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22 January 1986

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INDONESIA

PARTIES LOOK FORWARD TO 1987 ELECTION

Golkar Holds National Meeting

Jakarta KOMPAS in Indonesian 18 Oct 85 p 1

[Text] Golkar must receive 61,391,869 votes or 67.7 percent of the votes that will be cast by an electorate of 90,680,000 in the 1987 general election. If it achieves this target Golkar will hold 70 percent of the 400 seats being vied for by the three contestants in the election.

These comments were made by M. Panggabean, chairman of the presidium of Golkar's stewardship council, when opening the Golkar National Working Meeting on Thursday [17 October].

The working meeting will be conducted for 3 days at the KONI building in Jakarta. The 462 participants include Golkar's regional leaders, members of the stewardship council, the council of elders, the advisory board of the council of elders and the central executive committee, leaders and advisors of the Golkar fraction in Parliament, and cadres from various social, public, professional and functional organizations.

M. Panggabean said that Golkar must concentrate on making direct contact with the people, including door to door calls, in its campaign activities during the 25 days preceding the election.

He cautioned that simply citing the successes achieved in development programs does not mean that voters will exercise their right to vote for Golkar. "Family feelings are still strong in our society, and another decisive factor is the personal relationship between the people and their formal and informal leaders," he declared.

Consequently, Golkar's stewardship council feels that the members, cadres and executive officers of the Golkar branches in second-level regions have an important role to play. They are the spearhead of Golkar's activities in the field.

The lack of unity in Golkar's echelons is a problem that must receive attention, for this unfavorable situation can reduce the support of the

electorate and ultimately affect the achievement of the strategic targets that have been established.

#### Estimate

M. Panggabean estimates that the United Development Party (PPP) and the Indonesian Democratic Party (PDI) will not change the theme of their campaigns in the 1987 election, that is, they will dwell on religious issues, the personal charisma of Bung Karno and official misconduct in national development programs. He also feels that it is possible that the designation of the Pancasila as the sole foundation of social and political organizations will be exploited as a campaign theme by the PPP and PDI, using their own versions of this matter.

Golkar is consistent in its views regarding the targets that should be achieved in national development. It does not deny that there has been misconduct on the part of some officials, but it will point out that the government is taking measures to regulate and increase the efficiency of its apparatus so as to create a clean, capable and authoritative governmental structure, he said.

With regard to organizational discipline, Panggabean feels that special attention must be given to the factors of loyalty, solidarity, frankness, responsibility and the chain of command. "Always give priority to the interests of the organization," he said.

He feels that development in the political, social and cultural sectors is under control and that rapid progress is being made. The package of five laws on political matters was promulgated this year, and this has given legal recognition to the Pancasila as the sole foundation of social and political forces and social organizations. "This package of laws is the introduction to a new phase in the process of national integration," he said.

#### "Three Successes"

Panggabean also explained Golkar's "three successes" slogan, which refers to activities intended to guarantee continuity in national development. The first activity aims at achieving success in the consolidation of organizations, ideologies and concepts. The second activity is the role Golkar will play in making a success of the Fourth 5-Year Plan. The third activity is aimed at achieving success in carrying out the 1987 general election and the 1988 meeting of the general assembly of the People's Consultative Congress (MPR).

The general election will provide a forum for ideological struggle in which in which various ideological approaches to matters bearing on the following stages of the national development program, such as the application of the Pancasila and the 1945 Constitution, will be offered to the people. The

Golkar National Working Meeting must be able to correctly lay out the measures that can be taken and can be carried out successfully, he said.

National Working Meeting Committee Chairman Eng Rachmat Witoelar said that the 462 Golkar officials who are attending the meeting will evaluate the implementation of Golkar's general program and will consolidate all policies and activities being carried out by all of the organization's echelons and cadres. They will also draw up an operational plan for winning the election and plan the training of cadres of functional groups.

Leaders of the Beringin group, including Sudharmono, SH, the general chairman of the Golkar central executive committee, and Soepardjo Roestam, also addressed the meeting.

#### PDI, PPP Leaders Comment

Jakarta KOMPAS in Indonesian 19 Oct 85 pp 1, 12

[Text] Neither the Indonesian Democratic Party (PDI) nor the United Development Party (PPP) will predict the number of votes they will receive in the 1987 general election. These two sociopolitical forces simply want this celebration of democracy to be a direct, general, free and secret election that is also just and honest.

Sabam Sirait, the secretary general of the PDI central executive committee, Drs Soedardji, the chairman of the PPP central executive committee, and Drs Ridwan Saidi, the head of the PPP central executive committee's organization and membership department, were interviewed separately on Friday [18 October] about the Golkar central executive committee's projections for the 1987 general election.

In this 1987 celebration of democracy, Golkar must receive 61,391,869 votes or 67.7 percent of the votes cast by 90,680,000 voters if it is to achieve its target of getting 70 percent of the 400 seats the three contestants will be vying for. (KOMPAS, 18 October.)

Law No 3 of 1985, which deals with the structure and position of the People's Consultative Congress, Parliament and the regional legislatures, places the strength of Parliament at 500 members. One hundred of the members are armed forces personnel and are not elected to their seats.

#### Not Pretentious

Sabam Sirait said that the PDI does not want to appear pretentious about the target it would like to achieve in the 1987 election. "The target for the PDI is that the election be carried out successfully and in accordance with the law, and that it be a direct, general, free, secret, just and honest election as befits a Pancasila democracy," he said.

He said that all of the requirements established by law should be observed in carrying out this celebration of democracy. "If these provisions are properly observed the PDI will not disappoint its supporters and sympathizers," he added.

Responding to a question about the fact that Golkar usually achieves its targets, he said that this was normal. "It is assumed they can do that with what they have, but others can do it too with what they have," he said with a smile.

#### Campaign Themes

When asked about the campaign themes of the PDI, Sabam Sirait said the party would address the problem of official misconduct but it would concentrate on matters connected with national development, such as the application of the Pancasila. "It will deal with the subjects of democracy and social justice, and it is only right that it should," he said.

