumer purchasing power and create the "demand pull" needed to spur production. [sentence as published]

Increased production would, in turn, "start the chain reaction that will lead to sustained economic growth and recovery for the balance of this year and beyond."

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CSO: 4200/1234

REPORTAGE ON ACTIVITIES OF GOOD GOVERNMENT COMMISSION

'Political Pressure' Threatens Efforts

HK190903 Manila THE NEWS HERALD in English 18 Jul 86 pp 1, 2

[By Vic Sollorano]

[Excerpt] Political pressure is threatening to derail the government's efforts to recover the wealth stolen from the Filipino people by deposed President Marcos and his cronies.

This was discovered yesterday by ex-Senator Jovito R. Salonga, chairman of the Presidential Commission on Good Government (PCGG) which is trying to recover the Marcos loot. He made the disclosure before the Constitutional Commission's Committee on transitory provisions and amendments.

Salonga said some of Marcos' closet cronies are on the "point of unloading" their hidden wealth in favor of the Aquino government. Continuous adverse publicity against PCGG, that it deprives suspect holders of ill-gotten wealth of due process, can wreck the whole negotiations, Salonga warned. He said that clipping the powers of the commission to go after the ill-gotten wealth may set off a world-wide trend, and the Philippines can lose the cooperation of foreign governments.

The Philippines, through the PCGG, is presently negotiating with Australian, U.S., British, Panamanian, Swiss, Benelux states, and other foreign governments for the return of assets invested by Marcos, his relatives and dummies.

In this regard, Salonga posed the question: "Why should these foreign governments continue to assist us recover the hidden wealth, when there is a weakening on our part to do so?"

He also told members of the committee, before which are three resolutions seeking to clip PCGG powers to refrain from "committing the greatest mistake, the greatest crime against our people, by upholding the cause of those who remain loyal" to the fallen dictator. "What is at stake here is not merely the properties of the cronies, but the right of the Filipino people to regain the wealth of the nation salted abroad by the Marcoses," he said.

Several big cronies of Marcos had already sent feelers to the commission that they are willing to surrender ill-gotten wealth in exchange for amnesty, he said. Among them are Rolando Gapud, Roberto Benedicto, and "an old Cabinet member of the defunct Batasang Pambansa." Salonga added that this ailing politician decided to tell the truth because of his bothered conscience. He explained that Marcos and his wife, Imelda started plundering the national coffers shortly after he came into power in the late 1960s, based on evidence gathered by PCGG.

In 1970, Marcos began salting dollars, gold and silver in Swiss banks. He used the name William Sommers for the Swiss bank accounts, while Imelda went by the name of Jane Ryan for the same purpose, Salonga said. The recourse, a martial law declaration was in order for Marcos and his wife to continue their plunder of the national coffers, he added.

Salonga said he can resign anytime he wants to as PCGG chairman but stressed that unwarranted pressure from politicians and private individuals whose vested interests have been hurt by the sequestration powers of the commission would derail efforts to recover the people's stolen wealth.

Chairman Salonga appealed yesterday to the Constitutional Commission [Con-com] to scrap in the Bill of Rights provisions that would clip PCGG powers to sequester or seize ill-gotten wealth acquired during the past regime.

"The Con-Com should be careful in its desire to restore due process because it may be committing a bigger crime against the Filipino people who own the sequestered property and monies," Salonga told the committee on transitory provisions and amendments headed by member Jose Suarez.

Salonga said that if the PCGG would be required to go to the court to petition for sequestration of ill-gotten wealth, and would, in the process, have to follow the usual procedure of presenting evidence and cause, persons whose properties are intended to be sequestered would have sufficient time to transfer these properties and bank accounts. This, he said, would affect the pledge made by the administration to recover quickly all ill-gotten wealth acquired by President Marcos, his wife and relatives and his cronies.

Members Joaquin Bernas, S.J. Felicitas Aquino, Blas F. Ople, Rustico de los Reyes, Regalado Maambong and Teodulo Natividad had proposed to restore to the courts the right to sequester properties after ratification of the new constitution.

Sequestered Firms Billed for Expenses

HK210639 Manila THE NEW PHILIPPINES DAILY EXPRESS in English 19 Jul 86 pp 1, 7

[By Rodolfo V. Brul]

[Text] The Presidential Commission on Good Government [PCGG] is "billing" three sequestered firms allegedly owned by Marcos cronies some P300,000 monthly for expenses incurred by its five-man task force. This surfaced in a 28 May letter from PCGG Commissioner Ramon Diaz asking the president, chief

operating officer or managing agents of the Floirendo group of companies, the Cojuangco group of companies, and the Coco Oil Mills group to disburse from their funds monthly expenses incurred by a task force headed by lawyer Dionisio dela Serna.

Dela Serna heads a five-man task force assigned in the Mindanao area where most of the Cojuangco and the Floirendo firms are situated. The other members include lawyer Dario Rama, Luis Lorenzo Jr., Paul Dominguez, and Luis Bonggyan.

A PCGG list indicating Antonio Floirendo, a close Marcos business associate, as suspected beneficial owner shows that his sequestered firms total 37 while those of Eduardo Cojuangco Jr., 16.

"The commission has authorized our task force headed by Atty Dionisio dela Serna to draw monthly expenses from your respective companies," Diaz said in the letter. He specified the approved monthly expenses as: Floirendo group of companies, P110,500; Cojuangco group of companies, P112,500; and the Coco Oil Mills group, P116,000.

The letter specified that the amounts should be made monthly "from your respective resources."

Apparently acting on Diaz' letter, Dela Serna wrote on 26 June to J.B. Benico, manager-in-charge, and Edcel Soriano, corporate secretary of the Coconut Oil Mills, advising both that "in consonance with the approved budgetary allocations, the total payroll of our members and personnel spread out nationwide for the month of April is P130,000, and for the month of May P160,000."

Dela Serna said "the task force will draw expenses from the resources of the 34 sequestered firms (now 51, but nine are inactive.)" "These payroll requirements are to be divided as proportionately as possible to all the firms involved," he said. The share of the Coconut Oil Mills group, he said, is placed at P43,333.33 for April, and P53,333.33 for May.

Dela Serna ended his letter saying: "We hope that your remittance of the above amounts will be forthcoming soon."

The PCGG has been allotted a total of P50 million budget under Section 5 of President Aquino's Executive Order No. 1 which created the (former Sen. Jovito) Salonga Commission.

Benico and Soriano could not immediately be reached for comments.

Commissioner Diaz could not be reached for comment either. Reporters could not pass through the commission's cordon sanitaire.

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CSO: 4200/1234

KBL LEADERS CRITICIZE PIMENTEL, OIC'S

HK150601 Manila MANILA BULLETIN In English 14 Jul 86 pp 1, 12

[By E.T. Suarez]

[Text] Local Government Minister Aquilino Q. Pimentel Jr. was chided yesterday for making an "early excuse" in case the new constitution is not ratified by the people.

Reacting to the charge of Pimentel that Kilusang Bagong Lipunan (KBL) officials who were replaced by officers-in-charge are campaigning for the non-ratification of the proposed constitution, KBL provincial and city leaders said "Pimentel anticipates this early that the new charter will not be ratified because it does not represent the true will and sentiment of the people."

The KBL leaders--former Zambales Gov. Vicente Magsaysay, Negros Or. Gov. Lorenzo Teves, Cabanatuan Mayor Honorato Perez, MP Abdullah Dimaporo, Con-Com [Constitutional Commission] Delegate and Assemblyman Pedro Exmundo, MP Rogelio Quiambao, Barangay Leader Nora Petines, KBL Deputy Chief Legal Counsel Tranquilino O. Calo, Misamis Or. Vice Gov. Rufus V. Rodriguez and Felizardo N. Torralba--said Pimentel cannot expect the people to ratify the new constitution because it is being formulated by elitist appointees mostly representing only Metro Manila.

"The mere appointment of Con-Com members prevented the people from directly sharing responsibility in the framing of the new charter, and was done in stark violation of Mrs. Aquino's campaign pledge to govern by consultation and not by dictation," they said.

They warned that if the Con-Com will be used to legitimize or prolong the tenure of those who were installed to leadership in a revolutionary government, the more people will be disenchanted with the Aquino regime.

Meanwhile, a survey conducted by the Ministry of Local Government (MLG) allegedly showed that provincial and city OIC's, are in favor of holding the local elections early next year.

MLG reported that of the 66 provincial and city OIC's, 64 wanted the elections to be held next year.

"No fewer than 41 OIC's preferred the polls to be conducted early next year while five wanted it mid-1987 and next year," MLG said. "Only eight opted for late 1987."

Only one provincial OIC allegedly favored the holding of elections this November, MLG said.

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CSO: 4200/1234

PIMENTEL DEFENDS USE OF PROBLEMS BESETTING OIC'S

HK200350 Manila MANILA BULLETIN in English 18 Jul 86 p 5

[By Correspondent E.T. Suarez]

[Text] Local Governments Minister Aquino Q. Pimentel Jr. denied reports that he has been building up a strong political base to bolster his presidential ambition through the appointment of provincial, city and municipal officers-in-charge (OIC's) belonging to his party.

Answering a question at the weekly breakfast forum of the Public Relations Society of the Philippines (PRSP), Pimentel said whether or not he is going to run for President will depend on his party, the PDP [Pilipino Democratic Party]-LABAN, which will hold a convention to pick its presidential and vice presidential candidates when the proper time comes.

Pimentel said PDP-LABAN decides political matters in a democratic manner. He said whatever is the will of the majority guides the party decision. He denied categorically that most of the appointed OIC's belong to the PDP-LABAN. He said only a small percentage of the country's provincial, city and municipal OIC's belongs to PDP-LABAN.

"Other OIC's belong to UNIDO, Liberal Party, Nacionalista Party, and other opposition parties that helped topple the Marcos dictatorship," Pimentel said.

The minister said OIC's replaced the KBL mayors not just for the purpose of beefing up one's political stock but to fill up a gap in the government and to carry out the policies of the Aquino government on the grassroots level.

Pimentel stressed that the OIC's are beset with problems, such as lack of money and lack of time to prove their mettle in public service. He said with barely five months before the expected elections for local officials in March next year, OIC's are in a difficult time since they have no money to initiate projects. "This is the reason why I will request President Aquino to let the OIC's stay put instead of making them resign 90 days prior to the holding of local elections early next year," Pimentel said. He said since the OIC's are likely to be opposed by those they had replaced, the newly installed officials vying to run for public office must be given a fighting chance in the elections.

Asked when KBL Vice Mayor Steve Sarino of Quezon City will be replaced by an OIC, Pimentel said the new appointee will be announced anytime now. He said there are many aspirants for the position whose qualifications and integrity are now being studied. "Once we are through studying the qualifications of the aspirants, we will announce the new vice mayor of Quezon City," Pimentel said.

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MALAYA EDITORIAL SAYS PIMENTEL 'VINDICATED' ON OIC'S

HK200009 Quezon City ANG PAHAYAGANG MALAYA in English 13 Jul 86 p 4

[Editorial: "Pimentel's Point"]

[Text] This observation may come a little bit late, but we believe it's still worth pondering. Some observers of the political scene point out the fact that, despite all the flak received by Local Governments Minister Aquilino Pimentel, his singular campaign to "dismantle the Marcos machinery at the local levels" had its merits, after all.

Have we stopped to think what would have happened if the controversial minister--backed up by President Aquino herself--had backed down in his bid to drive away from their posts the incumbent local officials, most of whom were die-hard Marcos partisans who benefited immensely from the deposed ruler's political largess?

What would have happened if, while the Tolentino Comic Opera was unfolding last Sunday, pro-Marcos local officials sent truckloads of "bought" civilians in true "hakot [herding]" fashion to serve as the buffer for the few hundred troopers surrounding the Manila Hotel? Would it have precipitated the same crisis that brought the Marcos government to its knees last February? Given the immense funding of the loyalist group, it would have been easy to ferry thousands of civilians to the hotel and feed them for several days. Now, that would have given Mrs. Aquino a headache.

Would the die-hard Marcos men in the local governments, especially in Metro Manila, not have supported that coup attempt?

Indeed, one finds it hard to imagine what sort of confusion could have been triggered by these ex-local officials if they were still occupying the posts to which their terms expired last 3 March.

It is only now, after seeing how so much tolerance of men like Tolentino, Recto, et al could be dangerous too, that it is easier to appreciate the candor of Minister Pimentel when he admitted that the appointment of OIC's [officer-in-charge] was meant to destroy the Marcos machine and build a strong political base for President Aquino's government. We, of course, do not condone here the mess that arose out of such OIC business in some areas, but on the whole, Pimentel has been vindicated by the situation.

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CSO: 4200/1234

EDITORIAL LAUDS LIFTING OF MARCOS DECREE

HK210616 Manila THE NEWS HERALD in English 19 Jul 86 p 4

[Editorial: "Aquino Stresses Free Expression"]

[Text] The Aquino administration, which prides itself on having restored democracy in the country, has repealed Presidential Decree 33 [PD 33] which it said was "a repressive instrument against freedom of expression."

It said the decree issued "purportedly to curb the alleged campaign of vilification against the political institutions of our country, was in fact a measure that abridged the freedom of expression of our people."

President Aquino has not a few times iterated her belief in freedom of expression in word and in deed. She has allowed media to return to their freewheeling days asking only that the purveyors of news and opinion be fair and responsible. There has been plenty of cutting criticism against her administration, even of her kind of leadership and particular official acts, but she has never resorted to curtailing free expression in media.

Freedom of expression is one of the pillars of democracy, necessary for its life and strength. Mrs Aquino knows that declaring a nation a democracy does not make it one if any of the rights guaranteed by the system is denied the people.

So far there is every reason to expect the Aquino government of living up to its commitment to freedom. (The loyalists, of course, would have a different opinion.) Mrs Aquino only bristles at sketchy information reported as facts about, for example, rifts in her government, but apart from chiding the press for its enterprise reporting, she has not clamped martial law on this country, closed or seized media establishments and imposed censorship to keep the press in line.

There was actually no pressing need to invalidate PD33 which penalized the production and possession of materials and the writing of graffiti that would undermine the integrity or stability of the government. The absence of martial law, the repeal of the National Security Code, and the decree's inconsistency with Aquino's Proclamation 3, which promulgated the Freedom Constitution, in effect made the Marcos decree invalid. But the President repealed it just the same to emphasize the country's return to democracy on her avowed policy of free expression.

It is a move consistent with the Filipino people's love for freedom not power, foreign or native, ever succeeded in completely squelching.

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CSO: 4200/1234

PURGE OF MARCOS IMPRINT ON SCHOOL BOOKS PLANNED

HK190516 Manila THE MANILA CHRONICLE in English 30 Jun 86 p 1

[By Staff Member Tess Villanueva]

[Text] "Demarcosify" is a high-sounding word. For education officials, it also is a tall order.

Today, there are 68 million textbooks for pupils in grades one to six, and most of them carry, in blatant or subtle ways, the propaganda work of the "Hero from the North."

Authorities now face the challenge of purging these books and other materials that tend to confuse and even miseducate the country's youth. Take, for example, ANG PILIPINO at any Kanyang Pamahalaan, [the Filipino and his government] a social-studies textbook for grade five. One whole chapter is devoted to Marcos and the achievement of his New Society. The chapter extols the old regime's "success" in its peace and order efforts and raising the prices of Philippine exports. It also cites the "progress" brought about by the government's infrastructure projects.

The book also has a picture of the Miss Universe contest held here in 1974, praising the pageant as a boost to the tourism industry.

'ANG PILIPINAS SA KANYANG PAG-UNLAD, a social-studies textbook for grade five, bears on page 142 a picture of the former President's wife, Imelda. She is with a malnourished child. The caption reads "I need your help."

The text accompanying the picture has this first sentence: "Ang Unang Ginang ay nagsimula ng pambansang Kilusan upang Masugpo ang malnutrition sa Pilipinas." [the first lady launched a national movement to eradicate malnutrition in the Philippines]

Another book, 'MASAYANG KAPALIGIRAN, [Happy Environment] a Pilipino text-book for grade four, contains the poem "Sa Baya'sy Isang Ina, Imelda Marcos. [A mother to the country, Imelda Marcos]" The poem compares Imelda to Queen Ester of Persia, calling her the savior of the nation.

But getting rid of these propaganda materials is not easy. With the education ministry saddled with budgetary constraints, it does not have the money to throw away all these books and replace them with new ones. Instead, a cheaper

but perhaps less effective way of coping with the problem has been devised: interim teachers' ITGS [words indistinct] were printed and will be distributed to elementary teachers by mid-July.

The ITGS are supposed to instruct teachers on how to explain or replace materials that deal with Marcos; to point out obsolete data and to promote the "values education" that is the focus of the new education ministry.

The ITGS, however, do not prevent children from being exposed to Marcos' propaganda, since they bring home the books and at home the teacher is not there to point out the books' flaws.

Education Minister Lourdes Quisumbing said half in jest that perhaps the book shortage was a blessing in disguise, for it prevented the Marcos propaganda contained in the textbooks from reaching so many students.

For the next two years, however, students will have to make do with these books. According to the Instructional Materials Corp., printer of textbooks, it will take until 1988 to finally replace all the elementary books with new "sanitized" copies.

Minerva de Jesus, IMC editorial department chief, explained that books normally last for four years, and the propaganda books in the field have two years to go before they are replaced with new ones. The textbooks for high school will have to wait a little longer. They have not been reviewed as yet, de Jesus said.

Aside from the textbooks, portraits of the Amrcoes are hung in public school classrooms.

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COMMISSION ENDS AQUINO TRIAL INVESTIGATION

OW161331 Tokyo KYODO in English 0925 GMT 16 Jul 86

[Text] Manila, 16 July KYODO--A Philippine fact-finding commission wound up its investigation of an alleged mistrial in the Benigno Aquino murder case Wednesday.

The Commission was created by the Supreme Court to investigate charges that deposed President Ferdinand Marcos ordered trial court to stage a mock trail and clear former armed forces chief General Fabian Ver and 25 others linked to Aquino's murder more than two years ago.

Commission Chairman Conrado Vasquez told reporters that the three-member body will submit their report to the Supreme Court on 31 July. He said the report will "aid the Supreme Court in deciding whether or not there was a mistrial. [no end quotation marks as received]

Aquino, husband of President Corazon Aquino, was shot dead on 21 August 1983 at Manila Airport on his return from self-exile in the United States. His alleged communist-hired assassin, Rolando Galman, was killed by soldiers providing security for the opposition leader.

The trial court last December acquitted Ver, 24 other military officers and men, and a civilian after 11 months of trial. It rejected an inquiry board's findings that the accused were involved in a military conspiracy to assassinate Marcos' chief political rival.

At least 30 people, including the family of Galman, petitioned the Supreme Court to declare a mistrial and to reopen the case shortly before the decision was handed down.

The Commission, which opened its hearings last month, heard the testimonies of nine people including Deputy Ombudsman Manuel Herrera who claimed that Marcos ordered the trial court and the prosecution panel to stage a mock trial.

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COLUMNIST REVIEWS SURVEY ON AQUINO GOVERNMENT

HK190853 Quezon City BUSINESS DAY in English 18 Jul 86 p 4

["Here and Now" column by Francisco S. Tatad: "A First Report"]

[Text] Ateneo University and Social Weather Stations have just conducted a national public opinion survey on the Aquino government, which will be presented today at the Bishops-Businessmen's Conference [BBC] for Human development.

The report holds no surprises. Unlike last year's BBC survey whose 44 percent satisfaction rating for Ferdinand (and 50 percent for Imelda) Marcos angered many readers, this one shows nothing to send anyone's blood pressure up. Sixty percent say they are satisfied with President Aquino; only 7 percent say they are dissatisfied.

Sixty-four percent approve the "confiscation" of Marcos' hidden wealth; 55 percent favor the freezing of Marcos-crony properties. Forty-three percent are for the replacement of mayors and governors with OIC's [Officers in Charge], 31 percent are against. Thirty-seven percent favor the release of detained communist leaders, 34 percent are against.

In 1985, 74 percent considered themselves poor. This year, only 66 percent do. Only 46 percent say people are afraid of being robbed in the streets, as against last year's 48 percent; only 52 percent are afraid of break-ins, as against last year's 54 percent.