He said that the issues of democracy and social justice still receive far less attention than they deserve, and that freedom of political expression still is limited. "There has been an increase in prosperity but social justice is becoming nonexistent," he said. A small part of the people are benefiting from the national wealth but most others are unable to do so, and "therefore the PDI is determined to multiply programs for social justice," he declared.

Sabam made these comments in response to Golkar's statement that in the forthcoming election the political parties will continue to dwell on the issues of religion, the personal charisma of Bung Karno and official misconduct. With regard to Bung Karno, he said that the PDI, PPP and Golkar all were close to the late president. "So if the PDI's ideas approximate the ideas of Bung Karno, his long range and short range concepts, then what is wrong with that?" he asked.

Sabam Sirait ended his remarks by saying that it was necessary for the government, in conjunction with the sociopolitical forces, to draw up a code of ethics for the election campaign and that this code should be based on the Pancasila "so that each of the contestants will really have the same standards and possess the same resources."

#### Fair Estimate

Drs Soedardji, chairman of the PPP fraction in Parliament, said that he felt that Golkar's estimate of the forthcoming election was a fair one, and that Golkar, the victor in the 1982 election, certainly would try to maintain its position. "However, the PPP certainly has ambitions about improving its standing," he added in a low voice.

He admitted that the PPP has been suffering from a malady the last few months. "But do not think that we are powerless, and anyway this malady is almost over," he said.

Soedardji said that he does not share Golkar's opinion that the political parties will emphasize the issue of religion in the election campaign. The religious theme will not be emphasized now that the Pancasila has been established as the sole foundation of social and political forces, he said.

He said that in the 1982 election campaign the PPP emphasized the religious theme, as did Golkar and the other sociopolitical forces. One group even dropped leaflets dealing with religious issues from an airplane. "Let us all stop using these tactics, for religion should not be used as a selling point," he said.

When asked about the PPP's campaign tactics, Soedardji said the PPP will use much the same tactics that it has used in previous campaigns, that is, it will use traditional tactics. Public sentiment cannot be gauged nor can it be altered by going from door to door, he said.

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INDONESIA

## NU 'NEUTRALITY' IN GENERAL ELECTIONS

### NU Chairman Clarifies 'Neutrality'

Jakarta KOMPAS in Indonesian 2 Nov 85 pp 1, 12

[Text] Jakarta, KOMPAS--The statement by the Nahdlatul Ulama (NU) that it would not support any social or political force in the general elections of 1987 implemented the decision made by the 27th Congress of the NU in Situbondo [East Java] in 1984, which provided that the organization was abandoning practical political activity.

Kyai Haji Abdurrahman Wahid, general chairman of the Executive Committee of the NU, made this statement when he was contacted by a KOMPAS representative in Jakarta on 1 November. He added: "This neutral attitude in fact is not something new, because Kyai As'ad (a reference to Kyai Haji As'ad Syamsul Arifin, the general convenor of the NU) had repeatedly stated since before the congress that the NU would adopt this attitude in the future."

He declared that at the NU congress at the end of 1984 it was stated that the NU was no longer bound to any social or political group and that its members were free to make their own choices in support of their respective political aspirations.

That was why it was decided at the NU meeting in January 1985 that members of the executive board of the NU could not simultaneously hold senior executive positions in social and political organizations, at the central or provincial levels. In that connection the members of the provincial committees of the NU were given 1 year to comply with this decision, while members of the branch committees of the organization were given 2 years to comply with it. He stated: "In fact, there may be no accumulation of positions at all, but we are still respecting each other's feelings."

For that reason, Abdurrahman Wahid continued, in the 1987 general elections no particular attitude will be adopted by the NU. He said: "The NU will only urge its members to make a success of the general elections. Members may not boycott the elections, if the boycott is not a constructive movement." The reference to a boycott, or "White Group" [Golongan Putih--Golput], is a term

used to refer to a group of youth who sought to discourage participation in the general elections campaign of 1971.

Abdurrahman Wahid declared that the NU sought to create a new political culture in the future and not to destroy what already exists. That is, if the Golput movement can be said to have the objective of encouraging disrespect for existing rules and regulations.

Asked whether he thought there would be many NU members who would support the Golkar [Functional Group party], Abdurrahman Wahid said that this was not yet clear. He added with a laugh, "Isn't there still the PDI [Indonesian Democracy Party]?"

Because It is Heterogeneous

According to Abdurrahman Wahid, it was inevitable that the NU would adopt a neutral stance in the general elections because NU members belong to a number of political parties, including Golkar and the PPP [Development Unity Party]. Those various views cannot be accommodated, if the NU does not remain neutral.

He also added that political maneuvering in Indonesia seemed to be turning increasingly dirty. He declared: "Just look at the groups that are included in the PPP. We no longer know which of them is slandering someone else and which of them is being slandered."

This situation, Abdurrahman Wahid said, made us aware that political development must be moral in character. If the NU community is not taught to keep away from the political parties, we can be directly involved in dirty maneuvering also.

Asked about politics with a moral basis, Abdurrahman Wahid said, for example, that an effort can be made to apply Islamic morality among Muslims in our national political life, by developing the system of consultations and so forth.

Political development of that kind must not be undertaken through a certain political body. If this is done, for example through Islamic political parties, the NU community may be dragged into the coils of the devil. For that reason we need our own grouping so that we will remain free from this kind of involvement.

He declared: "This is so that things don't break down completely. There must be a separation from the PPP because those belonging to the PPP in the NU are given the same rights as those not in the PPP."

He added that the NU was becoming increasingly heterogeneous. However, the leaders who join Golkar must be responsible for their actions, and this is also true of those who join the PPP. In this connection we need to have a dialogue. Ultimately, we hope that a joint commitment will emerge to reduce dirty maneuvers in our political life.

Abdurrahman Wahid said that all members of the NU are free to choose their political party, but they may not campaign, using the name of the NU. Those who want to campaign for Golkar may go ahead, and this is also true regarding the PPP. He declared: "But they may not use the name of the NU. If some of them use the name of the NU, we will be criticized."

#### Drastic Decline

With the neutral attitude of the NU, there is a considerable possibility that this will cause the PPP vote to decline drastically in the 1987 general elections. The NU has often felt disappointed because, although a majority of PPP voters are NU members, its allocation of seats in Parliament has been reduced. When the NU asked for its rights, it was then told that the PPP must reflect a complete fusion of its component elements. However, when other groups asked for an increase in their number of seats, this was granted in the name of balancing the various elements within the PPP. Abdurrahman Wahid said: "This is the worst kind of hypocrisy."

In addition, at the PPP Congress in August 1985 NU members, who should have been included as members of the PPP provincial and district executive committees in East Java, were not appointed to these positions. However, in the East Java organization the secretary of the PPP Provincial Executive Council is a chauffeur.

Furthermore, NU members in East Java who are legitimately recognized as NU leaders in their local areas have not been permitted to be members of the Provincial Executive Council. However, an NU member who "is considered to be rather wild" has been elected chairman of the PPP Provincial Executive Council for East Java.

He stated that in East Java at present the PPP has lost its credibility. Abdurrahman Wahid declared: "12 NU branches in East Java, which were among the original founding groups of the PPP, no longer pay attention to the PPP. Don't forget that East Java is the main base for the NU, more than Central Java, the Special Area of Yogyakarta, West Java, and the city of Jakarta."

#### Naro Is Responsible

According to Abdurrahman Wahid, if the number of PPP voters declines, while Golkar gets 70 percent of the vote, this is the fault of John Naro, not that of the NU. He declared: "Naro must accept responsibility before history."

A decline in the PPP vote is not impossible, because the mass of NU members are now increasingly aware that the PPP is a center for a great deal of political maneuvering and intrigues among groups and that it no longer has any idealism. In the last general election NU members worked hard for the PPP without being paid, but in the forthcoming general elections they won't be willing to do that again, Abdurrahman Wahid said.

## Should Be Imitated

On a separate occasion Doctor Soedardji, the chairman of the Development Unity Faction in Parliament, said that the statement by the NU Executive Committee was a proper expression of the implications of NU neutrality. He added: "Indeed, this action by the NU should be followed by other elements in the PPP, such as the Sarekat Islam [Islamic Union Party], the Perti [Islamiyah Educational Association], and the Muslimin Indonesia [Indonesian Muslim Community]."

According to Soedardji, the NU has taken a clear step by indicating how it will participate in our life as a nation, as a state, and as a society. As a non-member of the NU, Soedardji expressed his respect for this action, which he considers well taken from the political strategy point of view and in accordance with the direction of long term political development, as contained in the GBHN [Main Lines of State Policy].

In expressing his attitude, he recalled that mass organizations at present are not the creatures of political organizations. Membership in a political organization itself is based on the Law on Political Parties and Functional Groups and is individual and open in character. He said: "So all kinds of mass organizations, including those affiliated with the PPP, should now conform to present developments."

So far, only the NU has clearly declared its independence and stated that it was no longer bound to the PPP. Meanwhile, Sarekat Islam [SI], at its national congress held at the beginning of July 1985, declared merely that the Pancasila is its only founding principle. Two other elements in the PPP have not yet held national congresses.

Soedardji thinks that as the NU has declared itself independent of the PPP, this means that the party certainly will go through a transition period once again. Nevertheless, he does not agree that the example of the PPP will be followed by other groups. He said: "However, it will certainly make things difficult." He recalled that the neutrality of a mass organization should be based on the law.

Regarding the impact of the NU attitude on the 1987 general elections campaign, Soedardji also considered that it would be "substantial." The traditional base of the PPP is in heavily populated areas such as East and Central Java, where a majority of its supporters are influenced by NU members. He added: "Up to now they are the ones who have done most of the work during elections campaigns."

However, as of now he was not prepared to estimate how far the NU influence on the PPP would attract votes and win seats in the next general elections. He said: "We will have to see."

As far as he is concerned, Soedardji said he was a PPP defender and was ready to serve as its campaign spokesman. He declared: "I continue to be a PPP supporter."

### Won't Have Much Influence

Dr Ridwan Saidi, who is in the Department of Organization, Membership, and Voter Development in the Central Executive Council of the PPP, expressed a different view. He declared: "The statement that NU members have no obligation to campaign and vote for the PPP will not have much influence on the elections."

Ridwan recalled that in the elections held up to now the Executive Committee of the NU has never issued a statement requiring its members to vote for the PPP or campaign on its behalf. Apart from voting for the PPP, up to now many NU members have voted for Golkar. Therefore, he added: "There is really no need to dramatize the fact that the NU is independent."

He felt that the statement was a continuation of the NU attitude, which was decided on by the NU Congress in Situbondo at the end of 1984. He said: "From that point of view the statement was appropriate. However, the recent NU statement was made to reflect the negative tone it took toward the PPP Provincial Conference in East Java."

Ridwan thinks that the NU attitude won't have much of an impact because "we can't claim that at present the majority of those who vote for the PPP are NU members. How can you prove that," he asked.

Regarding the independence of elements within the PPP, according to Ridwan this matter has been clear since the Law on Political Parties and on Golkar was approved in 1975. Thus, the action taken by the NU was something which has been required by law since that time. Ridwan declared that the NU is not alone in this respect and that all elements within the PPP have applied the spirit of the law.

He does not agree with the statement that other elements in the PPP have not yet or have not clearly declared their independence. He stated: "This is neither clear nor unclear. However, the NU has more fully dramatized the matter."

### PPP Officials' Reaction

Jakarta SINAR HARAPAN in Indonesian 4 Nov 85 p 1

[Text] Jakarta, 2 November--Doctor Mardinsyah, the secretary general of the Central Executive Council of the Development Unity Party (PPP), approved of the NU statement that it will not take sides in favor of one or another of the social and political forces in the forthcoming 1987 general elections.