Sixty-three percent claim they voted for Aquino; an unusually high 27 percent admit having voted for Marcos. Yet, 67 percent credit "people power" as the source of the President's legitimacy. Only 14 percent attribute it to Cory Aquino being the real winner in the February election; 6 percent to the support of the Catholic Church; 6 percent to the support of the pro-people military; and 4 percent to the support of the United States.

Fifty-four percent say the government is credible: 6 percent disagree. The Cabinet has a high satisfaction rating, from the best known to the least known of its individual members. Of the 95 percent who have heard of Vice President Laurel, 82 percent are satisfied with his appointment as foreign minister. Of the 94 percent who have heard of Minister Juan Ponce Enrile, 81 percent are satisfied with his appointment (this was before the Manila Hotel incident).

Of the 90 percent who have heard of General Fidel Ramos, 83 percent are satisfied with him--the highest satisfaction rating scored in the survey.

Of the least known, 15 percent have heard of Agrarian Reform Minister Alvarez, and of this number, 69 percent approve of his appointment. Of the 16 percent who have heard of Planning Minister Monsod, 76 percent are satisfied with her appointment.

Even the least liked still has a majority rating. Of Minister Aquilino Pimentel, 58 percent are satisfied with his appointment--the lowest satisfaction rating of all the ministers.

Sixty-four percent think the 1973 Constitution should be changed; 52 percent think the size of the Constitutional Commission is just right; 70 percent think local elections should wait for the drafting of the new Constitution; but 86 percent believe the Con-Com members should have been elected, not appointed.

Thirty-six percent think some high military officials may want to grab political power. But 55 percent are confident the new AFP [Armed Forces of the Philippines] will be loyal and obedient to the Aquino government. Forty-five percent say it's probable the government might be overly influenced by the military; 46 percent think not.

The communists seem to have lost popular ground. Although 38 percent say the NPA network is widespread in their respective areas, as against last year's 28 percent, 65 percent think it is not probable for people's support for the communists to increase; only 25 percent say it is probable. Sixty-one percent think it is not probable for the communists to influence or dominate the administration; only 29 percent say it is. Those against legalization of the Communist Party have grown from last year's 44 percent to 54 percent, while those in favor have also increased from 20 percent to 22 percent.

Despite the clergy's high visibility at Namfrel during the elections and on EDSA [Epifano de los Santos Avenue] during the February rebellion, 45 percent think no personnel of any church should get involved in working for clean and free elections, as against last year's 39 percent; 49 percent think no personnel of any church should support any candidate in an election, as against last year's 43 percent. Forty percent think no personnel of any church should get involved in the struggle of the oppressed, as against last year's 38 percent. Here, however, an equal 40 percent think they should get involved.

The biggest loser, however, is Marcos. While 54 percent perceive him as a brave President, 50 percent think he's a deceiver and liar; 51 percent think he's a thief of the nation's wealth; 54 percent, a defender of foreign interests. Sixty-five percent do not want him to return 1) because he will destroy the government, (say 54 percent); 2) because he will cause trouble (53 percent); 3) because he is safer abroad (35 percent); and 4) because many will be afraid to tell the truth (20 percent).

After the Aquino government, the biggest winner appears to be the United States. Fifty-six percent think "most of what the U.S. government wants to happen in the Philippines is good for the Filipinos"--up by 5 percent from last year's 51 percent. A full 50 percent now think the military bases should be kept or tolerated--up by 7 percent from last year's 43 percent.

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MALAYA COLUMNIST VIEWS AQUINO GOVERNMENT ILLS

HK180657 Quezon City ANG PAHAYAGANG MALAYA in English 11 Jul 86 p 4

[Column by Renato Constantino: "What Else Is New?"]

[Text] President Aquino, riding on the crest of a popular wave, promised a new administration, clean, honest, the complete opposite of the Marcos regime. While the President's image remains untarnished after nearly six months, her governmental machinery now looks a bit tired and battered and in need of a facelift so soon.

More and more, the similarities and continuities between the old and the new are showing, and even the Cory press as well as the generally sympathetic foreign press are pointing them out. These similarities exposed daily refer not to the repackaged economic policies but to practices which were rampant during the previous administration.

The President, in her frequent homilies and appeals, has vowed to eliminate corruption and nepotism. She has asked the people to bring to her attention cases of corruption and has promised to fire everyone if need be.

No one doubts her sincerity in this regard. But many wonder if something happens to an individual once he or she is elevated to the highest position of the land. Does the President occupy a lonely and isolated position in which her perceptions are the result of a filtration process because only close relatives and private advisers get her ear?

Everyday, there are unsavory reports of abuses and extravagances of task forces and OIC's [Officers in Charge] who seem to have appropriated for themselves generous allowances in positions they occupy as "volunteers." We read about the allocation of Mercedes Benzes and about Lear jets being used by energetic appointees. We read of travelling officials whose junketing may yet match those of the Marcos coteries. The impression created is that these practices have not changed, only the practitioners.

But the saddest stories are those that involve close relatives of the President. There are reports of presidential kin who already have their fingers in many pies. There are reports of close in-laws who specialize in the removal of individuals from the hold list or corporations from

sequestration lists. There are reports of close relatives already quietly entrenched in corporations which formerly belonged to Marcos cronies.

These presidential relatives do not always aim high. It is whispered that the hot dog concession at a popular sports complex has been "awarded" to a close in-law. The computerization of a local government is reportedly being pushed by two competing sets of close relatives. Even the monopoly of office uniforms for certain government offices seems to have been appropriated by an in-law noted for her stylish attires. There are many more practices that relate to presidential relatives. These, it is hoped by many, are not with her knowledge or approval. Unfortunately, further escalation of such shenanigans, whether she has knowledge or not, will certainly implicate her and erode whatever moral posture she now possesses.

Despite her campaign promise of morality in leadership, not all her appointees are scandal-free. Her minister of natural resources used to be a top Marcos aide with a less than reputable image who is even now hounded by persistent rumors of logging-related anomalies. As a matter of fact, he has been charged in the Tanodbayan for questionable decisions. The finance minister admitted to having worked for many years as president of the Benguet Mining Corp., an outfit owned by Kokoy Romualdez. Her BIR [Bureau of Inland Revenue] commissioner admitted to being a front for Geronimo Velasco and director of some of the latter's many companies.

There are some unfortunate ex-future ministers and local officials who did not get their expected positions because of last minute interventions by close presidential relatives. And for favored ministers, there are rewards of multi-directorships in important public corporations or sequestered firms with emoluments that exceed the presidential salary. The same thing happened during the incumbency of Mr. Marcos, when some of his ministers held multifarious directorships that gave them emoluments amounting to hundreds of thousands monthly. A notable example is the brother of the present finance minister.

The President has urged that those who know of any wrongdoing by officials of her government should come to her, but their charges should be documented. That would be the ideal situation. Unfortunately, it is difficult to find a witness brave enough to come forward and accuse someone in power, especially when it may just be his word against that of the official or a presidential kin. Corrupt practices are hardly put down on paper.

Perhaps, the President can go by the saying, "where there's smoke, there's fire" and conduct her own discreet investigations. She, more than anyone else, has the moral clout and the resources to get to the bottom of things. When her inquiries unearth wrongdoing, we trust that she will expose culprits publicly instead of dismissing them for reasons other than the true ones. This will not only confirm her reputation for moral integrity, it could put the fear of God among her men and arrest the slide into the morass of the Marcos days.

But policies, not personalities, are the better gauge of what a government is really all about. And here, there is more similarity than difference with the Marcos regime. We refer to the open arms attitude to foreign investments, the mendicant posture before foreign creditors and aid givers, the commitment to privatization and deregulation, export-orientation, and the calculated non-termination of the Base Agreement.

Corruption and abuse of power have not returned--they never left; they have continued with practitioners [sentence as published]. We still have rampant violations of human rights and police still disperse with tear gas and truncheons participants in mass actions; and there still are encounters between units of the military and police forces.

Old habits and old pobicwel die hard in a regime where so much of the old has remained intact. So what else is new?

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PHILIPPINES

REPORTAGE ON REACTION TO LOYALISTS COUP ATTEMPT

Columnist Views Troops' Role

HK180701 Quezon City ANG PAHAYAGANG MALAYA in English 12 Jul 86 p 4

[Column by Luis R. Mauricio: "Why All That Bellicosity?"]

[Text] The government's handling of the Tolentino mini-coup, which fizzled out 30 hours after it was pulled, is as impressive as it was low-keyed. However, it left many nagging questions unanswered. Chief among them pertains to the role of the military in the entire operations.

The ease with which uniformed troops in full battle gear from Camp Olivas (in San Fernando, Pampanga), Capinpin (in Tanay, Rizal) and Aquinaldo, Crame and Panopio (in Quezon City) and the PC [Philippine Constabulary] commands in Cagayan and Tarlac joined the action at Manila Hotel and the equal facility by which their participation was minimized, condoned, and waved aside, seem too pat that one can almost swear that the whole thing was a dress rehearsal, or, to switch to military lingo, part of "war games" or "military exercises."

The bulk of the armed force came from Olivas and the published reports regarding the circumstances surrounding the dispatch of troops to Manila are revealing--more because of the questions they raise than for anything else.

Camp Olivas is under the jurisdiction of the Regional Unified Command for Central Luzon (RUC [Regional Unified Command]-03). Under the setup introduced by Marcos and Ver on 1 August, 1983, while they were preparing for the impending arrival of Nonoy Aquino, there is in each RUC a separate regional command for the army, air force, navy and PC-INP [Philippine Constabulary-Integrated National Police], and the head of one of these regional commands is designated as concurrently the commander of the unified command.

In Central Luzon, Brigadier General Romeo S. David, commander of the air force fighter wing based in Floridablanca, Pampanga, is the RUC commander. Colonel Lorenzo M. Mateo is the PC-INP regional commander.

Gen David and Col Mateo both claim they had no knowledge of the troop movement that Sunday, 6 July.

From the investigation conducted afterwards by Col Mateo, the troop movement was initiated by Major Pedro Mendoza, the RUC-03 operations officer. This is corroborated by Captain Rogelio Quilao, chief of the Regional Special Action Force (RSAF) based in Mexico, Pampanga, who said he received orders from Maj Mendoza to send to Olivas some members of the Civil Disturbance Force undergoing training in Mexico.

Col Mateo's post-coup report to Minister Enrile states that the troop movement was coordinated by Lieutenant Colonel Danilo Venturina, camp commander of Olivas and RUG-03 deputy commander, and Colonel Arnulfo Obillos, Gen David's chief of staff.

The troops, armed to the teeth, were made up of: 43 RSAF men, 13 constabulary policemen (MP), and 30 army soldiers. They were led by Lt Col Venturina and Lieutenant Colonel Reynaldo Cabauatan, Col Mateo's assistant chief for civil relations.

Col Mateo's report further states that the troops left Olivas on board two 6x6 army trucks and two mini-cruisers. In his investigation, Gen David found that 89 troopers left Olivas on board three trucks they commandeered from the camp's motorpool. They were ostensibly bound for Bulacan, but from there they proceeded to Manila. "Along the way, they were monitored to have picked up other soldiers, boosting their strength to about 300 men when they reached Manila." according to Gen David.

At this point, the questions that go begging for answers are:

Who gave the order to Maj Mendoza to initiate the troop movement? What orders did Cols Venturina and Obillos get, and from whom, that made them coordinate the troop movement initiated by their junior officer? Were they told the purpose of the troops' mission, and that the destination of their mission was Bulacan, or Manila?

From whom did Lt Col Cabauatan receive his orders? Did the orders specify that he and Lt Col Venturina were to lead the troops? To where and for what purpose?

After they gave themselves and their troops up, Cols. Venturina and Cabauatan said they had been lured to the Manila Hotel premises after hearing on the radio (on their way to Bulacan) that Enrile and Gen Ramos had effected to the Tolentino Camp because of the imminent take-over of the government by the communists.

Was this bit of intelligence not part of their mission orders? If not--and if they heard about it for the first time only on the radio--why did they proceed to the Manila Hotel without orders from superior authority, since proceeding to Manila was obviously not part of their orders?

What about those troops from the PC commands of Cagayan and Tarlac? Those from Camps Capinpin, Crame and Panopio who initiated the troop movements in their respective areas? From whom did they get the orders?

How was it possible for all these armed forces to converge at one place and at the same time that Sunday afternoon? How were they all able to get the high-powered weapons they were carrying with them, considering that these were not part of the regular arms issued to them?

What invisible force coordinated all their activities?

According to those who were at the Luneta and Manila Hotel premises that Sunday afternoon, the participating soldiers had distinctive flag patches (different from those prescribed, after the February revolution, for the New Armed Forces of the Philippines) which they stuck at the left chest of their uniforms.

Aside from that, some soldiers had narrow black bands tied around their heads, in place of military headgear. Still others wore black and red headbands bearing an insignia--a triangle with the old Malay letter "K" printed within, and below the triangle, the word GUARDIANS, which is supposed to stand for "Gentlemen United Association of Ready, Daunt-less, and Ingenious Advocators for the Nation's Safety." (SIC).

At the Luneta, the GUARDIANS were joined by a group bearing the insignia IROG, the acronym for Integrated Reserve Officers Group.

The GUARDIANS organization was originally the "El Diablo," the semi-secret society of military officers and men, according to its alleged "supreme Godfather-consultant," Captain Anastacio Labiad. From Camp Evangelista, in Cagayan de Oro City, which President Aquino had just visited, Capt. Labitad, according to a TRIBUNE report on 8 July, disowned the participation of the GUARDIANS from Luzon in the Tolentino mini-coup, saying it was unauthorized.

These reports provoke additional questions.

Has it come to such a pass that the country's Armed Forces are now driven into contending movements, organizations, societies, camps, and factions?

Are these groups in any way related to the Reform the AFP Movement (RAM); are all such mini-forces now permitted to operate openly? By their names, they all stand for something noble and patriotic. Are they really? To whom do they owe their loyalty? To the constitution or the Republic? Or to just one man or group of men?

When the wayward troopers were taken to Camp Bonifacio, Minister Enrile went out of his way to smooth their ruffled feathers. He told them:

"We are not going to humiliate, punish, or embarrass any one of you. I stand on this even to the point of bumbling with my own honor, my own life, and my own position to see to it that what we have promised you, will be fulfilled."

Such belligerence!

Columnist Lauds Aquino's Handling

HK180715 Quezon City ANG PAHAYAGANG MALAYA in English 12 Jul 86 p 4

["These Our Days" column by F.T. Ocampo: "A Model of Surprise"]

[Excerpts] Once in awhile, it is nice to hear that President Corazon C. Aquino can get mad. This was the word we got right after the emergency Cabinet meeting called last Monday to deal with the clowns who put up their circus at the Manila Hotel starting last Sunday. Until Tuesday, when it finally fizzled out, it was good entertainment. But the "sorry adventure," to quote the President, was enough to get her boiling mad, according to our Cabinet source, and if her resolve on that day is any indication of the way she intends to run her government, then we might as well get a good night's sleep. The country is in good hands.

Before that stage show by the Marcos puppets, most of her well-meaning friends and admirers in the media, the professionals, the public and private sectors and the mass of people who catapulted her to power have expressed apprehension over her kid gloves treatment of the recalcitrants, both in and out of government. Her handling of the Marcos lapdogs has been interpreted in many circles as wishy-washy, giving rise to accusations of weakness on her part.

Tolentino and his "cabinet" must have suffered from the same delusion too--outside of their own very private ones--when they decided to hold their gathering of fools to form a circus government. To their great disappointment, the President turned out to have a mind and a will of her own worthy of any man's steel.

Much has already been said of Arturo Tolentino and that unfortunate and humorous incident at the historic Bayside Hotel which was robbed and vandalized by supporters of his "government." The sanity--if not senility--of the man himself has been a hot subject of speculation by those who have followed his career and admired him in the past. Never mind "ministers" and sundry lackeys whose past performances have uniformly been characterized by mediocrity, subservience and opportunism. The hotel incident could be right along their alley after having lost power and pelf and a master they paid abject obeisance to. But not Tolentino. His tragic end--for it is the end, as far as his career is concerned--will always be a cause for wonder among many Filipinos of this age.

Much has also been said about the sterling performance of the Defense Minister, Mr Juan Ponce Enrile, and the Chief of Staff, General Fidel Ramos. If the Tolentino circus proved anything, it is the fact that their loyalty--at least at this point in history--and the military under them, to the nation and the Commander-in-Chief, is beyond cavil. Both have shown independence of mind and strength of conviction that should erase all lingering doubts about the quality of their fealty to the present government. The Palace jokers and boy scouts should be convinced by this time that, if he so wishes, the defense minister could have them for breakfast or merienda [mid-afternoon snack] anytime.

And however unpleasant an incident, albeit fleetingly, the Tolentino caper once more proved to all and sundry that the lady President is firmly in the

saddle. She may have to ride out more storms along the hazardous and uncertain way during her six-year stewardship of the ship of state, but she has shown an admirably firm grip of the pilot's wheel. Her actions are proving all the time that she could be a model of surprise despite her deceptively soft and self-effacing exterior, and this augurs well for the nation's future.

A word of advice, though, and she can take it or leave it: she should get made more often.

Rebels Contacted Marcos During Attempt

OW140549 Tokyo KYODO in English 0541 GMT 14 Jul 86

[Text] Manila, 14 July KYODO--Leaders of last weeks failed rebellion in the Philippines were in touch by phone with ousted President Ferdinand Marcos, who is in exile in Hawaii, an official of the hotel used as the seat of the rebel government said Monday.

Victor Sison, chief executive officer of the Manila Hotel, said a total of eight calls were made from the hotel to Marcos' home in Honolulu, the first being made hours before former Foreign Minister Arturo Tolentino took his oath as acting president in the absence of Marcos.

Sison also said that the government-run hotel will file this week claims of 4.5 million pesos (about \$220,000) for damage to the hotel as a result of the 36 hour occupation by loyalists and another 4.5 million pesos for loss of potential earnings. He said that in addition to the calls made from the hotel the loyalist leaders also received two calls from Hawaii. Sison said the calls were monitored by the hotel's switchboard operators but he refused to disclose the contents of the conversations, saying these will be used in the investigations on the failed attempt to set up a rival government.

Marcos, who was toppled in a civilian-backed military revolt last February, has denied in a published report that he had a hand in the failed rebellion and said that he even asked his supporters to avoid bloodshed.

Marcos could not be reached directly for comment Monday. A recorded message on two of the three Honolulu numbers listed in the Manila Hotel call slips said the numbers were not in service.

The Marcos loyalists ended their occupation of the hotel early last Tuesday morning before the expiry of a 24-hour ultimatum from President Corazon Aquino.

Sison, the 49 year old secretary general of an organization which gathered more than one million signatures for Aquino's presidential candidacy, described the takeover of the hotel as "like a war situation." He said he could not say if more calls were made or received after all the hotel employees finally left the hotel at 2:30 p.m. Monday when military authorities, who were considering an assault on the hotel, ordered them to leave.

Of the eight calls made to Honolulu, three were made by a journalist, the rest by known Marcos loyalist leaders.

The first call, lasting 26 minutes, was made by former member of Parliament and acting loyalist spokesman Gerry Espina at 10:40 a.m. Sunday 6 July. According to the hotel's call slips, government prosecutor Felizardo Lota spoke for 10 minutes with Marcos at 1:35 a.m. Manila time, 7 July.

Sison said the Marcos loyalists, including three active service generals, occupied about 50 of the luxury hotel's 560 rooms. One of the rooms had been fully paid for.

He said Tolentino occupied [word indistinct] rooms on the 14th floor booked by a woman on the night before [words indistinct] old politician took his oath as acting president.

Sison added that none of the known loyalist personalities who participated in the hotel takeover, including Espina and former member of Parliament and Marcos' lawyer, Rafael Recto, had booked rooms in their names. He said the hotel plans to file criminal charges against Tolentino, Recto, and at least 18 other known loyalist leaders for forcible entry, armed robbery, vandalism, and causing physical injuries.

He also said that the hotel is considering blacklisting Tolentino, Recto, and other known loyalist leaders whose occupation of the Manila Hotel resulted not only in damage to property but also to loss of prestige to the hotel, which is one of the best in Asia.

Enrile On Ability To Solve Problems

HK150619 Manila THE NEW PHILIPPINES DAILY EXPRESS in English 14 Jul 86 pp 1, 3

[Text] Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile said last Saturday that Filipinos are capable of solving their own domestic problems and do not need any help from foreign countries.