In an interview with a SINAR HARAPAN representative on 2 November in his office he also stated that this attitude was taken to apply the decision made by the 27th NU Congress held in Situbondo in 1984. Mardinsyah also expressed the view that this attitude is in accordance with Law No 3 of 1975 on Political Parties and Functional Groups, which was later amended by Law No 3

of 1985, in which membership in social and political groups was stated to be personal in nature.

He also mentioned the provisions of Paragraph 6, Section 2 of the Constitution of the PPP as a reason, because "since the PPP was formed, party members have been members of Islamic parties which have channeled their political activities through the PPP." For this reason, he said that the statement of the NU attitude was not a statement by the members of the NU itself.

He said: "The Development Unity Party respects the laws that are in effect." However, he immediately recalled the history of the amalgamation of the NU, the Parmusi [All-Indonesian Muslim Party], the PSII [Indonesian Islamic Union Party], and the Perti of 5 January 1973. This means that the NU is one of the founders of the PPP. He added: "We don't want to forget this history."

He asked whether Abdurrachman Wahid, the chairman of the Executive Committee of the NU who issued the statement on the NU attitude, was convinced that NU members will not support the PPP in the 1987 general elections.

He agreed that the Indonesian people up to now have tended to support their leaders. Then he pointed out that the majority of NU members hold leadership positions within PPP executive committees, from the national to the village levels. This means that they are members of the PPP.

Mardinsyah asked if "the attitude of NU members who belong to PPP executive bodies will influence other NU members."

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CSO: 4213/53

INDONESIA

HMI TO TIGHTEN MEMBERSHIP SELECTION

Jakarta MERDEKA in Indonesian 5 Nov 85 p 3

[Text] Jakarta, 4 November (ANTARA)--The Islamic University Students Association (HMI) will tighten the procedures for selecting its members in an effort to prevent the creation of a climate which would set religion against the Pancasila [Five Principles of the Nation] within that organization.

The plan to tighten membership selection procedures is contained in a draft study prepared by the Executive Committee of the HMI which, it is hoped, will be approved at the 16th Congress of the HMI. This was stated by Haji Harry Azhar Aziz, general chairman of the Executive Committee of the HMI, in a conversation with an ANTARA representative in Jakarta recently.

He declared that the HMI was aware that up to now there has continued to be an atmosphere in the organization which set religion against the Pancasila. Furthermore, until now the organization has been used by anti-Pancasila elements.

He stated firmly: "As general chairman of the Executive Committee of the HMI, I don't want the HMI to be used by groups which seek to damage the stability of the state."

According to Harry, the selection of HMI members up to now has been rather "loose," and those who did not understand what the Pancasila means have also been accepted into the organization. He added: "After the forthcoming congress this won't happen any more, because the HMI is a cadre organization and not a mass organization of which anyone can be a member."

Harry, who is a graduate of the Indonesian Higher Management School, stated that the process of providing cadres for the HMI in the future will include ensuring that the Pancasila is truly accepted and understood in its entirety.

## Single Founding Principle

Harry Azhar Aziz denied the generally held view that the HMI opposes the Pancasila. This view was heard more frequently after it was reported that the 15th Congress of the HMI, held in Medan in May 1983, had not accepted the Pancasila as its single founding principle.

Harry declared that "it is not true that the HMI rejected the Pancasila as its single founding principle. The HMI had supported the Pancasila for a long time, and the congress in Medan in fact sought to express firm support for the Pancasila."

As a cadre group in society the HMI until now has acted as a supporter of the government in carrying on the development program.

In performing its function as a liaison group the HMI has performed evaluations and has provided support for the government program.

The general chairman of the Executive Committee of the HMI also denied that the membership of the organization is "split" in two between those who accept and those who have not yet accepted the Pancasila as the single founding principle of the organization.

He guaranteed that the HMI, at its 16th Congress, which has been rescheduled to take place in Padang [West Sumatra] in January 1986, will insert the Pancasila as its single founding principle in the constitution and bylaws of the organization.

## Defending Democracy

Up to now the HMI has been known as an independent university student organization and has always defended the freedom to express one's opinion.

The congress in Padang will continue to defend the independence and freedom of the organization. However, this freedom is not meant in the sense of advocating a political system of liberalism.

Harry added: "Controlling our freedom is important, because people at times use it in an excessive way or exclusively to compensate for their inability to play their roles in society."

Regarding the generally held view of idealism, that most of the alumni of the HMI abandon it after obtaining important jobs, he stated firmly that this was not true at all. He said: "I know specifically that the cadres of the HMI will not lose their interest in training development cadres."

5170

CSO: 4213/53

INDONESIA

MAHYUDIN NAWAWI WITHDRAWS FROM 'PETITION OF 50' GROUP

Jakarta KOMPAS in Indonesian 1 Nov 85 p 12

[Text] Jakarta, KOMPAS--Mahyudin Nawawi, one of the signers of the "Petition of 50" group, on 10 October 1985 withdrew from the group responsible for the petition. Mahyudin Nawawi told a KOMPAS representative who contacted him at his home on 30 October that "on 10 October I sent a letter to the chairman of the DPR/MPR regarding my withdrawal from the petition because the Statement of Concern, which was later known as the 'Petition of 50,' was also sent to the chairman of the DPR/MPR."

The electric contractor, who admitted that he had once been a reporter, declared that his decision to withdraw from the petition was based on the consideration that the statement of concern was a joint expression of views by the respective signers in their individual capacities, on a one-time basis. That is, issuing a statement of concern was not the same thing as setting up an organization.

Mahyudin Nawawi, who was the 44th person to sign the statement, said: "When I signed the statement of concern in 1980 there was no intention at all of forming a group, but the impression has now been given that this was the case. In fact, after signing the statement, I never met again with the other persons who signed it."

Furthermore, he continued, some 5 years after the statement was issued, the problem that had been feared and which led him to sign the document, did not turn out to present any difficulty.

He said that at the time it was feared that the president suspected that there was a group which did not fully support the Pancasila. However, after the Law on Mass Organizations was passed, providing that the Pancasila would be the single founding principle for all community organizations, this fear disappeared. Nawawi added: "Indeed, I am happy to say that national union and unity are growing stronger, the constitutional life of the country is developing very well, and there have been improvements in the economic life of the people."

Nahyudin Nawawi also feels that, looking back after the passage of 5 years, the statement of concern was issued on the basis of limited information available to the signers, who had a mistaken view of President Soeharto's way of implementing government policy. For this mistaken view Mahyudin Nawawi expressed his regrets to President Soeharto.

5170

CSO: 4213/53

INDONESIA

SUPERVISION OVER EX-PKI TRANSMIGRANTS TIGHTENED

Jakarta KOMPAS in Indonesian 5 Oct 85 p 9

[Text] Supervision over ex-TAPOL [political prisoners] of the G30S/PKI [30 September Movement/Communist Party of Indonesia] in SUMBAGSEL [Southern Sumatra] has been tightened even further after it was learned that some ex-PKI transmigrants had disappeared from the transmigration area and that their whereabouts are still unknown. Some ex-PKI TAPOL from Java have also been discovered entering SUMBAGSEL without permission from their local authorities. One of them had even managed to become a village head, but he has since been relieved of that position.

TNI [Indonesian National Army] Maj Gen Siswadi, commander of military district II/Sriwijaya, when interviewed by KOMPAS after inaugurating the AMR [Armed Forces for Reforestation] III and observing an AMKB [Armed Forces for Planned Parenthood] location in Central Lampung on Wednesday [2 October], was still unable to give detailed figures for the number of ex-TAPOL who had escaped from or entered SUMBAGSEL. "I haven't memorized the exact number, but there certainly are some," he said.

60,000 Families

In the meanwhile, TNI Infantry Colonel H R Iskandar from the 043 DANREM [Military District Command]/Garuda Hitam (Lampung), interviewed by KOMPAS on Thursday, 3 October, revealed that supervision over ex-TAPOL transmigrants is being carried out in coordination with all government agencies. There are about 60,000 families of ex-TAPOL transmigrants who have been relocated to various parts of Lampung; 261 of them are class B ex-TAPOL. "There have been instructions from the minister of the interior about coordinated supervision over them," he said.

If the Armed Forces alone are expected to supervise them, it would be difficult. How could the Armed Forces alone supervise such a large number?" About 8,000 people a day come through the port of Bakauheni alone," said Iskandar.

Fourteen ex-TAPOL have been discovered entering Lampung without permission from their home areas. It is estimated that there are more than that number. "It's being looked into now," said Infantry Lt Col Moch. Chaerun, chief of staff of the military district.

Military District Commander Iskandar added that they always managed to leave a trace behind. When they move to another province, they do not want to change their names so as not to come under suspicion. "Such was the case of the ex-TAPOL who managed to become a village head," he said.

INDONESIA

SCREENING, SUPERVISION OF EX-PKI MEN REPORTED

Jakarta SINAR HARAPAN in Indonesian 10 Oct 85 pp 1, 12

[Text] Hari Soegiman, director general for sociopolitics of the Department of the Interior, revealed that 1.7 million members of the Communist Party of Indonesia (PKI) have been counted so far. He revealed this at the opening of a coordinating meeting attended by the heads of the sociopolitical directorates of all provinces in Indonesia held Tuesday [8 October].

In the briefing which he gave to the coordinating meeting for officers investigating, evaluating, training and supervising members of the G-30-S/PKI [30 September Movement/Communist Party of Indonesia], Maj Gen Hari Soegiman asked everyone to continue to be vigilant about the communist movement in Indonesia, especially in view of the statement made at the beginning of 1965 by the late D. N. Aidit, chairman of the PKI's central committee, that the party had 20 million followers.

"While only 1.7 million people have been counted as being involved in the G-30-S/PKI events, we must be cautious since fertile soil for the growth of the communist movement in Indonesia possibly still exists," he emphasized. He also said that from the communist viewpoint the revolutionary struggle does not know the meaning of the word die. Like the ocean, the communist movement is never dry; it only has high tides and low tides.

Voting Rights

Soegiman, formerly an official of the KOPKAMTIB [Command of the Operation for the Restoration of Security and Order], also said that since 1979 ex-prisoners and ex-convicts from the G-30-S/PKI, as well as people who are required to report (WALAP), have melted into the population at large. In principle, like other members of society, they can exercise their right to vote in elections; however, the director general said, in this respect organizing elections requires special handling in order to make national development and national concerns secure.

As an example he mentioned that in the last election many members of groups A, B, and C were able to exercise their voting rights after being processed through screening and supervision which followed existing laws.

Based on section 44, paragraphs 3 and 7, of law number 35 of 1985 on the implementation of law number 15 of 1969 about the election of members of consultative and representative bodies, as modified three times, the last time in law number 1 of 1985, the government has the power to carefully investigate and evaluate the exercise of voting rights by any citizen who was a member of the banned PKI and its mass organizations or by anybody who was directly involved in the G-30-S/PKI, as well as by members of other banned organizations.

#### An Indication

The director general added that an indication of success would be a qualitative or quantitative rise in the use of the right to vote by citizens involved in the G-30-S/PKI in the 1987 elections as compared with the most recent election.

On this occasion he brought up the two basic problems which could be solved at this coordinating meeting--a system for investigating and evaluating Indonesian citizens involved in the G-30-S/PKI whose right to vote is under consideration, and an effective and efficient system of supervising ex-prisoners and ex-convicts from the G-30-S/PKI.

Hari Soegiman emphasized that everybody should pay attention to the problem of screening and supervising ex-prisoners and ex-convicts from the G30S/PKI because the problems caused by the inaccurate data which show up when they move without following the proper administrative procedures always have to be faced.

The Director General said that this is a challenge requiring increased efforts and the ability of government agencies to carry out their respective tasks in line with the goal of increasing national concern.

The investigation and evaluation of the rights of ex-prisoners and ex-convicts from the G30S/PKI to vote must be done carefully and selectively and the facts must be studied on a case by case basis. This requires the coordination of officials in three areas--classification, fulfilling the conditions necessary for the right to vote and setting a timetable for completing the tasks of investigation and evaluation according to the timetable already set by the general elections work program.