In a television interview, Enrile said that at the height of the "Manila Hotel Crisis," he received a call from the United States Embassy from a certain Phil Kaplan asking him what he intends to do in defusing the situation. Enrile said he replied that he will contact President Aquino regarding the matter and they will decide what to do or what options to take. He said the aborted revolt last week showed that "we could solve our differences among ourselves, peacefully and without bloodshed.

Enrile said, "whatever perceptions other countries have during the crisis, we have shown that we can solve any problem in a Filipino way and we have succeeded in finding a solution like what happened in the Manila Hotel."

"The less we hear about the solutions being suggested to us by some foreigners, the better for this country," he said.

Enrile also reiterated that whatever decisions or actions he took during that time was made with the proper clearance of the President. He also explained that it was presidential spokesman Rene Saguisag who suggested that an incentive be given to the military Marcos loyalist. This incentive, he said, was in the form of a 24 hour ultimatum for them to come out without any punishment, which, he said, they agreed upon during the meeting.

Several options were also considered, like taking military action if the Marcos loyalists did not come out within 24 hours but Enrile said, all of those inside the hotel came out, leading to a peaceful solution.

Rebels Talked With Marcos

HK140657 Hong Kong AFP in English 0630 GMT 14 Jul 86

[By Roberto Coloma]

[Excerpts] Manila, 14 July (AFP)--Deposed ruler Ferdinand Marcos was in periodic contact by telephone with rebel leaders while they were holed up in the Manila Hotel during last week's failed coup attempt, a hotel official said Monday.

"We have good reason to believe that there were at least two calls coming in from Hawaii where the voice of Mr. Marcos was recognized," Mr. Sison told reporters as he sat on a desk in the hotel's cavernous, chandeliered lobby.

"Our operators were able to listen to it, not actually tap, listen to some of the conversations," he said, stressing that phone tapping was illegal and the hotel switchboard was not equipped for such surveillance anyway. He said the operators heard Mr. Marcos talking to Mr. Tolentino and his associate, lawyer Rafael Recto, but said a report on what they heard was "restricted information" that had been passed on to authorities.

Government probers were expected to take testimony from hotel staff this week, said Mr. Sison, a 49 year old U.S.-trained hotelier and Aquino supporter who was appointed to head the Manila Hotel after February's revolt.

Mr. Sison showed copies of billing slips for six calls said to have been made by coup leaders and participants to Mr. Marcos's rented beachfront home in Honolulu. There were eight slips, but two calls did not get through. One slip said "Pres. Marcos," another "Mrs. Marcos," on the space for the party being called, but all eight had identical telephone numbers. The longest call was timed at 26 minutes, the shortest three minutes.

The hotel was occupied by thousands of civilians and some 300 armed troops for some 36 hours after Mr. Tolentino proclaimed himself "acting president" as Mrs. Aquino was visiting a southern city on 6 July.

They pissed all over the place," Mr. Sison said as he recalled the damage and losses incurred by the hotel, located on the shores of Manila Bay. As he spoke, foreign tourists and local clients shuffled casually across the marble floor, sat on sofas, or took breakfast at the lobby cafe.

A regular Monday press forum droned on at the Italian restaurant after being cancelled for the first time in a year due to the coup attempt.

Except for a handful of soldiers in fatigues guarding a far corner, there was no trace of the coup attempt, certainly none of the stench and filth left by the horde of Marcos followers.

Mr. Sison said that apart from a civil lawsuit to recover potential income the hotel lost, they may also file criminal suits for armed robbery, forcible entry and vandalism against Mr. Tolentino and party "because they had arms and they took some things from the hotel." They booked rooms under assumed names and left unsettled bills beyond the deposits they made, while followers stole telephones, silverware, glassware, food and drinks, radio and communication equipment, among other items, he said.

The "undisciplined people" drank all the champagne in external storerooms they raided, but also had some whiskey and brandy among the 200 bottles stolen, he said. He said a hotel engineer was beaten up, interrogated and subjected to "psychological torture" during the occupation.

Mr. Sison said the hotel was planning to institute a blacklist banning certain people from entering the hotel, but added that "we have not quite decided what to do with Mr. Tolentino," a former foreign minister.

He said the hotel would launch a "counter-publicity" offensive to offset the unfavorable news and enforce stricter security since it is close to two regular protest sites, Rizal Park and the U.S. Embassy.

Asked if anything positive came out of the mess, Mr. Sison, a leader of a successful campaign last year to get a million signatures urging Mrs. Aquino to run for president, replied: "It proved the fact that the government of the Philippines is now pretty stable."

'Missing' Colonel Explains Coup Involvement

HK151051 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in Tagalog 1000 GMT 15 Jul 86

[Text] A constabulary colonel linked to the aborted coup last Sunday denied allegations that he was missing. Lieutenant Colonel Reynaldo Cabauatan, assistant chief of staff for civil military operations, reported that he was either around Camp Crame or at his home in Malolos when the Manila Hotel rally ended.

In an interview with the Philippine News Agency, he said that he attempted to report to acting PC [Philippine Constabulary] chief Major General Renato De Villa on 7 July but the general was nowhere to be found. Early this morning, Cabauatan reported to de Villa on his involvement in the Manila Hotel coup. According to the colonel, he led groups of PC and police to the said rally as a show of unity and strength against communism. He added that he did not know that former member of parliament Artliro Tolentino was going to take his oath as acting president.

Enrile Defends Handling of Incident

HK190901 Quezon City BUSINESS DAY in English 18 Jul 86 p 14

[Text] Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile justified yesterday the treatment of military men involved in the Manila Hotel incident. The policy of reconciliation "must be applied to each and every Filipino with equal weight and measure," he said.

Enrile stressed the law must abide by the dictates of human experience and it must also be applied with evenness and consistency. "The political stability of our Republic rests heavily on the firm adherence by the government to this imperative," he said.

Public credibility cannot be maintained in the face of an inconsistent application of policy. In the case of our treatment of the military men involved in the Manila Hotel incident, the policy I invoked is the same policy of reconciliation being extended to other detractors of the government," he added. "As a functionary of government, I cannot do otherwise unless or until the reconciliation policy is changed perhaps into a mailed-fist policy, in which case we shall have to deal severely with all those who challenge the governmental authority, Enrile said.

Speaking before the members of the class of 1952 of the College of Law of the Manuel L. Quezon University at the Silahis Hote, Enrile reiterated the basic commitments of the defense ministry not to engage in actions that would contravene the directions set forth by the political leadership which could prejudice the efficiency of the government or cause disunity among the armed forces.

Citing that law is essentially a human enterprise with its failings and successes, Enrile said if the system breaks down, as it sometimes does, "then we must act on the situation in line with the broad perspective of keeping an eye on the necessity to uphold the rule of law, on one hand; and on the imperatives of stability and social cohesion on the other."

All this, Enrile later concluded, "is water under the bridge." He added, however, that the basic commitments in the defense ministry is delegated authority on faith and trust.

"We have not, and we shall not, engage in actions that would contravene the directions set forth by the political leadership; prejudice the efficiency of government; or cause disunity among our armed forces," he noted.

"In this regard, we do not intend to keep on arguing our case in public, especially to the media," he said. "Our actions have spoken, and shall continue to speak for themselves.

Aquino Handling Criticized

HK190905 Quezon City BUSINESS DAY in English 18 Jul 86 p 4

["My Cup of Tea" column by Ninez Cacho-Olivares: "Nothing is That Simple"]

[Text] In her bimonthly television program, Dialog With the President, Mrs. Corazon Aquino defended her policy of leniency towards the Marcos loyalists and the armed renegade AFP [Armed Forces of the Philippines] soldiers, all of whom had clearly committed an act of rebellion a few days ago by setting up, supporting, and protecting a parallel government with the Manila Hotel as the new seat of government.

Mrs. Aquino, who still has to learn how to look as if she were not reading a prepared text from a teleprompter, claimed that she could have ordered an armed attack on the loyalists and the renegade soldiers, but that this armed assault not only would have gone against her policy of non-violence but would have also proven nothing in the end.

Criticisms have been levelled against the President over her handling of the situation. Critics have stated that the national leadership had shown weakness and indecisiveness. They also pointed out that during the first few critical hours, there was no immediate reaction and response from the president, who was then in Cagayan de Oro city.

Twitting her critics, Mrs Aquino claimed that if she had not been seen on television responding to the crisis, it was simply because her presidential visit, while televised, had not been covered via satellite. Following adverse criticisms of her "live" television coverage of Davao and Cebu, her provincial sorties were no longer covered "live"--because her critics had borne down on her over the expenses of satellite coverage. Apparently, Mrs. Aquino now thinks that her critics do not know what they want--for her not to have satellite coverage or for her to have such a coverage so that, in times of crisis, she can react and respond "live" on television.

Quite frankly, I fail to see the connection or the justification for the inability of the President to immediately respond to the crisis simply because there was no domestic TV satellite coverage, as this has absolutely nothing to do with the inability to air an immediate presidential response.

Mrs Aquino could have been heard on government television immediately responding to the crisis if she had put in a phone patch with a presidential message to the Manila stations. This way, she could have gone on "live," issuing orders to the military, as President and Commander-in-Chief, giving her defense minister her instructions. Even without satellite facilities, Mrs Aquino's television crew could have immediately videotaped her response and quickly dispatched this to Manila, in a private aircraft. It does not take two hours, as the crow flies, to get from Cagayan de Oro to Manila. There could have been problems for private aircraft to fly off at a certain unscheduled time, but this could have been solved easily. There was an emergency and the President, after all, can issue orders for the facilitation of the unscheduled flight out to Manila.

One can, of course, fall back on the excuse that the absence of a satellite coverage was the major reason the presidential response was not immediately relayed to Manila, but when one realizes how easily a presidential message can

get across via telephone and radio hook-up even without, "live" TV, the explanation starts to sound ludicrous. Whoever thought of that particular explanation did the president a disservice.

Mrs Aquino further claims that the government had gained more than it had lost, with her nonviolent and lenient handling of the crisis. "We have come out of it stronger and more stable," she said, adding that "now we know that the loyalist cause has no significant following and we have identified the disloyal elements in the military."

But even before the loyalists tried to stage a coup d'etat, it was clear, during the previous rallies, that they had no significant following. It is a non-sequitur, therefore, to say that the government has emerged stronger and more stable simply because the loyalist camp has no significant following.

The fact is that the government is still unstable and there is no evidence that the government has come out stronger because of her "non-violent" and lenient handling of the crisis. There are still many loose ends, many unanswered questions. The cause and effect of the Sunday incident and the consequences of the Presidential leniency cannot yet be fully and accurately assessed. It may be too soon for the President to give herself a pat on the back simply because the coup was aborted.

Moreover, Mrs Aquino said that as a result of the attempted coup, the government has been able to identify the disloyal elements in the military and that she can now, with more confidence, proceed in the reforms her government has pledged.

Pardon me, but I find that presidential statement quite naive. Certain disloyal elements in the military may have been identified following the crisis, but it is just as possible that other disloyal elements, knowing perhaps that the time was not right, did not want to surface and publicly identify themselves with the coup plotters but are still lurking behind and biding their time. The danger is certainly not over. How does the Commander-in-Chief now separate the chaff from the grain? Through an oath of allegiance to the Freedom Constitution? That oath would not mean anything to persons who are intent on grabbing political power. One can swear on a stack of bibles to get away from punishment, but it is not a guarantee that one will abide by the rules and admonitions of the holy books.

Mrs Aquino tries to justify her actions and defends herself from charges of weakness and indecisiveness by invoking her adherence to a policy of non-violence. But surely one can still adhere to this principle of non-violence without letting the loyalists and the renegade officers off the hook. A crime was committed and justice demands punishment. Justice and non-violence are not incompatible, just like restitution and reconciliation.

A crisis was defused, but the leadership qualities were found wanting. Mrs Aquino now claims that this will not happen again and if the loyalists gather

in any significant number, they will be dispersed. "It is as simple as that," she said.

I disagree. When crimes are committed with impunity and when the leadership allows the law to be flouted, nothing can ever be as simple as all that.

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CSO: 4200/1234

PAPER REPORTS ON ARREST OF DEMONSTRATING MARCOS LOYALISTS

HK150417 Manila THE NEWS HERALD in English 14 Jul 86 pp 1, 6

[By Marc Logan and Cecilio Francisco Jr.]

[Text] Diehard followers of deposed President Marcos yesterday defied President Aquino's ban on loyalist rallies, but police and Constabulary troopers dispersed the estimated 1,000 demonstrators at Luneta Park and arrested their leader, former actress Annie Ferrer, together with four other still unidentified rallyists.

This developed as defense and military authorities revealed the existence of 22 active pro-Marcos organizations in the country and two others in the United States.

Ferrer, 28, President of the "Red, White and Blue," an umbrella organization of the Ako Ay Pilipino Movement [I Am Filipino Movement], was picked up in front of the Manila Hotel at about 2:30 p.m. by a police team led by Colonel Edgar Dula Torres, deputy superintendent of the Western Police District [WPD]. She was released at about 5:30 p.m.

Ferrer charged that she and her four companions were forced into a van with 20 policemen on board and taken to the WPD Station 5 where she was detained for about three hours.

Fiscal Felizardo Lota, another Marcos loyalist, followed Ferrer to the police station and stayed with her during her detention. The ex-actress branded her arrest as illegal. She claimed that she did not cause any trouble, and was only at the Rizal Park to jog. To prove her point, she called attention to her eye-catching attire: blue shorts and red sleeveless shirt.

Asked why she was being followed by a group of loyalists towards the Manila Hotel, Ferrer answered: "You know I have lots of fans, especially people who see me on TV."

Brigadier General Alfredo Lim, WPD superintendent, said the rally was dispersed because it had no permit from City Hall. The demonstrators had earlier applied for a permit, but police authorities endorsed the application to City Hall which rejected it. After their application was rejected, the loyalists announced that they would hold their Sunday Rally--permit or no permit.

Expecting that the loyalists would push through with their rally, anti-riot policemen led by Gen Lim, supported by troops from the PC [Philippine Constabulary] Capital Regional Command (Capcom), deployed units along Roxas Blvd., P. Burgos St., Taft Ave, and other entry points to Rizal Park and the Manila Hotel as early as 9 a.m. yesterday.

Brigadier General Ramon Montano, Capcom commander, led Capcom elements and police teams in cordoning the Manila Hotel to prevent possible takeover by loyalist groups like what happened last week.

Former Senator Arturo M. Tolentino, who proclaimed himself acting president last week, was conspicuously absent from yesterday's rally. So was former MP Rafael Recto, the deposed president's lawyer.

In past loyalist rallies at the park, either Tolentino or Recto or both, were present.

The demonstrators could not tell newsmen the whereabouts of Tolentino and Recto yesterday.

Lawyer Oliver Lozano, another loyalist leader, was seen at the rally, but he was not actively leading the demonstrators. Lozano was busy securing signatures supporting the victory of the Marcos-Tolentino team in the 7 February snap elections.

Lozano aims to secure a total of 10.8 million signatures, and has reportedly reached the 7 million mark as of yesterday.

With Tolentino and Recto absent and Lozano busy securing signatures, the task of leading yesterday's rally fell on Ferrer, the ex-actress and mother of two. In an interview following her release, Ferrer gave a new tack of the loyalists' objectives in holding their rallies. She dropped the issue of restoring Marcos back in Malacanang. According to her, the deposed president is no longer interested in returning to the country.

"What we are seeking is justice for the 1973 Constitution which was abolished by Cory Aquino," Ferrer said. She said the loyalists will continue holding rallies even if they are not given a permit until freedom is restored in the country. She added that Tolentino and Recto will never swear allegiance to President Aquino's Freedom Constitution because they believe that the Aquino Government is illegal.

Ferrer's Red, White and Blue is only one of the 22 pro-Marcos groups in the country.

A recently declassified military intelligence report said the 22 pro-Marcos organizations are made up of politicians, business tycoons and military officers who became rich during the previous regime because of their close association with the deposed president. Sources said the pro-Marcos forces have devised strategies and tactics that closely follow the Marcos style of "divide and conquer."

This involves sowing intrigues within the fledgling Aquino government, non-cooperation, and magnifying grievances of disgruntled local officials to give an impression of government weakness and thus justify their claim that the present administration lacks the capability to effectively govern the country. The sources added that in the pursuit of their destabilization campaign, the pro-Marcos forces focus their activities on agitation and propaganda.

After the Manila Hotel camp attempt, pro-Marcos forces have been directed towards the strengthening and synchronizing the activities of the various groups and organizations, the report said. The sources, however, failed to mention prominent personalities behind the destabilization campaign.

Enumerating the number of pro-Marcos rallies since 1 March to 26 June, the sources indicated that a total of 76 were conducted throughout the country, 39 or 51 percent of which took place in Manila.

Participants in these rallies which often resulted in violence ranged from 100 to 10,000. Most of these demonstrations clamored for the return of the deposed President, the resignation of President Aquino, an end to the appointments of OIC's [officers in charge] and the sequestration of properties belonging to Marcos and his cronies, and their restoration of the Batasang Pambansa.

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CSO: 4200/1234

FOUR RADIO STATIONS TO BE PROBED ON SEDITION CHARGES

HK151521 Quezon City BUSINESS DAY in English 15 Jul 86 p 24

[By reporter Geselle J. Militante]

[Text] The National Telecommunications Commission (NTC) will file criminal charges against four radio stations, which broadcast loyalist movements during the 6-7 July rebellion. Charges will be filed if NTC finds proof of "seditious and misleading statements" aired by the four.

Transportation and Communications Minister Hernando B. Perez disclosed this during the weekly Kapihan sa Maynila [Manila Coffeeshop] forum at the Manila Hotel. He said the government has not banned "pro-loyalist" radio stations, but these stations would have to answer for violations of radio laws. "There is going to be an investigation by the NTC," he said.

According to NTC Deputy Commissioner Jose Luis Alcuaz, radio stations DZME, SWAD, SZEC, and DZXL were temporarily closed during the heat of last week's rebellion, led by former Senator Arturo M. Tolentino.

BUSINESS DAY earlier reported that DZEC and DZME were ordered closed by Defense Minister Enrile because the stations were broadcasting reports that Enrile defected to the Tolentino camp and President Corazon C. Aquino was being held against her will in Cagayan de Oro.

Perez pointed out that "utterance of false and seditious remarks is punishable by other means aside from closure." He noted that "when the government itself is threatened because of actual and imminent danger, the government shouldn't just sit down and wait to be overthrown."

"Under radio laws, closure of radio stations is allowed if there is disturbance. Whether it is popular or not is another matter," he said.

"Perez cautioned though that even during such period of disturbance, the civilian still must have the upper hand over the military.

In an interview, Perez told BUSINESS DAY that only his ministry has the right to close radio or television stations. Perez claimed that the recent closure of four radio stations for a day and a half was ordered by MOTC [Ministry of Transport and communications] and the NTC. He said it was not within the

jurisdiction of the military to halt radio or television broadcast without permission from the transport and communications ministry. This also applies to the cutting off of telephone lines and closure of public utilities, he said.

Even with instructions from the military, the Philippine Long Distance Telephone Company for example, must get the final nod from MOTC, the minister stressed.

Asked how "seditious" is seditious, Perez answered that there are radio laws to consider.

Alcuaz added that the broadcast industry abides by a radio and television code of the Kapisanan ng Mga Brodkaster sa Pilipinas [Society of Broadcasters in the Philippines]. He said there is also a standard authority that monitors broadcast content. In the past though, this body had no necessary clout to implement its decision. But NTC at the same time, is the legitimate arm for implementation and can also exercise sanctions.

Perez, however, declined to disclose what sanctions his ministry is considering in the case of the four stations being investigated. "All I want them to do," he said, "is to enforce what is provided by law. We wouldn't want to pre-empt findings."

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CSO: 4200/1234

PAPERS COMMENT ON TOLENTINO COUP ATTEMPT

MALAYA Editorial On Aquino 'Indecisiveness'

HK150936 Quezon City ANG PAHAYAGANG MALAYA in English 8 Jul 86 p 4

[Editorial: "Danger Signal"]

[Text] Perhaps the single biggest indication that the apparent indecisiveness of the Aquino government was bound to be mistaken for weakness is the ongoing gimmick pulled by the Marcos partisans at the Manila Hotel.