RT [Neighborhood Association] and RW [Citizens Association]

The lowest agency concerned with screening and supervision, said the Director General, is the village head and his staff, including the RT and the RW. "They have direct access to the public. That's why activating this lowest layer of officialdom and giving them the chance to carry out the job of screening and supervision as well as possible is a challenge for all of us," he said.

The participants at the coordinating meeting were also asked to formulate an interagency method for effectively and efficiently watching over public participation and cultivating existing organizations such as the LKMD [Village Community Resistance Institute] and other community organizations.

Hari Soegiman said that using form A to reregister ex-prisoners and ex-convicts from the G-30-S/PKI for purposes of data collection would be completed by the end of 1985.

INDONESIA

AIR FORCE CHIEF DESCRIBES NEW TRAINING SYSTEM

Jakarta MERDEKA in Indonesian 5 Oct 85 pp 1, 11

[Text] In the face of fast-moving developments in aerial technology the TNI-AU [Indonesian Air Force] will take steps to overhaul and change the present system of training.

"We cannot possibly keep up with technological advancements using the old training system," said Air Force Chief of Staff (KASAU) Marshal Sukardi in a special interview with MERDEKA held on Thursday 3 October in his office; this interview was in connection with Saturday's 40th anniversary of the founding of the Indonesian Armed Forces.

As an example the Chief of Staff said that the Air Force had changed its system of training prospective technicians in order to create high-quality and skilled personnel able to meet the development of fourth generation fighter planes such as the F-16 "Fighting Falcon" and the Mirage 2000. For the last two years this system has been put into effect as part of the Ganesha training project at the Sulaeman Air Base in Margahayu, Bandung.

Under this new system prospective technicians must take a preliminary course in technical English for 7 months; then they take basic electronic, specialized and military training. After 2 and a half years of training, technicians who have graduated from the Ganesha system enter the Air Force with the rank of sergeant.

Under this system of training it takes only 7 years to reach the level of skills required. Under the old system it took 20 years to reach that level of skills.

It is hoped that a nucleus of graduates of this Ganesha system, together with officers who have graduated from the Air Force Academy (AAU), will be able to handle the most modern fighter planes that the Air Force will have in the future.

According to Marshal Sukardi, the training curriculum at the AAU, the Flight School, the Air Force Staff School (SESAU), and the Air Force Command Staff School (SESKOAU) has begun to include Air Force education.

He indicated that at some time in the future all Air Force education will use the Ganesha system, which has a curriculum really geared to needs.

He admitted that the Air Force is oriented towards a foreign pattern in the areas of science and technology, in particular towards the pattern used in the United States, England and France. That pattern is then adjusted to the needs of Air Force personnel training.

Another step being taken is to send Air Force officers abroad to the countries in which the planes are made, such as France, England and the United States.

"In addition to our formal education, we are also diligently taking seminars on planes and electronics so as not to fall behind in new science and technology," said Sukardi.

#### Small but Effective

Speaking about the question of the size of the Air Force, Marshal Sukardi emphasized that in training personnel the Air Force gives top priority to quality. The size of the present force--approximately 160,000 men--will be maintained until 1990. This means that until then the number of personnel added to the force each year will be in line with the number who retire.

Marshal Sukardi, a four-star general and a flyer, said that the Air Force's goal is the creation of a relatively small but effective operational force, which can be moved to all parts of the country in a relatively short time, which can be developed and which is able to adapt itself to developments in aerial science and technology.

The Chief of Staff said that development of the nation's aerial potential is still being organized because it involves other departments. However, in an emergency civilian pilots could be used. It would only be a matter of giving them basic military training.

In the industrial area efforts could be made in the event of an emergency to use technicians from Nurtanio, PT [Inc.], the aircraft industry, to maintain and handle Air Force planes. "We and Nurtanio need each other, for example for modifications," he said.

The Chief of Staff said that Air Force restaffing is going along in a natural way, using a system of training, work and assignments for producing finished Air Force personnel. If there are Air Force personnel who withdraw because of age or because they have to retire, replacing them is no longer a problem.

Marshal Sukardi was not willing to give a detailed answer to the question of how many planes the Air Force now has. He only said that there would be a fly-by of the types of planes which the Air Force now has at today's Armed Force's anniversary celebration.

Based on notes which MERDEKA received from the FOSKO [Study and Communication Forum] for the Armed Forces' anniversary, there will be at least 100 planes appearing on that occasion: the Bravo training plane, the T-34-C, the OV-10 Bronco, the Gelatik, the Soloy, the BO 105 helicopter, the UH 34 and the SA 330 Puma, as well as transport planes such as the C-130 Hercules and fighter planes such as the A-4 Skyhawk, the HS Hawk and the F5 Tiger.

Marshal Sukardi stated that up to this point it is impossible to talk about purchasing the latest types of planes in order to strengthen Air Force squadrons. "That all depends on the government's ability to afford it, and I wouldn't dare to say in advance whether we will be buying new planes or not," said Sukardi.

9846

CSO:4213/30

INDONESIA

PRC, TAIWAN TRADE DELEGATIONS VISIT SURABAYA

Surabaya SURABAYA POST in Indonesian 4 Oct 85 p 1

[Text] Trade delegations from both the PRC and Taiwan arrived in Surabaya yesterday for the purpose of establishing trade contacts.

The delegation from Taiwan established contacts at the Hotel Hyatt (see page 8 of today's SURABAYA POST), and the delegation from the PRC immediately went to observe the Maspion, PT [Inc.] factory in Waru, where they also offered their products for sale.

Earlier today, exporters, industrialists and businessmen from Surabaya who could possibly market their products in the PRC held a meeting at the East Java office of KADIN [Chamber of Trade and Industry]; it was coordinated by Tubagus Mochtar Atmadja, chairman of the East Java KADIN.

The Taiwanese trade mission consists of 135 businessmen; the mission from the PRC has only five people, two of them women. They are offering such products as everyday items, electronics, engines, etc.