One cannot begrudge an old would-have-been-great, "ex-future" president like Arturo Tolentino from living in a dream world along with the rest of his wayward knights, those 300 renegade troops protecting a lost kingdom. But when they go to the lengths to which they have indeed gone since Sunday to indulge that dream, then it's time our new government realizes that things have gone too far. From the looks of it, they will yet worsen unless President Aquino distinguishes well between patience and compassion, as against firmness and decisiveness.

What impelled Tolentino et al--when a majority of Filipinos had dismissed in recent past as old, dreaming fools--into taking such a bold step as commandeering the Manila Hotel, usurping public authority, and letting loose hundreds of heavily-armed diehard loyalist soldiers? They may have been testing the waters, it is true, but there is still no escaping the fact that they did what they did because they are convinced we have a weak government.

Over confident fools as they are, they must have thought that with Mrs. Aquino and General Ramos in the provinces, and Vice President Laurel abroad, it would be so easy to take over by the simple expedient of creating confusion among the armed forces and making them believe Defense Minister Enrile had gone over to the loyalists' side.

They must have thought that by using a couple of radio stations, they can rally civilian support in the magnitude of the people's power that supported the military mutiny in February.

It is hard to believe, of course, that the wily Mr. Marcos, to whom lying comes as naturally as sleeping, had no hand in the whole stunt. Tolentino et al made that clear--that they were acting on his authority. As to how

brilliant lawyers like Tolentino and Raffy Recto can be so manipulated by Mr. Marcos is almost incredible.

Meanwhile, the public is alarmed over the role played in Sunday's loyalist affair by a security force that included Colonel Rolando Abadilla of the notorious MISG [Military Service Intelligence Group]. When guys like Abadilla, who is supposedly under house arrest, can flaunt authority just like that, the signal is definitely there that, our people upstairs have lacked in display of muscle. How can one hide the fact that the military has been harsh on suspected Reds, yet soft on Abadilla and Dimaporo?

Chronicle Views Aquino Response

HK150505 Manila THE MANILA CHRONICLE in English 11 Jul 86 p 9

[Editorial: "Aquino Must Assert Political Wile"]

[Text] The Aquino Government has survived the rebellion of Arturo Tolentino, but it is just beginning to face the test of how far it can impose its authority. The Cabinet is divided over whether to punish Tolentino and his cohorts, including the dissident generals and soldiers, for staging the failed power grab.

President Aquino has indicated that she would be magnanimous if the dissidents pledged allegiance to the Freedom Constitution, now in place while the new constitution is being framed. Her position is clearly a way of avoiding a constitutional crisis that is likely to be provoked if she gives way to a point of view in the Cabinet that it is time for her to get tough if she wants her Government to survive. The problem is whether the dissidents could summon the humility to pledge allegiance.

If their arrogance prevails, she would be forced to take stern measures against them. The sensitive area is the military which may be called upon to carry out orders of the Chief Executive, also the constitutional Commander-in-Chief of the armed forces.

There are signs of wavering in the military ranks. The Chief of Staff, General Ramos, has indicated he may not be in accord with the action of the defense minister, who had earlier virtually cleared the dissident generals and soldiers of wrong-doing. General Ramos said 'the granting of pardon is the sole prerogative of the President.' This contrasts with the defense minister's statement after the collapse of the rebellion that he was putting his honor and word on the line that the soldiers would not be punished.

There has been a strong public reaction to the unilateral declaration of the defense ministry in absolving the soldiers for the purpose of "reintegrating" them into the armed forces and solidifying them in fighting the communist insurgency.

Without disputing the importance of fighting insurgency, it is difficult to see how an armed forces, part of which does not see itself loyal to the

Government, can fight the insurgents effectively. There is just no logic in the argument.

President Aquino could impose allegiance as a precondition to leniency, but if the defense ministry is reluctant to implement this policy, two options are available: either she exercises her political will and uses her prerogatives of office to punish the soldiers, or she shuts up.

At the root of this issue is the principle of supremacy of civilian authority over the military--a concept backed by our constitutional tradition. In the tensions between civilian authority and the narrow interests of the military, there is much at stake for the Filipino people. The people's interests require that their civilian leadership stand up to any attempt by those within or outside the Government to erode its authority to govern this nation.

That is what the people fought for when they struggled to win the February revolution. They were not at EDSA [Epifano De Los Santos] to pave the way for a military dictatorship.

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CSO: 4200/1234

PHILIPPINES

'NATIONALISTAS' ASSAIL 'REVOLUTIONARY GOVERNMENT'

HK100142 Manila THE MANILA EVENING POST in English 8 Jul 86 pp 1, 6

[Text] Leaders of the Nationalista Party [NP], the new opposition group, yesterday assailed the revolutionary character of the Aquino government as the cause of many ills and dissatisfaction which brought about the seizure of the Manila Hotel last Sunday by disgruntled military men.

Led by former member of Parliament Renato Cayetano, the NP leaders said: "Mrs Aquino should transform her revolutionary government to a constitutional one as soon as possible to avert further deterioration of men in uniform."

The NP hailed the New Armed Forces of the Philippines (NAFP) for its exercise of maximum tolerance in dealing with the political crisis caused by the assumption of former Sen Arturo Tolentino of the position of "acting President."

The NP stated that: "We commend the (NAFP) for its exercise of maximum caution in dealing with the situation, maintaining peace, and preventing unnecessary violence."

The NP cautioned the civilian political leaders not to lightly dismiss this event as another political sideshow.

The NP urges President Aquino to do the following:

- Hold local elections not later than November 1986, with or without a new Constitution (The tenure of the newly-elected officials can be taken care of by the new Constitution's transitory provision).
- Call a presidential poll not later than 60 days from the ratification of the new Constitution.
- Stop the indiscriminate dismissal of civil servants.

These moves, the NP said, would restore constitutionalism and confidence in democratic institutions and processes.

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CPP PETITION CAMPAIGN AGAINST ENRILE, RAMOS REPORTED

HK110646 Manila MANILA BULLETIN in English 10 Jul 86 p 6

[Column by Jesus Bigornia: "Reds Push Sophisticated Campaign"]

[Excerpt] Philippine communists deserve an "E" (for excellence) in trying to destabilize President Aquino's regime. Their latest attempt--a campaign to drive a wedge between the President and the military establishment--is a model for deception and intrigue. Cadres of the Communist Party of the Philippines (CPP), backed by New People's Army (NPA) squads, are reported collecting signatures of provincial and municipal officers-in-charge on a petition for the dismissal of Minister Juan Ponce Enrile and General Fidel V. Ramos, as minister of national defense and Armed Forces of the Philippines chief of staff, respectively.

If political analysts view the campaign of denigration as pressure on Malacanang to clear the way for a coalition government, they also foresee a violent reaction from the military establishment where anti-communist feelings run deep. Knowing they can have no place in a communist-dominated military organization, the officers' corps of the Armed Forces of the Philippines are not expected to surrender their future without a fight, a well-known observer comments. He adds that dismissal, arrest or even slaying of the two well-known anti-communist champions would trigger a violent reaction.

Camp Aguinaldo sources say the CPP demand for Enrile's and Ramos' ouster is well known in military circles, if the latest signature-collecting gambit is a new twist worth looking into. It is conceded that, exposed to NPA retributive actions as many of them are, most of the officers-in-charge may be coerced into signing against their will the petitions now being passed around. But they also warn communist-coddlers in the government hierarchy against testing the patience of the men in uniform.

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SOUTHERN TAGALOG NPA COMMAND ISSUES STATEMENT ON ATTACKS

HK090227 Manila MANILA BULLETIN in English 8 Jul 86 p 7

[Text] The Southern Tagalog Command of the New People's Army (NPA) clarified yesterday the defensive nature of the ambush sprung in Villa Prinsipe, Gumaca, Quezon, last 30 June.

A statement issued by the command related immediately preceding events that made the ambush "necessary to defend the people and the revolutionary forces against continued onslaughts from the military."

"The ambush was in retaliation for a series of AFP [Armed Forces of the Philippines] armed assaults against us and against the people of Quezon. There was no let-up (in) massive military operations in the province since March of this year despite President Cory Aquino's call for reconciliation," the statement said.

The 30 June ambush itself was precipitated by the 26 June operations of the military in a Barrio of Lopez Town, the statement continued. Search and destroy operations have been conducted by the military in Gumaca, Lopez, Pitogo, Buenavista, and Guinayanga towns. Barrio residents were hounded and harassed and even the fact-finding mission organized by concerned citizens was subjected to threats and intimidation. One civilian was "salvaged."

The statement added: "We reiterate our openness to peace negotiations. But we feel we should also restate the gulf of difference from surrender as the terms of a ceasefire is being negotiated and especially now when these terms are not yet agreed upon.

"We cannot allow the remnants of the fascist Marcos dictatorship to continue sowing terror among the people unopposed. We cannot allow them unresisted to strip the people of gains won through their long years of struggle against the U.S.-Marcos reign. And, we cannot allow our comrades and the masses to die, undefended."

While talks are going on, we shall take the active defense posture. Meaning, if we are attacked, we retaliate. We shall also continue the task of dismantling private armies of warlords and the infamous para-military CHOF [Civilian Home Defense Forces] units."

The NPA statement also denied reports that the guerrillas were supposed to have burned the bodies of military casualties.

"... While we are vigilant in the protection of the people's rights and gains, we also respect the dead. Elements of the 31st IB [Infantry Battalion] caught by the fire-fight (in) their vehicles were all taken out before the jeeps were burned, at the cost of precious minutes of get-away time for the NPA guerrillas involved."

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PRESSURES ON AQUINO TO ADOPT TOUGHER STANCE ON REBELS VIEWED

HK180711 Quezon City ANG PAHAYAGANG MALAYA in English 12 Jul 86 p 4

[Editorial: "Assessing the 'War'"]

[Text] From all indications, it is apparent that there is tremendous pressure for President Aquino to start cracking the whip on the communist insurgents.

The pressure had always been overt from the side of the Enrile-Ramos group, who, incidentally had never expressed optimism about government's efforts to attain a meaningful ceasefire with the rebels.

The latest publicly announced pressure comes from Mr Richard Armitage, the U.S. assistant Secretary for Defense for International Security Affairs, who, in an interview Thursday, said the communist insurgency problem was growing worse, and that Mrs Aquino's taking a tougher stance would eventually be "necessary and inevitable."

It must be difficult for someone as sincere as Mrs Aquino to fend off such statements of doom. But she should learn to live with these, and not be overwhelmed by them. Men like Mr Armitage, occupying such a high post in the U.S. Government, are expected to make such statements because they reflect the U.S. concern for its own interests. On the other hand, guys like Mr Enrile and Mr Ramos are also expected to sound as they do when it comes to dealing with the rebels because they are from the military establishment.

In his statements, Armitage said it is hard for the Aquino government to keep its patience when the insurgents have even "stepped up their offensives" since the time she offered them peace. But of course, Mr Armitage does not know, or was not told, that the total scenario of war is not known by propaganda alone, and that many a military offensive could have gone unreported too. Perhaps he is not aware that both sides--rebel and military--are capable of staging a media blitz that would not necessarily reflect the total picture.

From credible human rights groups, we hear of continuing militarization operations in various parts of the country, especially in Cagayan, where hundreds of families have been displaced recently because the AFP [Armed Forces of the Philippines] was using all the firepower at its command to flush out rebels from their areas.

Is it possible that from a previous stance when it played up its offensives against the rebels, the military now seeks to play up every single NPA offensive to make it look like the other side is the aggressor? Is it possible that a sector of the rebel camp, on the other hand, believes in playing up NPA offensives also to gain maximum position before the peace talks? These are very probable scenarios, and it would do well for concerned Filipinos to think them over rather than jump at the assessment of a foreign expert like Mr Armitage.

We hope President Aquino and her advisers would continue to look at the situation with a calm, enlightened eye, so they can with confidence proceed on her unprecedented struggle for "peace with honor."

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COLUMNIST COMMENTS ON 'LULL' IN CEASEFIRE TALKS

HK150321 Manila MANILA BULLETIN in English 13 Jul 86 p 6

[By Jesus Bigornia]

[Text] Sincerity is a commodity that is apparently lacking in stalled peace talks. While the leaders of the Communist Party of the Philippines (CPP) profess a willingness to sit down with opposite numbers from the Aquino government, their armed elements, units of the New People's Army (NPA) press the "People's War" in the countryside in well-conceived ambushes on unwary troopers of the Armed Forces of the Philippines [AFP]. On the other hand, it is claimed, the AFP is equally lacking in candor by operating in known rebel strongholds.

It is now claimed that "internal problems" now rolling the whole fabric of the communist movement here has stalled the ceasefire talks. What is possibly meant is that the CPC politburo, led by Rodolfo Salas, has vetoed parlay plans of the chieftains of the National Democratic Front, the political arm of the CPP, represented by former newspapermen Antonio Zumel and Saturnino Ocampo. Intelligence sources have always discounted reports on schisms and power struggles within the CPC hierarchy and "victory" by the so-called "moderates."

For a proper understanding of the communist movement here, it might be pertinent to point out that the CPC politburo is the brains, laying down the policies and doctrines and making all the important decisions. To carry out the "People's War," the CPC created the National Democratic Front to win the support, logistical as well as spiritual, of the masses of the people. The NDF also serves as recruiting field for actual membership in the CPC and for NPA fighters.

What the present full in talks infers is that the leaders of the movement are probably split on the question of whether to proceed with negotiations as suggested, not because of any internal struggle between "hardcore" communists and the so-called "moderates," for in the movement there is no such things as a "moderate." Should contact be resumed, it is safe to predict that Messrs. Zumel and Ocampo, the designated representatives of the CPP, will lay down the communist "minimum" demands which may be anticipated as unacceptable to the government side.

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CSO: 4200/1234

COLUMNIST EXAMINES REBELS' PROPAGANDA SUCCESSES

HK150251 Quezon City NEW DAY in English 14 Jul 86 p 4

["Here and Now" Column by Francisco S. Tated: "Cease Fire"]

[Text] Like the fires that all seem to break out during "Fire Prevention Week," so many ambushes are taking place after the government had unilaterally declared a "ceasefire." It's no accident. In an unusual story written by his own daughter, NDF [National Democratic Front] negotiator Satur Ocampo says the ambushes will continue until there is a mutually-agreed ceasefire.

Ironic though it may be, this has not prevented journalists from interviewing some CPP [Communist Party of the Philippines]-NPA-NDF leaders in the field. Thus last Saturday, before the Manila Hotel incident, we had the opportunity to watch "Ceasefire," the first professionally produced film of one such interview on Channel 13.

It was a far cry from the last film interview with the revolutionary Fr Conrado Balweg, which made one feel truly sorry for the broadcast journalist and the dissident priest. This time the documentary was well-produced, and succeeded in capturing not only the thoughts of some leaders of the revolutionary movement, but also slices of life within it.

Through Maria Montelibano's film of the interview with Behn Cervantes, Ocampo and Tony Zumel, who were supposed to be holding "secret talks" with Ramon Mitra and Jose Diokno for the CPP-NPA-NDF, as well as some armed colleagues, succeeded in talking to the nation instead. They gave candid views of what they thought of the Aquino government, and of the chances of a ceasefire agreement.

Through Zumel, the NDF expressed appreciation for the release of political prisoners, the repeal of "fascistic decrees," and the perceived broadening of democratic space for the left, especially in the urban areas. But like his comrades, Zumel saw no signs of substantial change. Even the economic and financial program being pursued by Finance Minister Jimmy Ongpin and Central Bank governor Jobo Fernandez, he pointed out, was the same "externally dictated" program pursued by Marcos.

The armed comrades huddled with Ocampo were just as pointed. Why should Mrs Aquino call for a ceasefire before she had even fully made known her program of government? What was its basis? What was there to talk about? One

comrade voiced the impression that she seemed unable to control her Cabinet; that the ministers seemed to be shooting in different directions, and that the defense minister could do what he pleased.

And what, one asked, were the guerrillas supposed to do during the ceasefire? How was the movement to grow when the ceasefire would impose a stop on the ambushes, which had so far been the only means by which the NPA had been able to collect arms for the comrades?

They lamented the fact that the Aquino government seemed to have the impression that the revolutionary movement existed only because Marcos had become president, and that with Marcos out they no longer had any business fighting the government. They found it unfortunate that the government tended to equate possible cooperation with "surrender" of their forces.

Ocampo showed more latitude when he tried to explain to his armed colleagues that a dialog at this time would give the movement an opportunity to impress upon the government its aims and objectives. If the citizenry understood these better than the government, then the movement stood to gain rather than lose. He assured his comrades that the movement would never agree to disarm, either as a precondition for, or as a consequence of, talks.

In that single statement, the movement revealed what seems to me a considerably well-thought out propaganda objective. They obviously do not want to be seen as an unreasonable group, so they would not mind going through the motions of a dialog, but since there is no question of laying down their arms, it goes without saying that they are not ready to end the armed conflict.

And why should they? Theirs is the only insurgency in all of non-communist Southeast Asia that has become the most formidable threat to the government, without any external aid. The popular ascendancy of Mrs Aquino may have set back their timetable by three to five years, but they still could recover their position if the new government fails to turn around the economy soon enough and consolidate its forces. In fact, Jose Ma. Sison predicts that in a couple of years the situation would become so desperate that Mrs Aquino would be compelled to sue for accommodation with the revolutionary movement.

The TV documentary is a propaganda coup for the CPP-NPA-NDF. They have succeeded in presenting an "informed defense" of their revolutionary cause, cost-free to the movement. Not even the Aquino government has so far been able to use the media that well to explain its social philosophy or its attempt to put together a program of government.

It is very obvious from this film that: 1) Regardless of mutual assurances of goodwill on both sides, it is unrealistic to expect the talks to produce the desired political settlement to end the present conflict; 2) Ocampo and Zumel are doing a far better propaganda job for their movement than anyone seems to be doing for the government.

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OPLE SUGGESTS FORMATION OF MINDANAO COUNCIL

HK150617 Manila THE NEW PHILIPPINES DAILY EXPRESS in English 14 Jul 86 p 2

[Text] Opposition leader Blas F. Ople called yesterday for the formation of a bipartisan Mindanao Council chaired by President Aquino, with the entire Cabinet, political leaders and sectoral organizations as members, to ensure an effective, uninterrupted and dependable channel" of communication between Mindanao and the national leadership.

Ople, just returned from Davao City for the Constitutional Commission public hearings, said "the most notable change I have seen is an increased impatience, bordering on despair, on Mindanao's isolation from decision-making in Manila."

The feeling he said, cuts across the socio-economic strata and has been exacerbated by the gross under-representation of Mindanao in the Con-Com. "Some of the sectoral representatives in our consultations, notably businessmen and labor leaders, said they could not support a constitution in the making of which the entire region of Southern Mindanao is not represented," Ople said. "They consider this worse than taxation without representation, a grievance that helped impel the Americans to revolt in 1776," he added.

Ople said both Northern and Southern Mindanao are not represented in the Con-Com. Of four representatives from Mindanao, three are Muslims, formerly Sen Domocao Alonto of Lanao, educator Lugum Uka of Cotabato and former Ambassador Yusuf Abubakar. Lawyer Adolfo Azcuna of Zamboanga del Sur is a Christian.

Ople said the proposed Mindanao Council can be a "strategic forum" for the redress of basic grievances from the people of Mindanao.

"It can also be a forum for peace and progress in that troubled South," he said. He is proposing that the council be backed up by a permanent secretariat from the national Economic and Development Authority and the Ministry of National Defense.

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CSO: 4200/1234

COMMITTEE TO EXAMINE POLITICAL PROBLEM OF MINDANAO

HK180335 Quezon City BUSINESS DAY in English 17 Jul 86 p 10

[Text] The Aquino Government approved yesterday the formation of a committee to look into the political problem of Mindanao.

The Cabinet in its weekly meeting yesterday noted that a symptom of the problem was the continuing hostility between government troops and the separatist Moro National Liberation Front (MNLF). Specifically the study of the Mindanao political problem was apparently triggered by the recent spate of kidnappings in the Muslim dominated Mindanao of Christian workers: French priest Michele de Gigord, 10 Carmelite nuns and an American medical missionary, Brian Lawrence.

Muslim Affairs Minister Candu Muarip recommended the formation of the Mindanao Committee which the Cabinet readily approved. President Corazon C. Aquino will presently name members of that committee.

During the Cabinet meeting, Muarip disclosed that the latest kidnappings in Lanao del Sur may have involved independent groups "using the existing political instability in Lanao as cover for their nefarious activities."

"The recent Lanao kidnappings may lure us into the belief that it is the work of one of the political protagonists in the area," Muarip told the Cabinet.

It is worth noting that "in the past these independent groups have been used by powerful political forces to serve their own ends, especially during elections," Muarip said.

The Cabinet decision came after President Aquino, in her capacity as commander-in-chief, ordered the Philippine Army to solve the problems of warlordship and banditry in Mindanao.

Meanwhile, the Philippines News Agency quoted Political Affairs Minister Antonio Cuenco as saying that the Cabinet decision to study the Mindanao problem was prompted by President Aquino's proposal for a restudy of the 1976 Tripoli agreement and to take steps to prevent disunity in the Mindanao problem.

The military meanwhile formed yesterday a negotiating panel which will handle talks with the kidnapers of American Protestant missionary, Brian Lawrence, and find out their demands, among which reportedly calls for an independent Mindanao state.

In a long distance telephone call to Soutcom [Southern Command] chief, Major General Jose Magno in Zamboanga City, it was learned that Lawrence was abducted by a Moro National Liberation Front (MNLF) splinter group which calls itself the Mindanao Independence Movement (MIM) headed by three Muslim commanders identified only by their aliases. They are commanders Fidel Castro, al-Qadhdhafi and Khomeyni.

The negotiating panel is made up of Brigadier General Rodrigo Gutang, RUC [Regional Unified Command] 12 Commander; Colonel Raul Aquino, Commander of the 2nd Brigade 1st Infantry Division; Colonel Francisco Cruz, Commander of the 24th Infantry Battalion; and, former Oanao Del Sur Governors Muhamad Ali Dimaporo and Princess Tarhata Lacman.

Meanwhile, Aquino confirmed to newsmen that the kidnapers of Lawrence have not put forth any ransom demands unlike the abductors of the 10 Carmelite nuns who have demanded P2 million for their safe release.

"There have been no monetary demands whatsoever from Lawrence's kidnapers and according to them, the only thing they want for the moment is a dialog with the government emissaries to talk about the independence of Mindanao," Aquino said.

"In fact, they (the kidnapers) have recommended some names to compose the negotiating panel. They mentioned a certain John Whitterner, who is a Cagayan de oro city-based missionary. Also mentioned were Princess Tarhata Lucman and Jun Alonto, the present president of the Mindanao State University (MSU)," he added.

Aquino also revealed that the kidnapers sent a tape recording made by the American pastor addressed to his wife and friends. "Lawrence said in the tape that he is safe and in good health and voiced his optimism that he will soon be released if the government panel is able to talk with his kidnapers." Aquino said.

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OPPOSITION PAPER ON LAUREL FAILURE TO SECURE INVESTMENTS

HK210718 Manila THE MANILA EVENING POST in English 18 Jul 86 [no page given]

[Editorial: "Where are the Investors?"]

[Text] Foreign businessmen have called this country a "high risk" investment area, and neither Cory Aquino nor Doy Laurel can convince them to invest here just when we are being buffeted by economic, social, and political forces.

Mr Laurel's cable from Bonn, Germany to Padre Faura the other day contained the sad message that he had failed to convince European investors to do business in our country. It's a prelude to his official report that will expectedly touch on how the world views our business climate.

Truth to tell, Mr Laurel and the other emissaries of this government who have been sent abroad to seek foreign assistance and attract investors suffer from a distinctive disadvantage. They speak for an uncertain government striving to survive amidst much hostility.

In a country where there is growing opposition to the exercise of absolute power, or where a Constitution is still being drafted by a controversial appointive body, and considering that labor unrest is prevalent and suspected to be engendered by communist provocateurs, who in his right mind would dare put his money here?

Perhaps we have placed the horse behind the cart. It seems the government has yet to define its policies to synthesize conflicting political interests through a more meaningful, more credible program of "national reconciliation."

Perhaps the new Opposition leaders may have a point in clamoring for an early national and local elections. Fr Joaquin Bernas of the Constitutional Commission may also be right in his concern over the exuberance and excessive powers of the Presidential Commission on Good Government.

After the Manila Hotel incident last week, no one can now deny that our people, including the military, are divided in their loyalty. There are significant lessons to learn from what we have all been through and if we apply them, we may even save our life as a people and as a nation.

Have we set our priorities correctly? Are they for the good of a few, or for the greater number? Is "national reconciliation" well-defined? Are parochial politics paramount? Is the national good held over and above all considerations?

We suggest our leaders view the landscape in its entirety and with the humility that is always the start of wisdom, they can begin assessing why we are in such a mess, and why foreign investors won't touch us with a ten-foot pole.

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CSO: 4200/1234

AQUINO ACCUSES BUSINESSMEN OF LACKING COMMITMENT

HK210913 Hong Kong AFP in English 0844 GMT 21 Jul 86

[Text] Manila, 21 July (AFP)--President Corazon Aquino Monday chided the country's leading businessmen for hedging on investments and staunchly defended her labor policies.

"I remember your wild applause when I vowed to remove the obstacles that prevented you from being the engine of our economy. I have removed the obstacles, but where is the engine?" she told some 500 top Filipino and foreign Businessmen here.

Philippine big business, which largely back Mrs Aquino in the February election against 20-year incumbent Ferdinand Marcos, has recently criticised some of her government's policies as causing instability.

It has particularly hit out at the sequestration powers of a presidential commission tasked with the recovery of Mr Marcos's alleged ill-gotten wealth and Mrs Aquino's scrapping of restrictive labor laws. Businessmen have also urged her to sack Labor Minister Augusto Sanchez.

"You complain of uncertainty. I am telling you that it is uncertain because you are uncommitted." Mrs Aquino charged. "Business want to think of itself as the engine of the economy. But it looks to me like this engine wants to be pushed until it finds a gentle downward slope where it can coast along without effort," she added.

Mrs Aquino's hour-long speech was interspersed with what observers said appeared to be grudging applause, and some businessmen were overheard to be saying to one another during the speech: "She's scolding us."

However, she received two minute-long standing ovations, one before her speech and one afterwards, during which she apologized for her strong words.

On current labor unrest, Mrs Aquino said it was the "inevitable result of years of economic plunder and mismanagement" by the Marcos family. "What did we do during all those years to protect the interests of our workers? Is it any wonder that they now aspire to protect themselves?"

"It is in this context that I reiterate my conviction that Minister Sanchez is the man for the job under today's prevailing circumstances," she said, deflecting accusations that Mr. Sanchez was pro-labor and anti-capital.

Mr. Marcos, who ruled the country for 20 years until he was toppled in a popular uprising shortly after the disputed February election, is accused by the current administration of plundering the country's wealth.

Responding to criticism that the commission charged with recovering this wealth was abusing its powers, Mrs. Aquino said: "Do you want these thieves to get away with it? Only those who were involved in the robbery of our nation have reason to fear it."

The president also pledged to hear recommendations from the Philippine Chamber of Commerce and Industry on her government's import liberalization program, which the chamber has said will kill off local business.

In an open forum, she refused to make commitments on whether to allow full foreign ownership of Philippine industries, saying this should be addressed by a 48-man panel now drafting a new constitution.

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CSO: 4200/ 1234

WORLD BANK AGREES TO COFINANCE \$400 MILLION

HK190907 Manila THE NEWS HERALD in English 18 Jul 86 p 8

[By Eleazar Lopez]

[Text] The World Bank has agreed in principle to guarantee some \$400 million in commercial lending to the Philippines Central Bank [CB] Governor Jose B. Fernandez Jr., said.

Fernandez disclosed this to newsmen the other night during which he also expressed serious apprehension over the success of the recapitalization program involving the conversion into equity in local firms the commercial portion of the country's \$26 billion debt.

The CB head said the proper arrangements on the co-financing program would be easily packaged once the World Bank is satisfied with reforms being undertaken on the government financial sector. The reforms center mainly on reducing the size and privileges of the Philippine National Bank and the Development Bank of the Philippines to improve their viability. The reforms, which have been sent to President Corazon Aquino for approval, also call for a total cut in capital infusion into the two banks and the transfer of their entire non-performing assets to the national government.

"If the program is acceptable in every sense to the World Bank, we would get additional funds," Fernandez said adding that the target figure is about \$400 million.

During the same talk, Fernandez expressed confidence that negotiations with the International Monetary Fund for a new standby credit arrangement would go on smoothly. He said the reform sought by the Fund and other creditors in other sectors like in the coconut and sugar industries, import liberalization and more importantly on government financial institutions are now being pursued extensively.

These are the major points, he explained, which the Fund had imposed before agreeing to consider the country's request for a standby credit.

Discussions would also touch on the level of budgetary deficit which the government wants set at P27 billion, he said. "We would insist on this

figure," Fernandez said adding kiddingly that he would challenge Hubert Nciss, the main IMF negotiator to a fistfight, if they disagree.

"We're treading on virgin ground," Fernandez said in trying to explain the debt-to-equity conversion program. A circular is expected to be finalized today by the Monetary Board setting the broad outline of the program and providing for a period of consultation with interested groups.

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GOVERNMENT TO STRESS GROWTH IN TALKS WITH IMF

HK150425 Quezon City BUSINESS DAY in English 14 Jul 86 p 3, 9

[By Daniel C. Yu]

[Text] The government will insist on at least a 6 percent average growth in the gross national product (GNP) over the next five years in its talks with the International Monetary Fund (IMF) which start this week.

"We will have to impress upon them (IMF) that the new government is working on an economic program that calls for growth over the medium term," a senior government official working closely with the Philippine negotiating panel told BUSINESS DAY over the weekend.

Unlike some Latin American countries, most notably Peru, the official said the Philippines might opt for a fluctuating debt service ratio depending "principally on (our) ability to pay." This means that the Philippines will submit annual GNP growth targets for the next five years and the negotiators will then have to work back from these figures.

The official stressed that if the numbers jive with the rescheduling figures agreed upon with the Fund and the country's creditor-banks, there will be no problem in the negotiations for another multiyear rescheduling agreement.

Sources in the government disclosed that existing terms under the soon-to-expire agreement with commercial banks calling for a 10 year framework for debt rescheduling and a 5-year grace period may have to be relaxed further so the Philippines could post a positive growth in the coming years.

A longer repayment scheme would also be proposed to support efforts to revive the Philippine economy. The government this year under the revised budget program has opted for an expansionary plan despite the expected huge yearend budget deficit. Government data estimate the yearend budget deficit at P27 billion, despite the budgetary support coming from the United States under the bases agreement as economic support fund.

The deficit estimate was revised upward by P10 billion when the Aquino government decided on a growth program for the Philippines.

For the first quarter alone, the Philippines already incurred a deficit of P10 billion. Finance Minister Jaime V. Ongpin last Friday reported, however, that preliminary estimates on the budget deficit for the second quarter has shown a dramatic drop to P1 billion.

The growth-oriented budget program of the government is expected to be one of the critical issues to be debated with the Fund which has been pressing for measures to narrow the budget deficit.

To [as published] budget deficit will be one of the quantitative targets that will be discussed with the IMF together with a number of qualitative targets before a new standby agreement for the next 18 months could be reached.

Other quantitative targets include reserve money, net international reserves, net domestic borrowing of the national government, external accounts level, and Central Bank Credits to the state-owned Philippine National Bank (PNB).

The IMF will also discuss reforms made so far in the sugar and coconut sectors, the restructuring of government financial institutions and the implementation of the trade liberalization program.

Tying the country's debt service to foreign exchange receipts has been resorted to by Latin American countries as a means to assure the growth of their domestic economies.

In the case of the Philippines, IMF-imposed austerity measures have resulted in an overall drop of some 10 percent of economic activity in the last two years, a slowdown in the industrial sector and layoff of thousands of workers.

Of the 4.6 billion export earnings generated by the Philippines last year, some 3.1 billion went directly to service the country's foreign loans--both for principal and interest repayments. This partly explains why the economy practically ground to a halt during the last two years since very little was left for development purposes.

In the case of Peru, which some senior Philippine officials have cited as a possible model for a new debt formula for the country, the government of President Allan Garcia since mid-1985 has pegged debt payment to just 10 percent of total export earnings. Garcia has stressed that the debt issue is a question of a nation's sovereignty over its economic policy and as such no international body, including the IMF, should intervene in a purely internal area.

During a recent visit to the country, Dr. Uwe Henke von Parpart, director of research at Fusion Energy based in Washington D.C., told members of the Philippine Economic Society that due to this policy, Peru is expecting a gross domestic growth of 5.5 percent this year.

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CSO: 4200/1234

AGENCY POSTPONES 'MOTHBALLING' SUGAR MILLS

HK210643 Manila THE NEW PHILIPPINES DAILY EXPRESS in English 19 Jul 86 p 9

[By Rose de la Cruz]

[Text] The Sugar Regulatory Administration (SRA) has postponed to next year the mothballing of 8 to 21 sugar mills. It has also pegged at 1.4 million metric tons the country's sugar production for the crop year 1986-87 or lower than the current crop of 1.7-1.8 million tons.

The implementation of the planned closure of the sugar mills, SRA sources said, will be made after the completion of a package that calls for the restructuring of the P12 billion debt of the mills to the Philippine National Bank (PNB) and creation of employment opportunities for the mill's displaced workers.

The SRA said it reduced next crop year's sugar production target because of a cutback in the country's share in the U.S. sugar quota from 208,000 tons this year to only 112,000 tons next year. SRA said that it is also anticipating the adverse impact on the local sugar industry of the U.S. Congress decision to phase out American sugar importation by 1988. The SRA also explained it had to drastically reduce production targets because of bulging sugar stocks in the country, which would swell further come harvest and milling by September.

Besides, world market prices for sugar, especially for Philippine sugar traded on the spot market, are not improving and thus endanger the profitability of local mills and refineries, the SRA disclosed. The SRA said that next year's sugar output will be allocated as follows: 112,000 tons for the U.S. market; 700,000 tons for the local market; 140,000 tons for other foreign markets; and 448,000 tons as buffer stocks.

The policies on the mothballing and sugar production quotas are contained in Sugar Order No. 1 issued by the SRA on 15 July. Other measures the SRA has drawn up to assist the ailing sugar industry follow:

--Reduction in the interest rates on sugar loans from the present 24 percent to 17 percent.

--Reduction in penalties on loan defaults or maturing loans, now at 12 percent. The SRA did not say the extent of the cut in penalties.

BRIEFS

ROBBERIES PROBED--The military is conducting a probe of its soldiers who are not reporting for work, in connection with a rash of hold-ups and robberies in Pangasinan and La Union. Regional Unified Command Chief Colonel Jesus Dela Cruz reports that robberies committed in the two provinces bear the same modus operandi--the robbers have been using high powered arms like Armalites, similar to those used in the Army. Dela Cruz speculates that the criminals may be under the protection of some people in the military. Meanwhile in Cebu, the military is filing charges of multiple murder against six communist rebels who killed several people in 1985 and the early part of this year. The six are believed to be members of the Sparrow Unit, the NPA's liquidation squad. The suit against the six men has been filed by the provincial commander of Cebu, Lieutenant Colonel Rodolfo Garcia. The charges state that the Sparrow Unit in Cebu is engaged in indiscriminate murders and the disruption of military installations in that province. [Text] [Quezon City Radyo ng Bayan in Tagalog 0700 GMT 17 Jul 86 HK] /12913

NACIONALISTAS WANT ELECTIONS--Nacionalista Party [NP] secretary general and former member of Parliament Rene Cayetano said the Nacionalista Party will insist on the holding of presidential elections 60 days after the ratification of a new constitution. In a meeting with leaders of the party in Cebu city, Cayetano said the NP will also insist on the holding of local elections not later than November next year to save this country from being gobbled up by the communists. The NP secretary general told local party leaders the ratification of the constitution is not enough to stabilize President Aquino's government. [Text] [Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2300 GMT 13 Jul 86 HK] /12913

POLICE ACTION AGAINST NEGROS--The military has launched a massive police action against some 20 communist guerrillas who recently attacked a PC [Philippine Constabulary] patrol base on the outskirts of Hinubaan, Negros Oriental, wounding three soldiers and a woman. Camp Aguinaldo said the New People's Army attack on the detachment in Barangay Talagakay, Hinubaan, was repulsed. The attack was followed by two ambushes staged by the rebels against reinforcements of the 7th Infantry Battalion, resulting in the death of two soldiers and a civilian and the wounding of four troopers. The attack was launched [words indistinct] the leader of Task Force Sugarland. [Text] [Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2300 GMT 20 Jul 86 HK] /12913

ENRILE CLAIMS AQUINO BACKING--Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile yesterday [11 July] said all his actions in handling the Manila Hotel fiasco were sanctioned by President Aquino. Enrile made this statement in answer to a query during a television taping interview "no holds barred" program sponsored by the Manila Overseas Press Club in Makati. Enrile said he phoned the president in Malacanang about information he received from the loyalist soldiers who were holed up at the hotel and would like to get out in 24 hours, provided that they would be assured of their safety. [Text] [Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2300 GMT 11 Jul 86 HK] /12913

MINDANAO 'LOST COMMAND' SURRENDERS--The "lost command" led by retired Colonel Carlos Lademora, surrendered 46 high-powered firearms to the military, in response to the government's appeal to paramilitary units. Regional Command (Recom) 10 deputy commander, Colonel Agerico Kagaoan said that the return of the firearms is part of the ongoing negotiations between the military and the armed groups in the region. Last month, the same group turned over 18 highpowered firearms. Recom records show that the 46 guns returned are 20 carbines, 9 grenades, 10 M-16's, 1 machine gun, 1 FAL rifle, 1 infield gun and 2 shotguns. During simple turnover rites at the provincial headquarters at Prosperidad, Agusan del Sur, Lademora said he would return more firearms if the military keeps its promise to secure his mining claim at the boundary of Agusan del Sur and Surigao del Sur and Surigao del Sur against any terrorist infiltrators. [Figures as Published] [Text] [Davao City DAVAO STAR in English 2-6 Jul 86 p 3 HK] /12913

PIMENTEL ON ELECTION PROBLEMS--Local Government Minister Aquilino Pimentel Jr said he will request President Aquino to allow officers-in-charge [OIC's] to stay out and not resign 90 days prior to the elections early next year. Speaking before the Philippine Columbian Association, Pimentel noted that since the OIC's are likely to be opposed by those they have replaced, they must be given a fighting chance in the electoral exercise. Their opponents, having been in office for a decade or so, are well entrenched and amply funded. The OIC's are new and need more time to prove their worth. If they were to resign three months before the elections, they will be at a disadvantage. He said opposition KBL are trying hard to discredit to the OIC's in preparation for the local elections. [Text] [Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2300 GMT 11 Jul 86 HK] /12913

CSO: 4200/1234

PREM ORDERS CLOSE WATCH ON COMMERCIAL BANKS

BK140155 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 14 Jul 86 p 13

[Article by Chuphong Maninoi]

[Text] To prevent a similar problem as that of First Bangkok City Bank, Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanon has instructed the Bank of Thailand to closely examine and supervise other commercial banks' performances, a Cabinet source told the BANGKOK POST at the weekend.

The instruction was given during an informal meeting between Gen Prem and Bank of Thailand Governor Kamchon Sathirakun at Government House at the weekend before the prime minister left for the North.

The source said that Prime Minister Prem had expressed dissatisfaction over the central bank's performance in settling the problems of First Bangkok City Bank.

The premier was quoted as blaming Mr Kamchon and the central bank and said that First Bangkok City Bank's problems should have been settled since the very beginning and that the suspect involved should not have been allowed a chance to escape.

"Pa (Prime Minister Prem) was very upset and blamed the central bank for not taking effective measures to prevent the suspect from escaping. Pa noted that the central bank should not let it develop like the case of the Asia Trust Bank," the source said.

Gen Prem was upset because the failure of the central bank to prevent First Bangkok City Bank's former executive from escaping had severely affected the government's reputation and popularity.

The Bank of Thailand filed charges against FBCB's former president, Khamron (Coro) Techaphaibun, last week. However, Mr Coro reportedly escaped to Taiwan about two weeks before the charges were actually filed.

However, Mr Kamchon reportedly told the premier that the central bank had already prepared a package of measures to settle the bank's problems and he assured that all depositors would not be affected.

He also told Prime Minister Prem that many business groups were interested in investing in new shares of the bank.