Continuation

Wu Binggang, head of the PRC trade mission, said that this visit to Surabaya is a continuation of the trade mission carried out some time ago. "The previous visit was of a general nature; this one is for contacts between businesses," he said.

The five members of the PRC mission also brought samples of their products. They were offering them directly. If Surabaya businessmen need these products, a direct deal can be made. The opposite is also true; if they need products being offered by Surabaya businessmen, they can make the deals directly.

However, it seems that the two sides are still feeling each other out. For example, it seems there was no buying or selling at Maspion, PT.

Do Not Become a Victim

T. B. Mochtar said that Indonesia should not become a victim in its trade relations with the PRC, meaning that goods from the PRC should not be allowed to flood the local market.

If that happens, trade relations with the PRC will be considered a failure. "What we want is to be able to sell as many of our goods as possible over there," he stated.

He still is not certain of the prospects for selling East Javanese goods in the PRC. What will happen if exports to that country are less than imports? "That's just what we don't want. That's why we are urging East Javanese businessmen to speed up the production of goods that can be sold there," he said.

#### Little Effect

When asked about trade relations between Indonesia and the PRC yesterday, Dick Mou, Director for development and marketing of the China External Trade Development Council of Taiwan, said that it would have little effect.

He said the reason is that trade between Indonesia and Taiwan already has very deep roots. He said that very many Taiwanese machines have been marketed in Indonesia.

He pointed out that Taiwanese exports to Indonesia last year amounted to hundreds of billions of dollars.

The PRC trade mission to Surabaya, which has come at the recommendation of the central office of KADIN, consists of Wu Binggang, Lin Shubin, Lou Haishen, and two women, Wen Zhi Zhi and Zhang Tianling.

They will also go and observe several factories in Surabaya and Gresik.

9846

CSO:4213/30

INDONESIA

UNUSED FUNDS IN DEVELOPMENT BUDGETS

Jakarta SINAR HARAPAN in Indonesian 14 Oct 85 p 1

[Text] Minister of Home Affairs Soepardjo Roestam has stated that at the present time the residual funds from development budgets total 1.59 trillion rupiah. These are funds from fiscal years 1982/83, 1983/84 and 1984/85 that have not yet been utilized.

Speaking at the opening session of the National Consultation of Regional Development Planning Boards on Monday morning [14 October], the minister also said that only 15 percent of the funds allocated in the 1985/86 development budget have been utilized since 1 April 1985.

The minister said that when the residual development funds from the national budgets for these three fiscal years--which date back to the Third 5-Year Plan--are added to the development funds that have not been utilized in the 1985/86 national budget, they constitute a significant sum. He also said these funds can be quickly mobilized.

The minister also commented on the delay in the utilization of funds from regional budgets. He noted that the regional budgets for fiscal 1983/84 and 1984/85, which include both presidential aid (Inpres) funds for provinces and the regions' own revenues, currently show a total of 28.9 billion rupiah which has not been utilized.

"This means that we still have a large amount of development funds from the national budget and the regional budgets of 27 provinces. In an administrative sense, these funds quickly can be put to use," he said.

Self-correction

The minister said that it would be best for government agencies to adopt an attitude of self-correction in utilizing these development funds. We should look at our capabilities, should examine our ability to carry out the development projects that have been entrusted to us as servants of the state and public and as organizational units of the government, he said.

The minister and former governor of Central Java said, "Introspection will reduce the egoistic tendency of government agencies to compete with one another for funds."

He emphasized that in making maximum use of current assets, and in view of the numerous problems being faced, it may be that the best approach to take would be to review the entire structure of the funding process.

He also called on the audience to exercise caution so as to avoid the possibility of making plans for projects that are not feasible. "Let us not be tempted to make the peg bigger than the pole, or as they say in Javanese, 'If the spike is too large the post is not large enough,'" he said.

5458

CSO: 4213/37

INDONESIA

ROAD, BRIDGE REPAIRS SCHEDULED FOR EAST INDONESIA

Jakarta KOMPAS in Indonesian 15 Oct 85 pp 1, 8

[Text] Engineer B.T.D. Pandjaitan, the director of eastern sector operations in the Directorate General of Highways, Department of Public Works, said on Monday [14 October] in Jakarta that this year emphasis will be placed on the construction of public works in the eastern part of Indonesia. Some 700 billion rupiah have been allocated for public works in the current national budget, which is almost the same amount that was allocated last year, but the amount allocated for road construction in East Indonesia has almost doubled.

He said that there are far fewer facilities in East Indonesia than in other sections of the country because not enough attention has been given to this matter. "People still have difficulty getting to centers of development in Irian Jaya, for example, because there are no roads," he said.

Crash Programs

He said that 7 of the 10 provinces that have been designated for crash programs in road repairs are located in East Indonesia. The provinces are East Nusa Tenggara, West Nusa Tenggara, East Timor, Southeast Sulawesi, Central Sulawesi, Maluku and Irian Jaya. The objective of the crash programs in all of the provinces is to put 70 percent of the state and provincial roads in good condition.

There is a total of 42,673 km of roadway in East Indonesia, including the provinces of North Sulawesi and South Sulawesi. This includes 5,721 km of state roads and 12,836 km of provincial roads. District (kabupaten) roads make up the remainder.

A large part of the roads in East Indonesia are in poor condition, and many of the roads are no more than trails.

Only 6 billion rupiah were allocated to East Nusa Tenggara from the national budget in 1984/85, but the 1985/86 allocation has risen to 9 billion rupiah. Likewise, the allocation for Irian Jaya was 3 billion rupiah last year and 20 billion rupiah this year. Funds allocated from the national budget for all of East Indonesia came to 39.6 billion rupiah last year and 68.9 billion this year.

There also has been an increase in budgetary allocations for the region from foreign aid. These allocations rose from \$8 million last year to \$9 million this year. Road and bridge repair targets were 8,415 km and 9,009 meters respectively last year. This year they are 11,345 km and 16,000 meters.