He added that it may take some time in negotiating with these investor groups.

But he assured that the bank's problems would be settled soon as the central bank had sent its officials to take control of the bank for a certain period and also that many problems have already been cleared.

However, the source said Gen Prem was not satisfied with Mr Kamchon's report, but as the central bank was an independent organisation in governing the country's monetary system and is not under the direct control of the prime minister, Gen Prem, therefore, could only informally instruct the central bank to closely supervise other banks so that no such problem occurs again.

Prime Minister Prem also instructed the central bank to carefully use the power granted by the amended Commercial Banking Act to curb problems in the banking system.

Regarding the FBCB problem, the source said that Gen Prem had been informed of the details since the beginning, and that the premier expressed concern over the burden of the Rehabilitation and Development Fund in shouldering the financial loads of troubled banks and financial companies.

Meanwhile, a central banking source said that the recent meeting of the Bank of Thailand's Court of Directors had also discussed the banking problems, and recommended that the central bank report their activities in solving the problems to the court so that it may give suggestions.

But the source believed that the court meeting's recommendation may be ignored by the central bank as the Bank of Thailand governor was also chairman of the court and not under its control.

/6662

CSO: 4200/1246

EX-CPT MEMBER VIEWS POLITICAL PARTIES' CAMPAIGN

BK100155 Bangkok THE NATION in English 10 Jul 86 p 2

[Text] Democratic Labour Party leader Prasoet Sapsunthon yesterday lashed out at major political parties for their ways of campaigning which he described as dictatorial methods.

Speaking on television last night, Prasoet alleged the current election rallies pursued by major parties contesting the upcoming poll are full of dirty tricks like vote-buying and money-dumping.

"The Democratic Labour Party will never resort to such election strategies because we regard it as dictatorial. But we'll try to persuade the people to have faith in the party and let the people decide whether they will elect us or not," said Prasoet, a former leading member of the outlawed Communist Party of Thailand (CPT).

Prasoet, believed to be the architect of the government's anti-communism policy, said no candidate or party deserves to represent the people as they have ruined the country since the revolution of 1932. "Since then, no single political party has successfully resolved national problems," he charged.

Prasoet noted that despite abundant natural resources, Thai people still face poverty, deteriorating unemployment as well as high amount of foreign debts. To cure the current economic woes, he said more investments must be channeled to the people through the cooperative system.

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CSO: 4200/1246

THAILAND

LABOR LEADERS SPLIT ON POLITICAL INVOLVEMENT

BK070142 Bangkok THE NATION in English 7 Jul 86 p 3

[Text] A group of labour activists yesterday issued a joint communique opposing the decision of the Thai Trade Unions Congress (TTUC) to get involved in politics by endorsing a political party in the upcoming general election.

The joint communique, issued by members and non-members of the TTUC, also attacked TTUC leader Phaisan Thawatchainan, who is leading the move by the country's major labour organization to help the Community Action Party (CAP) candidates in their election campaigns.

The communique demanded the resignation of Phaisan who it said had used his post as labour leader to pave the way for his involvement in politics.

The TTUC last month announced officially that it endorsed the CAP of former Deputy Prime Minister Bunchu Rotchanasathian and said it would send candidate to run under CAP banner in the July 27 general election.

Phaisan recently said that the organization's decision to support the CAP was made by the executive committee of the TTUC, not himself, adding that he was not the initiator of the move.

He also said that the endorsement was a temporary one and that the TTUC did not have long-term commitment with the CAP.

Meanwhile, sources in the TTUC said that the organization [word indistinct] from among labour leaders and triggered off conflicts within the executive committee.

Ekkachai Ekhankamon, deputy president of the TTUC, was also among those who openly opposed the TTUC's endorsement of the political party, the sources said.

The deputy president of the TTUC said last month that most workers were not yet prepared to enter politics and the decision to support a party in the upcoming poll would have "dangerous consequences" for the labour movement in the future.

The sources said Watthana Iambamrung, leader of a labour union affiliated to the TTUC, had resigned as a member of the organization's executive committee because of his opposition to the decision to get involved in politics.

SUA'S BORDER VILLAGE ATTACK REPORTED

Khun Sa Troops Warned To Pull Out

BK100849 Bangkok BANGKOK WORLD in English 10 Jul 86 p 1

[Text] Chiang Rai--Military authorities are preparing to push out some 80 soldiers loyal to drug kingpin Khun Sa from a border village after three civilians were killed in an attack last week, military sources said this morning.

Col Anan Bamrungphruk, commander of Task Force 327 based at Chiang Mai, said he had despatched a letter to the Shan United Army [SUA] soldiers holding out at Ban Pa Bu proposing peaceful negotiations for their withdrawal, failing which they would face an expulsion operation.

Col Anan said he had made clear that the operation would be bolstered by Border Patrol Police forces from Chiang Mai.

A total of 285 Muser hilltribe villagers have sought help from authorities as a result of the attack at Ban Pa Bu in Tambon Pa Tuang of Mae Chan District last Thursday, Provincial Chief Welfare Officer Thamniap Thiradet said.

The dead villagers were identified as a Mr Ja-oue, aged 58, his wife, and son, Ja-or. Two others were seriously injured.

According to Mr Thamniap, the SUA soldiers at about 6 p.m. on Thursday took positions around the village located at about five kilometres from the Burmese border in an attempt to obtain food supplies.

The SUA then sent three delegates into the village to negotiate with Mr Ja-oue for food, he added.

When Ja-oue refused to cooperate with the armed men, he was shot. His wife and son were gunned down when they tried to rescue him, he added.

After the shooting, the hilltribe villagers took up positions in their homes and started to shoot at the intruders in self-defence.

After the shoot-out that lasted for two hours, all the villagers retreated into the jungles, he said.

The Muser tribesmen then split into two groups in their escape to refuge. One group, comprising 195 people, walked for a whole day and night before they arrived at a hilltribe village at Ban Mae Salong run by the Public Welfare Department, he said.

Forces Leave, Villagers Return

BK110739 Bangkok BANGKOK WORLD in English 11 Jul 86 p 3

[Text] Chiang Rai--Some 80 soldiers loyal to drug kingpin Khun Sa have withdrawn from a border village which they occupied after last Thursday's attack that left three civilians dead, an informed source told the WORLD this morning.

All Muser hilltribe villagers who fled the attack on Ban Pabu in Mae Chan District have also returned home, the source said.

He said the Shan United Army (SUA) men attacked Ban Pabu after the villagers refused to deliver food supplies to them. The armed men were also angry at some villagers who informed Thai authorities about their movement, the sources said.

Provincial Chief Welfare Officer Thamniap Thiradet yesterday identified the dead villagers as a Mr Cha-u, aged 58, his wife, and son, Cha-o.

Mr Thamniap said the SUA soldiers at about 6 p.m. on Thursday took positions around the village, located at about five kilometres from the Burmese border, in an attempt to obtain food supplies.

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CSO: 4200/1246

OVER 500 KARENS FLEE FROM BURMESE ATTACK

BK121008 Bangkok BANGKOK WORLD in English 12 Jul 86 p 32

[Text] Mae Sot, Tak--More than 500 Karen civilians fled into Thailand yesterday to the area of Tha Song Yang District on this northern province after Burmese forces bombarded the Karen rebel camp at Klerday, opposite Tha Song Yang District, border patrol police reported today.

A large number of stray artillery shells landed on the Thai side and two Karens were reported killed by the stray shells while others were wounded in the attack, the sources said.

Three battalions of Burmese forces comprising about 1,000 soldiers, bombed the area with 120 mm artillery and 81 mm mortars at the Karen stronghold under the seventh brigade for the entire day yesterday, driving civilians comprising women and old aged persons and children across the Moei River to Thailand at Huai Manot village and also at Sho Khlo camp inside Thailand where some 4,000 displaced Karens from Burma are living.

Since the Burmese forces launched a heavy suppression campaign against the Karen rebels some three years ago, more than 18,000 Karen displaced persons are now living temporarily in Thailand at seven main camps along the Moei River and five other smaller camps near the Salween River. Both rivers form the common border between Thailand and Burma in northwestern Tak and Mae Hong Son provinces.

A top Interior Ministry official in charge of Karen refugee affairs and Indochina refugees at campsites yesterday told the WORLD that the displaced persons would continue to live at the camps for an indefinite period as it will endanger them if they are sent back.

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CSO: 4200/1245

CONDOLENCES RECEIVED ON DEATH OF LE DUAN

Messages From European, Other Communists

OW191747 Hanoi VNA in English 1506 GMT 19 Jul 86

[Text] Hanoi, 19 Jul (VNA)--Vietnamese leaders have received more messages of condolence over the death of party General Secretary Le Duan.

They were from Herbert Mies and E. Veber, chairman and vice chairman of the German Communist Party; Rolf Hagel, chairman of the Workers' Communist Party of Sweden; Gilberto Ghotti, general secretary of the San Marino Communist Party; Athos Fava, general secretary of the Communist Party of Argentina; Rodney Arismendi, general secretary of the Communist Party of Uruguay; Eric Trevett, general secretary of the New British Communist Party; Richard Andrianmanjate and Gissele Rabesahala, chairman and general secretary of the Madagascar Independence Congress Party; and Thomas Sankara, chairman of the National Revolutionary Council, president of Burkina Faso.

More Condolences From Foreign Leaders

OW200849 Hanoi VNA in English 0725 GMT 20 Jul 86

[Text] Hanoi, 20 Jul (VNA)--Vietnamese leaders have received more messages of condolences over the death of party General Secretary Le Duan.

They came from Maumoon Abdul Gayoom, president of the Republic of Maldives; the Central Committee of the National Union of Cameroon; the representative of the Palestine Liberation Organization in Iraq; Nayef Hawatmeh, secretary general of the Central Committee of the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine; George Habash, secretary general of the Central Committee of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine; the Central Committee of the National Front for Liberation of Congo; and the Vietnamese Residents' Association in the Federal Republic of Germany.

Foreign Organizations, Officials

GW210835 Hanoi VNA in English 0732 GMT 21 Jul 86

[Text] Hanoi, 21 Jul (VNA)--Condolences over the death of the late General Secretary Le Duan have been received from: the Union of Soviet Societies of Friendship and Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries and the Soviet-Vietnamese Friendship Society, the Union of Kampuchean Revolutionary Women, the Women's International Democratic Federation, Rene Aiger, secretary general of the Afro-Asian and Latin American People's Solidarity Organization (OSPAAAL), the general secretary of the Bureau of the West Pacific Organization of Who, the Australia-Vietnam Society, the Vietnamese Resident's Union in Australia, the Amalgamated Workers' Union of Australia, the Central Committee of the Japanese Socialist Youth League, Hun Sen, minister of Foreign Affairs of Kampuchea, various Kampuchean and Lao mass organizations and unions, Kim Yong-nam, minister of foreign affairs of the DPRK, R. Premadasa, prime minister of Sri Lanka, C. N. Almansu, secretary of the general People's Committee for Foreign Affairs of Libya, Jean-Bernard Raimond, minister for external relations of France, Shintaro Abe, minister for foreign affairs of Japan, the International Committee of the Arab Ba'th Socialist Party (Ba'th) of Iraq, other international mass organizations and associations of friendship with Vietnam in many foreign countries.

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CSO: 4200/1233

TRUONG CHINH CONGRATULATED BY PRK'S HENG SAMRIN

BK161031 Hanoi International Service in English 1000 GMT 16 Jul 86

[Text] Heng Samrin, general secretary of the KPRP Central Committee, sent a message of greetings on Tuesday to Truong Chinh on his election as general secretary of the CPV Central Committee. The message says:

On behalf of the Central Committee of the KPRP and in my own name, I would like to send you brotherly sentiments and sincere congratulations on your election as general secretary of the CPV Central Committee. I am convinced that under the clear-sighted and judicious leadership of the CPV headed by you, the heroic and staunch Vietnamese people, full of creation and ardent patriotism, will certainly gain more new achievements in the building and development of the country, advancing toward socialism, thus contributing to safeguarding peace and stability in Southeast Asia and the rest of the world.

I wish for the constant consolidation and development of the friendship, militant solidarity, and cooperation between the peoples of the two countries. I wish you good health, longevity, and more brilliant achievements in your activities in your noble and responsible post.

/9274

CSO: 4200/1233

NHAN DAN EXALTS NICARAGUAN REVOLUTION

OW191828 Hanoi VNA in English 1524 GMT 19 Jul 86

[Text] Hanoi, 19 Jul (VNA)--The daily NHAN DAN today says that Vietnam considers its solidarity with and support for the Nicaraguan revolution an internationalist obligation.

Marking the 7th anniversary of the victory of the Nicaraguan revolution today, the paper says: "Over the past 7 years, in their national construction and defence Nicaraguan people courageously overcoming innumerable difficulties and trials caused by the enemy and natural calamities, have successfully safeguarded their revolutionary gains and inflicted initial setbacks on the aggressive scheme of the U.S. imperialists. That is a great epic of a small country close to the United States. That is another proof of the continued strategic offensive of the three revolutionary currents, and of the weakening position of the U.S. imperialists and international reaction whose expansionist capacity, although reinforced, remains limited."

The paper strongly condemns the Reagan administration's helping the Contra reactionaries sabotage the Nicaraguan revolution as a serious violation of the sovereignty of young revolutionary Nicaragua, an independent country, a member of the United Nations and a gross infringement on international law and the UN Charter. "All progressive (?mankind) categorically condemns the U.S. reactionary (?plan against) Nicaragua and the U.S. policy of aggression in central Africa" [as received] the paper underlines.

It continues:

"The Vietnamese people are elated at the heroic Nicaraguan people's remarkable achievements in their production activities and living conditions are being gradually stabilized [words indistinct] are ensured. The revolutionary administrations at all levels have been consolidated and strengthened. [words indistinct] grown up in all fields have dealt well deserved punitive blows at [words indistinct] have illegally intruded into Nicaragua for savorage activities."

"The peace, justice and freedom-loving people all over the world always stand beside the Nicaraguan people," the paper stresses.

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CSO: 4200/1233

LEADERS GREET HUSAYN ON IRAQI-NATIONAL DAY

OW162108 Hanoi VNA in English 1523 GMT 16 Jul 86

[Text] Hanoi, 16 Jul (VNA)--Truong Chinh, general secretary of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee and president of the State Council, and Pham Van Dong, chairman of the Council of Ministers, have sent a joint message of greetings to President Saddam Husayn on the 13th national day of the Republic of Iraq.

The message said the Vietnamese people greatly rejoiced at the fine development of the relations between the two countries.

Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach has sent his greetings to his Iraqi counterpart, Tariq Aziz.

Also on this occasion a film show was held at the friendship house where today under the co-sponsorship of the Vietnam Committee for Solidarity and Friendship with other peoples, the Vietnam AAPSO Committee and the Vietnam-Iraq Friendship Association.

Hoang Anh, president of the Vietnam-Iraq Friendship Association, and the Iraqi charge d'affaires a. i., here were present at the film show.

/9274

CSO: 4200/1233

BRIEFS

ECONOMIC DELEGATION IN HAVANA--Hanoi, 16 Jul (VNA)--A Vietnam Government economic delegation led by Vu Dinh Lieu, member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam and vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, arrived in Havana yesterday to attend the 9th session of the Vietnam-Cuba Intergovernmental Commission for Economic, Scientific and Technical Cooperation. It was welcomed at the airport by Diocles Torralbas Gonzalez, member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba and vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, and others. Also present were Vietnamese Ambassador Hoang Luong, Lao Ambassador Southavon Keola, and Kampuchean Ambassador Long Visalo. [Text] [Hanoi VNA in English 1542 GMT 16 Jul 86 OW] /9274

TRIBUTE TO LAO LEADER--Hanoi, 16 Jul (VNA)--A delegation of the National Assembly of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam led by its Vice Chairman Nghiem Xuan Yem today paid a floral tribute to the late vice president of the People's Supreme Assembly of Laos and of the Central Committee of the Lao Front for National Construction, Phaydeng Lobliazao, at the Lao Embassy here. The delegation included Hoang Minh Giam, member of the National Assembly Committee for Foreign Relations (NACFR) and president of the Vietnam Committee for Solidarity and Friendship with Other Peoples; and Nguyen Viet Dung, member of the NACFR and director of the Office of the National Assembly and of the State Council. [Text] [Hanoi VNA in English 1513 GMT 16 Jul 86 OW] /9274

COOPERATION WITH MPR--Hanoi, 16 Jul (VNA)--A five-year plan of cooperation for 1986-90 and a protocol on cooperation and friendship for 1986 was signed here this morning between the Vietnam-Mongolia Friendship Association (VMFA) and its Mongolian counterpart (MVFA). The signatories were Nguyen Quang Xa, president of the MVFA, and Jambyl Jamyan, president of the MVFA and head of a MVFA delegation now on a visit to Vietnam. The signing was witnessed by Trinh Ngoc Thai, deputy head of the CPV Central Committee's International Department and general secretary of the Vietnam Committee for Solidarity and Friendship with Other Peoples, and Mongolian Ambassador Gelegiyn Adiyaa. [Text] [Hanoi VNA in English 1517 GMT 16 Jul 86 OW] /9274

FRENCH NATIONAL DAY RECEPTION--Hanoi, 16 Jul (VAN)--Louis Amigues, French ambassador to Vietnam, gave a reception here this evening in honour of the French national day. His guests included Tran Quynh, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers; Phan Hien, minister of justice; Dang Huu, head of the

State Commission for Science and Technology; Hoang Bich Son, deputy foreign minister; and other high ranking officials. Representatives of the diplomatic corps and international organizations here also attended. [Text] [Hanoi VNA in English 1522 GMT 16 Jul 86 OW] /9274

SOVIET OFFICIAL LECTURES--Hanoi, 19 Jul (VNA)--V. N. Baryshnikov, lecturer of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, paid a visit to Vietnam from 3-14 July to report on the 27th CPSU Congress and the external policy of the CPSU. He was received by Dao Duy Tung, member of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee and head of its Commission for Information and Training. [Text] [Hanoi VNA in English 1505 GMT 19 Jul 86] /9274

TALK HELD ON NICARAGUAN SITUATION--Hanoi, 19 Jul (VNA)--A talk on the Nicaraguan situation marking the 7th national day of Nicaragua was held here today under the joint sponsorship of the Vietnam Committee for Solidarity and Friendship with Other Countries, the Vietnam-Nicaragua Friendship Association and the Peace Committee. The participants were briefed on the situation in Nicaragua and Central America and the U.S. scheme to use its stooges to sabotage the Nicaraguan revolution. They also learnt about the achievements recorded by the Nicaraguan people since independence and their friendship and solidarity with the Vietnamese people. [Text] [Hanoi VNA in English 1501 GMT 19 Jul 86 OW] /9274

BRIDGES IN LAOS--Hanoi, 18 Jul (VNA)--The Vietnamese Ministry of Transport and Communications and the Lao Ministry of Transportation, Posts and Telecommunications have opened to traffic four ferroconcrete bridges built with Vietnamese assistance on Highway No 3. These two-lane bridges have been commissioned in celebration of the 9th anniversary of the signing of the Vietnam-Laos Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation (18 July). They are Nape Bridge, 108 metres long, Nam Huong, 65 metres long, Nam Fuong, 40 metres long, and Huoi Pung, 34 metres long, and all of them 8 metres wide. Also built with Vietnamese assistance is Highway No 8, 200 km long, including 131 km on Lao territory. This highway, which comprises 53 bridges and 347 sluices, is the first state-level cooperation project undertaken by the two countries. Through two years of construction 30 km of asphalted road and eight ferroconcrete bridges have been constructed. [Text] [Hanoi VNA in English 0801 GMT 18 Jul 86 OW] /9274

OUTGOING JAPANESE ENVOY--Hanoi, 18 Jul (VNA)--The ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of Japan to Vietnam, Koichi Tsutsumi, today took leave of Chairman of the Council of Ministers Pham Van Dong before leaving Vietnam at the end of his term. Chairman Pham Van Dong had a cordial talk with the Japanese ambassador. [Text] [Hanoi VNA in English 1534 GMT 18 Jul 86 OW] /9274

NEW BULGARIAN AMBASSADOR--Hanoi, 18 Jul (VNA)--Georgi Todorovvashev, [spelling of name as received] the new Bulgarian ambassador to Vietnam, today paid a courtesy visit to Chairman of the Council of Ministers Pham Van Dong. [Text] [Hanoi VNA in English 1536 GMT 18 Jul 86 OW] /9274

ROMANIAN AMBASSADOR RECEIVED--Hanoi, 16 Jul (VNA)--Nguyen Huu Tho, chairman of the National Assembly, has received here Constantin Potinga, ambassador of the Socialist Republic of Romania to Vietnam. The Romanian diplomat conveyed to Chairman Nguyen Huu Tho a statement of the Romanian Grand National Assembly on the international year of peace. He said that the Romanian people will do everything in their power to stop the arms race, and achieve disarmament, especially nuclear and chemical disarmament in order to defend peace and security for all nations, thus contributing to the fulfillment of the objectives in the international year of peace. Chairman Nguyen Huu Tho praised the active contributions of the Romanian people in the international year of peace, and reaffirmed the support of the Vietnamese National Assembly and people for the statement of the Romanian Grand National Assembly. [Text] [Hanoi VNA in English 1529 GMT 16 Jul 86 OW] /9273

CPV MEMBERS AT PZPR NEWS CONFERENCE--Hanoi, 16 Jul (VNA)--Polish Ambassador Marian Ejma Multanski on 15 July called a press conference to introduce the success of the 10th Congress of the Polish United Workers' Party and to mark the 42nd national day of Poland (22 July). Present on the occasion were representatives of the Foreign Ministry, the CPV Central Committee International Department, the Vietnam-Poland Friendship Association, and others. Also to mark these events a talk was arranged here this morning jointly by the Vietnam Committee for Solidarity and Friendship with other peoples and the Vietnam-Poland Friendship Association. Present were Nguyen Chan, alternate member of the CPV Central Committee and president of the host association, and Polish Ambassador Marian Ejma Multanski. [Text] [Hanoi VNA in English 1526 GMT 16 Jul 86 OW] /9274

HENG SAMRIN CONGRATULATIONS--Hanoi, 16 Jun (VNA)--President Truong Chinh has received the following message of congratulations from Heng Samrin, general secretary of the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea Central Committee on his election as general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam: "We are firmly convinced that under the clear-sighted leadership of the CPV with you at the head, the heroic, talented and patriotic Vietnamese people will obtain new greater successes in building their homeland and advancing it towards socialism, thus contributing to the defence of peace and stability in Southeast Asia and the world over. May the ties of friendship, militant solidarity and multiform cooperation between our two parties and the people of our two countries develop and consolidate with every passing day." [Text] [Hanoi VNA in English 1510 GMT 16 Jul 86 OW] /9274

FINNISH ENVOY SAYS FAREWELL--Hanoi, 15 Jul (VNA)--Finnish Ambassador to Vietnam Esko Lipponen today paid a farewell visit to Chairman of the Council of Ministers Pham Van Dong before leaving here for home for a new mission. Chairman Pham Van Dong had a cordial talk with the Finnish diplomat. [Text] [Hanoi VNA in English 1643 GMT 15 Jul 86 OW] /9274

JAPANESE, FINNISH ENVOYS--Hanoi, 15 Jul (VNA)--Japanese Ambassador to Vietnam Koichi Tsutsumi and Finnish Ambassador Esko Lipponen on 12 July paid farewell visits on separate occasions to Nguyen Huu Tho, chairman of the National Assembly and vice-president of the State Council, before their departure

here for home for new assignments. Chairman Nguyen Huu Tho had cordial talks with the two ambassadors. [Text] [Hanoi VNA in English 1644 GMT 15 Jul 86 OW] /9274

OUTGOING ITALIAN AMBASSADOR--Hanoi, 17 Jul (VNA)--Italian Ambassador Lodovico Massetti today paid a farewell visit to Chairman of the Council of Ministers Pham Van Dong before going home for a new assignment. Chairman Pham Van Dong had a cordial talk with the home-going diplomat. [Text] [Hanoi VNA in English 1532 GMT 17 Jul 86 OW] /9274

POLISH POSTER EXHIBITION OPENS--Hanoi, 20 Jul (VNA)--An exhibition on posters of the Asia and Pacific Museum in Warsaw was opened here today under the co-sponsorship of the Plastic Arts Workers Association (PAWA) and the Polish Embassy on the coming Polish national day (22 July). Present at the opening ceremony were Duong Vien, general secretary of the PAWA, and Polish Ambassador Marian Ejma Multanski. Forty-one of the 64 posters of the Polish museum are on show. [Text] [Hanoi VNA in English 1522 GMT 20 Jul 86 OW] /9274

HENG SAMRIN DEPARTS AFTER LE DUAN FUNERAL--Hanoi, 16 Jul (VNA)--The party and state delegation of the People's Republic of Kampuchea led by Heng Samrin, general secretary of the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee and president of the State Council, left here today after attending the funeral service for the late Vietnamese Party General Secretary Le Duan. It was seen off by Truong Chinh, general secretary of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee and President of the State Council; Pham Van Dong, political bureau member of the Party CC and chairman of the Council of Ministers; Do Muoi, political bureau member of the Party CC and vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, and other senior officials. [Text] [Hanoi VNA in English 1515 GMT 16 Jul 86 OW] /9274

DAILY ON COMMONWEALTH GAMES BOYCOTT--Hanoi, 18 Jul (VNA)--The boycott of the Commonwealth Games by many member countries is a fitting answer to the British policy of encouraging racist South Africa, says the army paper QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in a commentary today. The decision by eight countries, namely Tanzania, Kenya, Ghana, Nigeria, Uganda, Malaysia, Bahamas and Papua to pull out of the games to be opened in Edinburgh, Scotland, on 24 July together with India's decision to postpone indefinitely its team's participation, is a strong condemnation of London's policy of tailing after Washington in supporting the Pretoria racists who have of late shown extreme impudence in their aggressive acts against neighbouring countries. [Text] [Hanoi VNA in English 1532 GMT 18 Jul 86 OW] /9274

CSO: 4200/1233

REMOVAL OF INCAPABLE CADRES, OPPORTUNISTS SUGGESTED

Ho Chi Minh City SAIGON GIAI PHONG in Vietnamese 23 Apr 86 p 1

[Article by Engineers Ho Minh Quang and Hong Minh: "Quick Removal of Obstacles to Economic Development: Cumbersomeness, Impracticality, and Inefficiency of State Machinery; Leading Cadres' Incompetence in Economic Organization and Management; Damage Done to Economy by Deviant and Opportunist Elements"]

[Text] Why has the economy of our country met with increasing difficulties in the more than 10 years since national liberation and reunification? We can assert that the objective causes are negligible while the subjective ones are major. Realities have clearly demonstrated that because of their cumbersomeness, the state machinery and party organs--especially the administration from the central level down including ministries and various agencies such as departments, services, corporations, enterprises, factories, etc.--have barely kept abreast of the actual situation so that the tasks done by them have proven ineffective. This is the principal reason for the impossibility of setting many plan norms and, if they were ever set, for their unrealistic character, for the subsequent need to readjust them, or for the impossibility of implementing them. Indeed, many norms have been set by party congresses but have proven inaccurate or inapplicable or cannot possibly be set for control purposes. Many ministries, services, corporations, enterprises, factories, etc. reported that they had fulfilled the plan but actually very low effectiveness was obtained and their contributions to the state budget were insignificant. Many production installations falsely reported plan fulfillment but in truth the plan was either unfulfilled or perfunctorily implemented just to "score achievements" to please the higher echelon.

Accumulation of all these weaknesses from centrally run to local installations has brought about serious consequences to our national economy for more than 10 years. But where have these weaknesses stemmed from? In fact, they have been caused by the leading cadres' insufficient knowledge of economic organization, analysis, and management--to say so in the strictly technical and scientific sense of the word. It is precisely these leading cadres who greatly hampered economic development in the Soviet Union. These cadres often purposely clinged to their current positions not for love of country and the people and socialism and communism but only to earn fame and high positions and to serve their individual interests. Sometimes they became mean and wicked, formed their own clans, and established secret relations with various

echelons to protect their own "seats." With subtlety and often great cunningness, they restricted or eliminated cadres who were upright, worked effectively, and had technical skills. They were terribly afraid the young cadres with technical skills might thrive and divest them of all their possessions.

That is why before and after the 27th Congress of the CPSU, many cadres in the Politburo, Central Committee, and various ministries were obliged to quit, so that a new, young, and fresh spirit might be injected into the Soviet economy to enable it to move forward and fulfill record norms for the victory of communism and peace.

Based on the actual situation in the more than 10 years and after weighing the pros and cons, making scientific comparisons and analyses and taking the people's opinion into consideration, we propose the following steps:

1. It is necessary to apply specific and urgent measures to compel leading cadres--whoever they may be--who are incapable of organizing and managing the economy to give up their seats to those who really have special capacities and who still retain moral values according to President Ho's advice that "cadres and party members must be the people's servants...and must endure hardships before the people and enjoy happiness after the people."

2. Leading cadres working in the operational and organizational agencies of the party and administration must be really upright and impartial. We must boldly remove incapable cadres as mentioned in paragraph 1; otherwise, they will never agree to quit.

3. Administrative measures must be taken to deal appropriately with leading cadres in both the party and the administration who are guilty of corruption, illegal connections, and deviancy. Of late, we have taken such action mainly against cadres, workers, and civil servants at the low echelon but not yet against leading cadres in various services, corporations, and ministries and against members of the Central Committee and so on.

At the previous party congresses, we merely considered these phenomena as "insignificant" manifestations of deviancy. However, in the realities of the postwar period in an agriculturally backward country, the fact that many deviant party members and cadres long for material wealth and a luxurious way of life and adopt an "I don't care who dies" viewpoint has become a prevalent phenomenon. Indeed, these persons have contributed to weakening our national economy and to increasing difficulties in our people's lives. Though holding party membership cards and proclaiming the "revolution" and "President Ho's ethics," they are not true communists but, according to a definition by Lenin, communist opportunists bent on living it up.

We suggest that before and after the forthcoming Sixth Congress of the CPV, our people be motivated to unmask and denounce these opportunist elements and that the latter be dealt with appropriately.

We earnestly propose that the party take the above-mentioned specific and urgent measures to stabilize the economy quickly.

9332/12859

CSO: 4209/600

OPPORTUNISM, INDIVIDUALISM SEEN HAMPERING PARTY PROGRESS

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 13 May 86 p 3

[Article by Nguyen Phuc An: "Party Building: Opportunism, An Indication of Negativism in Ideology and Ethics:"

[Text] When studying "Social psychology in management" in the enterprise management classes of the small industry sector and those held for the chiefs and deputy directors of Tien Giang, Dong Thap, Ben Tre, Song Be and Phu Khanh provinces, surveys were conducted to clarify a number of questions on social psychology in discussions, relations and final results.

One of the questions asked was:

During the present situation, in your opinion, which characteristic of a management (leadership) cadre is most preferred by the masses and which is the most detested?

For the latter, up to 64 percent replied: opportunism.

That being the case, why is it that opportunism is hated by so many people?

Because the unforgivable human mistakes are those of a deceitful and disloyal nature. Opportunism here is not a rightist or Trotskyist opportunism but is actually an individualism concealed beneath an ingenious and cunning form.

As we all know, since ancient times, there have always been opportunists. However, present opportunism differs from the "classic" type in that it is more tactful and more meticulously camouflaged and therefore more easily confused. Nevertheless, they all have the similiar characteristic of every action and relationship originating from a commercial motive. The way of life of an opportunist is one of falsehood, lack of substance and change of heart like turning over one's hand: easily forsaking their friends and easily betraying the fatherland. They know how to exploit the weaknesses, state of mind and preferences of each personality in order to satisfy a number of upper echelon leadership cadres. They know how to thoroughly utilize the loopholes and disturbances caused by deficiencies in management in order to fish in troubled waters.

They are intellectually poor but their intelligence develops in an extremely rapid, strong and intense manner in all types of harmful stratagems and tricks. Their soul is withered and unhealthy. They hate and often seek ways of persistently harming honest and loyal individuals, especially those who clearly understand their black character and devious actions.

They often act in the name of the party, the state and socialism to bear a grudge against or take advantage of the functions of others to create a position for themselves. Any advantage in policies and systems is brought out and "applied" frequently while anything disadvantageous to the individual is concealed and cut down.

One of the reasons for the appearance of opportunism is that weak leadership cadre capabilities and poor political thinking must contend with extremely complex and difficult practice and therefore, increasingly reveal their shortcomings; from shortcomings are born weaknesses; and weaknesses give birth to mistakes. When there are weaknesses and mistakes, there is an unscientific and subjective attitude of not really doing the right thing and seeking ways to cover up, justify and deal. The more justification and dealing, the more one enters a road of conservatism, delay, obstinancy and prejudice with a lack of clearheadedness and impartiality that paves the way for opportunism to emerge. With encouragement and support, it develops into a tide domineering, degenerating and altering first of all the element producing it, and then spreading out.

Anywhere that opportunism prevails, active elements are restrained and every assertion concerning the value of ethics and spirit is transformed; all truth, falsehood, black and white is mixed up; line and policy are distorted and the individual opinions and confidence of the masses are eroded by the opposing examples of a number of degenerate and deviant cadres and party members and by the collapse of a number of long tested and tempered individuals.

Could it be they are all the visible and invisible hands and intrigues of opportunistic individualism? Could they be the attack of the "extremely savage enemy" that Uncle Ho pointed out is "waiting for an opportunity--whether in defeat or victory--to rear its head." (Footnote 1) (Ho Chi Minh: "On Revolutionary Ethics," Su That Publishers, 1976) Could they be the ingenuity and cunning of a "vehicle not complying with its driver--It runs under the stimulation of another force, an illegal force, a secret force, and a force with an unknown origin following the stimulation of speculators, capitalists or both types" as V.I. Lenin reminded us. (Footnote 2) (V.I. Lenin: "Collected Works," Su That Publishers, 1970, Vol 32, p 417)

Resistance to individualism is an eternal problem; at the present time, the most unbearable and disturbing feature is how to recognize it; when confirmed, the struggle against it is a story of extreme difficulty.

Is it possible that in the past, in some locations and at some times, there have been a number of opportunistic individuals hated by the masses who were extremely worthy of their important position? In places and at times, we have not encouraged, assisted or protected those actively struggling against negativism, and have even restricted and blocked them, causing countless difficulties for them and their families.

In such a situation, if everyone gives concern only to arrangements for the individual and family with no concern for community interests, is deaf and unconcerned, weak, does not know how to hate, etc., it gives opportunists the

full colors and name of the party to harm the party, and allows vagrant dregs and "mean individuals with fulfilled ambitions" to continue to contemptuously leap with joy over the difficulties of our party and the difficulties of many honest and straightforward cadres, party members and laboring masses. Is it unacceptable to permit that most precious and sacred thing, confidence in the party, to erode?

"Happiness is a struggle." We have only heard and believed this immortal and lasting truth of Marx before but now we perceive it as an action slogan with a profound revolutionary nature.

All of the negative occurrences at the present time such as corruption, collusion, authoritarianism, bribery, flattering upper echelons, attacking lower echelons, etc. are actually nothing more than the offspring of opportunistic individualism. They are the extremely savage enemies of socialism that Uncle Ho once pointed out. They are "an illegal force, a secret force and a force with an unknown origin" that has attacked our noble ethical values, and has sown outmoded concepts on ways of life and backward and reactionary standards on ethics and ideologies.

Now, it is necessary to look upon opportunists of all types as products of a degenerate ideological tide, and as negative ethical substances. We must create a social public opinion condemning and pressuring them from two directions, top and bottom, denying them the ground to "rear their heads."

The masses must be shown that the negative occurrences caused by this group under whatever guise or who they are, are totally separate from the line and ideals of the party and from the qualities and ethics of a communist.

Motivate, encourage, assist and protect the masses joining the party in effective resistance to negativism because as V.I. Lenin stated, "With extremely skillful instinct, the masses must strive to grasp the difference between the straightforward and dedicated communist party members and the agitators and troublemakers who are making a living by bribery and tears and those without a bit of 'any privileges or exclusive rights at all.'" (Footnote 3) (V.I. Lenin, "Collected Works," Su That Publishers, 1970, Vol 33, p 46)

During this phase of self-criticism and criticism, we are resolutely and unyieldingly struggling against indications of opportunism hidden under all forms, and against outmoded concepts and modes of living lacking substance in which the source of one's livelihood is not through one's own labor. Everyone must be imbued with the teachings of Uncle Ho, "We all want to enjoy a luxurious life but these desires must be at the right time and under the proper circumstances. At a time in which our people still have many privations, desires for such a luxurious life are unethical." (Footnote 4) (Ho Chi Minh, op. cit.)

At this time, more than ever before, our party must have straightforward voices with a spirit of high responsibility. Therefore, it must also be extremely vigilant against the efforts of opportunism to further disturb the situation in order to fish in troubled waters.

At this time, more than ever before, our party must have opinions contributed by the masses in order to select individuals with sufficient abilities and qualities to shoulder the extremely heavy missions in the future. In the primary level party organizations this time, if opportunist elements are permitted to sneak into executive committees and other key positions, they will have themselves lost the confidence of the masses.

If we perform a number of these tasks, it will not only alleviate difficulties in the economic management mechanism but also anxieties and legitimate concerns in the thoughts and considerations of each individual.

If we perform a number of these tasks, it will not only reawaken the conscience and responsibility but also transform and completely change the dependent and parasitic viewpoint and way of life of no few cadres and party members into habits of living by the efforts of one's own labor.

Surely then, the masses will become extremely enthusiastic, confident and ready to forget the losses caused by shortcomings and weaknesses during the past. This will create political and spiritual unanimity and solidarity around the party, tighten the ranks as if going into battle, use all strength and intelligence in contributing to bring our nation through difficulty, and unite efforts and feelings to build and protect our country to become increasingly prosperous and rich.

From the bottom of our hearts, we recall the reminder of Uncle Ho, "As long as one Vietnamese is being exploited and is in want, the party will grieve because it has not yet fulfilled its mission. (Footnote 5) (Ho Chi Minh, op. cit.)

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DIALOGUE SAID ESSENTIAL IN SEARCH FOR TRUTH

Hanoi DAI DOAN KET in Vietnamese 4 Jun 86 p 6

[Article by Tran Dinh Van: "Dialogue-Monologue (The Story of Butakhin)"]

[Text] A member of the central government, upon returning from a visit to a village in rural Hanoi, said to me, "Extremely interested and helpful, the cadres and villagers 'roasted' me for hours on end. They stated honestly that they had to destroy more than a hundred mau of mulberry in order to raise grain because there was no rice equilibrium as had been contracted. Other difficulties caused by our complacency are the primary reason for the poor development of the sericulture movement. Listening to reports, one feels that this movement is fine but when visiting the districts, the secretary said immediately, "I must divide up this difficulty for the villages to also endure." Meaning the difficulty of raising mulberry. In dialogue with the people and cadres of villages and hamlets or subwards and blocks, and not attending conferences but listening to their reports, it is easy to feel the "bond of marriage."

A dialogue is not a monologue, only wishing others to listen. However, the kind of dialogue to achieve the most effective results is the problem that must be discussed. A few years ago, the following event occurred: a leader wished to seek understanding on the hog raising movement at the basic level. The local area arranged to take him all the way down to the collective and family hog pens to meet outstanding cooperative member hog raisers and to exchange opinions with them on the difficulties and advantages in stock raising. He expressed satisfaction when he saw with his own eyes the fine fat hogs. The accompanying press photographed hogs that could be put on display. Several weeks later, the comedy was exposed; informed several days beforehand, the local area had borrowed hogs from a number of neighboring hamlets, selecting the heaviest animals and carrying them back to brag to their leader. The cadres and cooperative members scheduled to meet the leader had all arranged and prepared a theme displaying the developing trend of the stock raising movement.

Dialogue is certainly not formal. Last year, I visited the standing agency of NHAN DAN in Da Nang, and had just entered the reception room when suddenly I heard the shrill "whistle" of a public security siren. I asked another man sitting in the room if something had happened, or if it was a case of emergency aid. He grimaced and said, "It is a vehicle clearing the way for someone important. Right next to this place are several country villas reserved by the province for international guests and those from our country in the rank of

minister and above. When one returns from work with the province, it should be enough that a public security vehicle goes first without that all disturbing 'whistling'. The people hate it."

I recalled a ferry trip in which the vehicles were all in line with a fairly large crowd of cadres, workers and passengers waiting for the ferry because it was the only one operating. Meanwhile, there was another ferry at the landing under public security guard and only when asking did I learn it was reserved for a high level individual to cross the river. This preferential treatment, if necessary, should be exercised in only an extremely limited manner for a few and should not be expanded. Everyone waiting for the ferry was dissatisfied and thinking the same thing: there is no harm in a leader crossing in the same ferry with the people; it is also an opportunity to see them with his own eyes and to talk to them, which even if only for a short time would be beneficial to him. Degeneracy always begins with the smallest and most trifling releases, thought not worthy of attention but extremely moderate, and easily leading a cadre with power and position to become used to special privileges and special interests, no longer living like the common people and easily becoming arrogant and insolent.

Great President Ho first of all lived a common life and never lived differently than the common people. The cadres and soldiers protecting President Ho all strictly complied with his teaching, all joining him in visiting the people in an extremely relaxed and casual manner. Presented below is the original text of a tale from a Level I textbook entitled "Beloved Uncle Ho," published by the Ministry of Education. This tale, related by two of President Ho's guards during the period in which he was in northern Vietnam in the years of the war of resistance against the French, is titled:

The Story of Butakhin

One day, intending to go visit an agricultural cooperative, Uncle Ho asked the support cadres and guards who were standing assembled around him, "Do you know the story of Butakhin?"

"No sir, we don't."

Uncle happily said, "It is an ancient story, during the period of the Czar. Let me tell it to you."

His narration of the story was generally as follows: One day, the Czar summoned a local director named Butakhin to ask him about the work and lives of the local people. Butakhin replied very fluently that the lives of the people were extremely well off, rich and happy with spacious housing and clean streets. The Czar listened in an extremely satisfied manner and told Butakhin that he would go and inspect himself. Butakhin hurriedly returned to the local area first. To win the good will of the Czar, Butakhin arranged to deceive him: hiring artists to do splendid paintings, cleaning the streets and housing, and making arrangements for healthy, well-fed and luxuriously clothed people to impersonate the laboring people by appearing and disappearing in many locations in order for the Czar to "accidentally" see them. The Czar came, saw this and was extremely pleased.

However, the well off and beautiful external scenery disappeared in the blink of an eye when the Czar returned to the capital.

Uncle continued after finishing the story, "Don't imitate Butakhin. Wherever I go, don't inform them beforehand. If they know beforehand, all external appearances will be unnecessarily flaunted and I will be unable to see the actual situation. Our cadres now are revolutionary cadres and not bureaucratic lords and emperors. They therefore must maintain close contact with and understand the lives of the masses before they can fully serve the revolution and the people. They must resolutely avoid bureaucratism, imperativeness and formalism".

Dialogue, directly conversing with those who work with their hands and brains at the basic level, seeking understanding through their thoughts and aspirations, and consulting their opinions in order to formulate position and policy is a mission of foremost importance of the key cadres in the local area as well as around the central government. Sections, ministries and consolidated sectors, bridges connecting the basic level with the central government, are an extremely weak component and usually fail to straightforwardly reflect the situation at the basic level to the leading elements of the party and state. The promulgation of policies and methods is inconsistent with reality at the basic level and the present failure to correct many outmoded policies and methods has proven that the key cadres in many consolidated sectors and staffs are still separated from life and are still unwilling to abandon their "ivory towers" as a member of the Secretariat once observed.

False reporting has long been a common practice and reports submitted to upper echelons are carved up and further whitewashed. The quality of many conferences is extremely low and reports delivered there are usually only aimed at bragging about achievements. The reasons leading to this negativism, including the strongly unilateral propaganda in the newspapers, is partially due to the fact that upper echelons prefer not to hear contrary ideas, especially those that clash with their own sector. The truth can only shine through constant struggle and friction between different and opposing ideas. Life becomes increasingly more complicated each year, the bad gradually suppresses the good, confidence is eroded, life declines and the prices of all types of essentials rise but in reading the newspapers and listening to many statements, everything appears to be proceeding with the flow, like the refrain, "Never has the situation been as fine as it is at the present time."

We constantly maintain a way of life and thinking that is extremely unusual, not wishing anyone to speak about mistakes or negative aspects, and beating our chests that only this is stability while those who speak in a straightforward and true manner are portrayed as disgruntled and bad elements. Those who keep their mouths shut and only listen expectantly to their chiefs to repeat after them easily become senior to those who think independently and dare to speak the truth even though it disagrees with their leaders. Assisting the leaders to become infatuated with achievements and no longer fully grasping the good and bad aspects of the situation is a mistake because when leaders do not closely follow progressive changes down to the basic level, the favorable as well as the adverse, it easily leads to decisions lacking in accuracy which

actually has occurred and not just once, causing immeasurable losses. Many years of no criticism or self-criticism (if held, only for form's sake), originally the highest principle in the activities of a revolutionary party such as ours, and excessive praise and flattery became steps for deviants and opportunists to climb to many positions, including the key ones. Blatant excessive praise and flattery reached a fearful level but were never criticized as "corrupt" while frank opinions, agreeable to and praised by the people, that resisted bad and dishonest actions were blamed as being "demagogic."

Without criticism and self-criticism, people did their best to usurp power and some locations and sectors exonerated and promoted those without talents or virtues, in essence easily resulting in command regardless of the opinions of a majority of the cadres and members. Internal democracy no longer existed, remaining only as a minority. The people and cadres all knew in the greatest detail every dark and shameful action of the deviants and everyone wished for favorable conditions to accuse them. Never has dialogue been as necessary as it is now, coming face to face with the people of all classes, and going to the people to speak frankly and sincerely without prior arrangements or promises. In dialogue with each person or dialogue with a number of representatives of each sector and trade, it is most important that each sector and trade have the freedom to select those attending the dialogue, not appointed by upper echelons as has been done in the past. Each time the nation encounters difficulty, the steersmen of the national boat always find a firm foundation for overcoming every storm, and that is the people. Never have the lessons of our forefathers been so heated as they are today. They summarized that the people are the root, and during the Tran Dynasty when the invaders tried to swallow our country, the emperor held the "Dien Hong Conference" to hear opinions from representatives of the people on saving the country.

The report of Nguyen Phuc An, a teacher in the Ho Chi Minh City middle level technical school, published in SAIGON GIAI PHONG on 29 April 1986 and in NHAN DAN on 13 May 1968, exposed the rotten and filthy faces of the opportunists. Immediately on 13 May 1968, the Hanoi Radio Broadcasting Station read several articles agreeing with him. Readers and listeners warmly praised the article, held collective readings in some locations, mutually discussed each section and sentence, and were extremely satisfied to see that the disgusting faces of the opportunists with all their insidious plots aimed only at internal division and persecuting those who are straightforward, offering themselves on both knees, competing with others, moving the way the wind blows, etc. have had all their traits generalized and have been titled, precisely in accordance with their crimes, as "savage enemies."

Under conditions in which our party and state apparatus has not yet swept out the opportunists and they still exist in every field, sector and local area, dialogue is increasingly necessary to key cadres of sectors and local areas. Only with dialogue, hearing with their own ears and seeing with their own eyes, and meeting directly with the people and cadres can the leaders evaluate the accuracy of sources of information from staff agencies, and clearly understand the happiness and difficulties of the people.

During the summer of 1984, I visited Long An and heard a mature and experienced party member complain about the visit of a leader in which the service cadres

stressed only reporting the joyful and enthusiastic things, not saying anything about difficulties and negative aspects to make the leader sad and adversely affect his health. He was extremely concerned because a visit by a leader should have an objective of not stating only the happy and pleasant things and leaders before have demanded that he report all the negative aspects. In the reception room of the provincial party committee, a group of agricultural cadres on assignment to Long An told me that when a leader visits a province, the cadres accompanying him also request that the local party committee echelons not report the difficult and complex problems.

Discussing the stories above, several of us in the reception room recalled the extremely shining example and model of President Ho in constantly demanding that every cadre, especially the leadership cadres at all levels, must maintain close contact with the basic level with concern for the food and clothing of the people, and must know how to "share the pain and grief of the people."

To do as President Ho clearly taught, there is only one way: dialogue with the people to find the truth, for precisely as V.I. Lenin said, "With an extremely talented instinct, the masses toil to ascertain the difference between the honest and dedicated communist party members and those who are agitating and disturbing those living by their own sweat and tears, those without a bit of "any privileges or exclusive rights at all."

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STATE STORES MAKE PROFITS BY HIKING PRICES

Hanoi LAO DONG in Vietnamese 22 May 86 p 3

[Article by Thieu Mai: "Muddy Water Fattens the Crane"]

[Text] Story in Me Linh

In July 1985, Me Linh was the district chosen to serve as the pilot project in carrying out Hanoi's price subsidies to wages. The volume of goods pouring in here from various sources is relatively large and buying power is on the rise. But customers recognize that prices at the district arts and crafts store fluctuate abnormally. Mainly because of this, responsible organs conducted an inspection. The result of the inspection indicated that in July alone the arts and craft store had up to 10 items hiked in price compared with the official price recorded in the account ledger. For example, the price for blended fabric recorded on the warehouse accountability card was 450 dong per meter, but the posted advertisement and sale to customers was 550 dong per meter. And the amount of 136,000 dong left over (old currency) lay outside the account ledger. Through questioning by the district public security organization, several state store employees confessed that corporation leadership advocated selling a number of items at prices higher than the accountability price in order to take the difference for "compensation" and to pay "negative fees."

We returned to Me Linh District and met Mr. Nguyen Bien, the corporation director. Mr. Bien stated:

"What has been cited above is completely correct, but with the provision that we did not share this amount of money among each other but rather took it to give as gifts to units which have sources of goods to provide to the corporation." Mr. Bien continued, "The reason why we did this was because the plan for profits to be paid to the budget assigned to us by the localities was too large. In 1985, in addition to the plan for 4 million dong in profits to be paid to the state budget, we had to ensure the plan to pay up to 15 million dong in profits to the local budget. We advised many times that we could not guarantee this amount of profit, but the district people's committee held firm, forcing us to have an amount of money simply called 'negative

fees' for going out and obtaining goods easily. Only by doing this could the corporation complete the plan."

We hope that during this self-criticism and criticism phase the leadership comrades of the corporation provide greater clarification to the people in the district. Because at the time in July 1985, the corporation had paid only 8 million dong in profits to the local budget, but by the end of the year the corporation did not only complete the plan to pay 15 million dong in profits but rather paid up to 23 million dong. This proves that if no money had been taken from price disparities for "negative fees," the Me Linh District trade corporation would still have been capable of guaranteeing and exceeding the business income plan. We do not assert here that the amount of money from price disparities was shared by a number of people as concluded by the district public security or was used only as "negative fees" as espoused by Mr. Bien. But speaking from the standpoint of price management the act by the Me Linh District trade corporation was completely wrong and a serious breach of price discipline.

Unfortunately, economic managers and price managers must think that the arbitrary hiking of prices is not just occurring in Me Linh District but that it is taking place and is very widespread everywhere. As Mr. Nguyen Quoc Luc, chief of the inspection committee of the State Price Commission, said, "Wherever you touch it's found." Mr. Luc stated, "The price finance group recently inspected 42 units consisting of 70 of Hai Hung Province's state trade stores and confirmed that all the stores from the province to the district were raising the prices for goods higher than stipulated by the central government and the province. The inspection group prepared a memorandum recommending that Hai Hung Province reclaim 1 million dong from the price disparities.

Signature for Special Profits

At the Hanoi electrical machinery store once there was a customer who complained to a state store employee because she refused to sell him a television and kept his license to buy it, even though the license was in order and had the signature of the director of the trade service as well.

This isn't the only case wherein many people have sought to capitalize in this style during chaotic price situations such as now. When prices on the market for a number of items have high value such as televisions, sewing machines, motorbikes, etc., price slips very quickly create a fairly large disparity between the sale prices of the state and the free market. Many localities which have increased prices on their own put the difference into the local budget, but the price level is only 50 percent of the market price. For this amount of goods sold under the distribution form those doing the buying usually are cadres of authority, are in the trade sector, are relatives, acquaintances, etc. Only the signature of an authorized person is needed for the buyer to reap the benefit of goods worth tens of thousands of

dong. This amount of money is greater than the wages a high grade worker has to work hard all year to get. Of course, this money must be paid to the state, but it falls into the pockets of individuals.

The Information Electronics General Department has sold 231 televisions at five self-set price levels lower than the price levels stipulated by the state. They distribute internally and people who are involved with the general department cause the state to lose over 700,000 dong. This does not even refer to the price which is different from the free market. Out of this number some people have bought up to three sets. Also in a similar way, Ha Nam Ninh has sold over 200 foreign sewing machines which were imported by the municipal foreign trade sector and turned over to the municipal trade corporation.

The above are just a few examples of very many similar things that have occurred virtually everywhere in the localities.

Should Deal With Promptly

The reasons for the chaotic situation with regard to prices recently are many, such as low production, an imbalance in supply and demand, devalued currency, etc. But there is one factor of no less importance which is laxity in price management and the state's price structure not having specific, timely stipulations for dealing with intricate developments in prices. For this very reason, price discipline is "diminished." Business units from central to the localities have the right to stipulate prices. Many places chase profits and chase price structures the market has arbitrarily raised innocently. With no shortage of corporations, stores, and stalls, a number of cadres and state store employees have resorted to "pouring water after the rain" by increasing prices then setting up black accounts from the difference outside the account ledger in order to organize sumptuous banquets, give gifts or fill someone's pocket. Meanwhile, a number of unessential items of high value should be changed at certain times to collect money for the state yet rigidly maintained at the original price so a number of cadres can take advantage of barter. Another fairly widespread thing is to have some "attractive" items that are lower in price than the free market and state store personnel have turned over whole lots to private merchants. Conversely, they go to the free market to buy and replace whatever the store has sold of any item having a higher price, taking the difference. They hide behind state store stalls to do business and make profits. Exactly as "muddy water fattens the crane," many people have gotten rich easily and quickly while the life of the laboring people has grown more and more difficult.

The chaotic price situation has reached an alarming level. The state should have measures to promptly deal with this in order to stop this situation; this is the wish of majority of the workers and civil servants. Recently, the chairman of the Council of

Ministers issued a directive requiring that ministries and people's committees of province, municipalities and special zones directly subordinate to the central government immediately carry out a number of tasks with regard to publicly announcing and advertising prices, strengthening inspection and investigation of execution of the state's directed prices, etc. If the directive is strictly and thoroughly carried out, surely the market and prices will rapidly normalize and laborers will have peace of mind and confidence in the price policy of the party and state.

6915

CSO: 4209/628

AGRICULTURAL ACTIVITIES REVIEWED FOR 1-10 JULY PERIOD

OW171151 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 10 Jul 86

[Text] Dear friends: Following are some noteworthy facts about agricultural production in the first 10 days of July.

In the northern provinces, main efforts have been shifted to cultivating 10th-month rice after harvesting the winter-spring rice crop. According to reports of the General Statistics Department, by 5 July the northern provinces and municipalities had completed cultivation of 10th-month rice on nearly 200,000 hectares, twice as much as in the same period last year. However, considering the optimum growing period for early 10th-month rice, the pace of cultivation has been slow.

In the southern provinces, after completing the cultivation of summer-fall rice, main efforts have been switched to cultivating 10th-month rice. So far, the provinces have carried out direct sowing, planting, and transplanting on nearly 400,000 hectares. The planting pace for 10th-month rice in the south has been slower than in the same period last year.

Localities across the country are devoting their main efforts to cultivating 10th-month rice. In the north, so far 750,000 hectares have been plowed, with the plowing rate being twice as fast as in the same period last year. More than 130,000 hectares have been sown with rice seeds. However, up to 25,000 hectares of rice seedlings have been ravaged by rice pests, which must be controlled. Localities are using insecticides, along with manual methods, to rid the rice seedling of rice pests before transplanting them.

In the south, although the summer-fall rice is developing well, it is also being ravaged by rice pests; some 600,000 hectares of rice are affected by pests. Localities are making intensive efforts to control the rice pests and reduce the affected area.

Also by 5 July, localities across the country had cultivated more than 170,000 hectares of secondary crops, more than 70,000 hectares of vegetables and legumes, and over 100,000 hectares of industrial crops. All in all, the pace of cultivating vegetables, secondary, and industrial crops this year is faster than in the corresponding period last year.

Last week, hot, sunny weather prevailed--although some little rain was noted in the last few days of the week--increasing the area of drought-stricken rice. More than 260,000 hectares of ricefields, over 20,000 hectares of rice seedlings, and more than 20,000 hectares of 10th-month rice have been affected. Localities are making intensive efforts to control the drought. The power sector is making efforts to provide sufficient electricity to localities for drought control by using water pumps.

Dear friends, according to notices of the General Department of Meteorology and Hydrology, next week the weather will be highly favorable for agricultural production. Localities should devote their efforts to carrying out well the following tasks: In the north, efforts must be devoted to controlling drought, accelerating soil preparation, cultivating 10th-month rice, and completing the cultivation of early 10th-month rice so that the soil will be ready soon for cultivating the winter crop. Rice pests affecting rice seedlings must be controlled by making intensive efforts so that they will not spread to the already planted rice. In the south, efforts must be devoted to protecting the summer-fall rice, accelerating the pace of planting the 10th-month rice, and growing rice in all the planned areas. In addition, localities should strive to rapidly cultivate all kinds of summer-fall vegetables and secondary and industrial crops and tend these crops well in order to achieve high yields.

/12913

CSO: 4209/688

EXPANSION OF HIGH-YIELD RICE ACREAGE REPORTED

OW201710 Hanoi VNA in English 1523 GMT 20 Jul 86

[Text] Hanoi, 20 Jul (VNA)--Vietnam is traditionally a rice growing country. But before the August revolution in 1945, rice productivity varied from 1.0 to 1.2 ton/ha per crop. It rose to 1.9 tons in 1960, 2.1 tons in 1970 and 2.8 tons in 1985. In the 1981-85 plan, rice acreage increased 0.48 percent and total food output, 6.8 percent, per year.

Besides the change in the relations and means of production, the establishment of high-yield rice areas is an important factor for this progress. Such areas accounted for 30 percent of the total rice acreage in the 1980-85 period and produced 50 percent of rice in 1985.

Establishing high-yield rice areas is part of the program for intensive farming. This requires a series of technical measures including irrigation, re-shaping the fields, a good selection of rice strains, fertilizer, and insecticides, etc.

When the campaign started in 1981, only 45,000 hectares were intended as "high yield fields". The figure rose to 735,000 ha in 1982, 1.4 million ha in 1983, 1.6 million in 1984, and more than 1.75 million ha in 1985. Productivity of these fields was from 50 to [?] percent higher than that of other fields. It reached 4.5-6.0 tons/ha, in the winter-spring crop, 4-6 tons/ha, in the summer-autumn crop and 3-4.5 tons/ha in the autumn crop which is the main crop in most parts of the country at present.

In 1985, 25 provinces and cities (or 62.5 percent of the total) harvested more than five tons of rice/ha a year. Four provinces obtained seven tons or more per hectare in a year.

In particular, seven districts got more than 10 tons/ha a year. Dai Phuoc cooperative, Quang Nam--Da Nang Province has for many years now obtained more than 17-18 tons/ha from three crops in a year. (Rice accounts for 90.6 percent of its total cultivated acreage.)

By the end of the current five-year plan (1986-90) high yield rice is expected to cover 40 percent of the total rice acreage in the country and to account for 56-60 percent of the total rice output.

/9274

CSO: 4200/1233

BRIEFS

WORKSHOP ON AGRICULTURAL BROADCASTING--Hanoi, 18 Jul (VNA)--A workshop-training course on farm broadcasting is currently held here under the auspices of the Vietnamese Ministry of Agriculture and the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP). The 15-day course is aimed at training broadcasters in preparing programs for popularizing technical advances in agricultural production on the farm broadcasting network. The 19 participants are workers at village and district wired broadcasting stations in five northern Vietnam provinces. The course in Hanoi is planned to conclude on 26 July. A similar course is scheduled to open in Ho Chi Minh City on 30 July for southern provinces. Assisting the courses are Masahiro Fuji, ESCAP representative, and Prof Dr A. W. Khan, ESCAP expert on farm broadcasting. [Text] [Hanoi VNA in English 1529 GMT 18 Jul 86 OW] /9274

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