Pandjaitan said that to date the disbursement of budgeted funds stands at 12.4 percent for East Indonesia. This is the average figure for all road construction projects. Progress in the bridge replacement program still stands at 3.6 percent. The delay is due to the requirement for tenders. "The delay occurs because of the lengthy tendering process, since foreign aid is received for almost all of the bridge replacement program," he said. He also said that almost all of the delayed projects are now under international tenders and that he expects the program can be quickly completed.

He noted that most of the bridge replacement projects utilize aid from the World Bank, and that this aid can only be used for work on the superstructure. Funds from the national budget must be used for work on the foundation.

5458

CSO: 4213/37

INDONESIA

LEGAL AID INSTITUTE HAS FINANCIAL PROBLEMS

Jakarta MERDEKA in Indonesian 15 Oct 85 pp 1, 11

[Text] The Jakarta Legal Aid Institute (LBH, Lembaga Bantuan Hukum), although continuing its normal operations, has been encountering financial difficulties since May 1985 when the Jakarta government terminated its subsidy.

Abdul Hakim Garuda Nusantara, SH, the director of the Jakarta LBH, when interviewed at his office on Monday [14 October] said that the LBH is selling drinking cups embossed with its initials in order to raise funds to meet its budgetary needs and continue its operations.

Since it was established in April 1971 the LBH has routinely received a monthly subsidy from the Jakarta government. During the period from 1978 to 1984 this subsidy amounted to 30 million rupiah a year. The subsidy was discontinued in May 1985 when it was decided that the LBH was able to operate independently.

Abdul Hakim said that the LBH is conducting a fund-raising drive in order to meet its budgetary needs and continue to provide legal aid to the indigent. He said the organization is sending brochures to members of the Indonesian Chamber of Commerce and Industry and of professional organizations, but the response has been far from satisfactory.

Two thousand brochures have been sent out to businessmen but only 50 have been returned, "and of this number only 25 companies have made contributions," he said. He added that 3,000 brochures have been sent to professional groups (medical and legal organizations) but only 2 persons have made contributions.

"We feel that the fund-raising drive is a failure," he said. Consequently, the LBH is looking for other ways to raise money. One of these ways is the sale of souvenir drinking cups, and this effort is proceeding fairly well in its early stages.

## Transportation

Due to its financial situation, the Jakarta LBH is considering the possibility of collecting administrative and transportation costs from clients who have the ability to pay.

At the present time the LBH charges clients an administrative fee of 3,000 rupiah, but it does not charge for transportation, consultation and other services. "All court costs are borne by clients if they have the ability to pay. If they are not able to pay we usually ask the court to suspend these costs," Abdul Hakim said.

Of the 3,000 rupiah administrative fee, 500 rupiah is used for materials, 2,000 rupiah for paper and other incidentals, and 500 rupiah goes to the LBH.

5458

CSO: 4213/37

22 January 1986

## INDONESIA

## BRIEFS

COMMODITY PRICES UNCHANGED--At the meeting of the Economic, Finance, and Industry Section of the cabinet held at the Bina Graha offices on 6 November the government decided not to raise the basic price of paddy and other foods. As a result the purchase price paid by KUD's (Village Unit Cooperatives) for dry paddy purchased from the farmers in 1986 will remain at the present level, that is, 175 rupiahs per kilogram. Usually, changes in the basic price are set for a year and enter into effect on 1 February for the following 12 months. The quality standard used also has not been changed. Dried, unhusked rice must have no more than 14 percent moisture and contain no more than 3 percent animal and other contaminants. Minister of Information Harmoko, who announced the results of the limited cabinet meeting, stated that in addition to no change in the basic price of dried rice there will be no change in the basic prices of soybeans and corn. The basic price of soybeans will remain at 300 rupiahs per kilogram and the basic price of corn will continue to be 110 rupiahs per kilogram. With no increase in the basic price of dried, unhusked rice, it has been decided that the prices of fertilizer and pesticides will not be changed but will remain at the present level. [Excerpt] [Jakarta KOMPAS in Indonesian 7 Nov 85 p 1] 5170

CSO: 4213/53

LAOS

COMMENTARIES CONTINUE ATTACK ON U.S. POLICY, REAGAN

'Talk' Blasts CIA, Reagan

Vientiane PASASON in Lao 23 Nov 85 p 3

['Talk': Obedient Minions of the Reagan Administration]

[Text] If you mention the CIA nowadays, everyone thinks of the crimes they commit, of how savage and clever it is. In order to disclose the savagery and evil deeds of the CIA, the obedient minions of the Reagan administration, against the justice-loving human beings of the world, recently some U.S. mass media organizations have revealed how the CIA has interfered with the domestic affairs of sovereign countries, and especially its operations of destruction and violation toward the developing countries. Since the day Reagan first occupied the White House he has made serious accusations against socialism. Meanwhile, the Reagan administration has been using the CIA as a tool for spying, overthrowing [governments] and destruction. The White House uses the CIA as a fuse for the invasion, occupation and aggression of U.S. military forces in other countries. The CIA is carrying out crimes, for example, it has been encouraging the Nicaraguan counterrevolutionaries and the [exploitation] of uncremated dead Afghans, Angolans, Lebanese, Cambodians, etc. to destroy the revolution in these nations.

According to U.S. newspapers, since the beginning of the 1980's the CIA has added five secret operations in addition to the ones in past years. Based on a U.S. newspaper, the money that the White House has spent on anti-communist [activities] increased 25 percent or 2 billion dollars each year. Also, according to the [ISLAMIC SCIENTIFIC GUIDE], "the funds set aside by the White House for creating various riots has increased faster than other funds in other offices in the United States. Along with this, in order to reach the goal of becoming the world master by the Reagan administration and to poison the world with his deceitful appearances, the U.S. secret agency used the U.S. propaganda office (USIA) as the appropriate tool of the CIA. In 1985 the United States spent \$120.3 [billion] [as published] to attract new and rising politicians, and especially youth, to receive training as what the CIA considers the most deceitful experts for their anti-Communist purposes.

All of these incidents reflect the war-thirsty face of the Reagan administration and the barbarous acts of the CIA in committing crimes against the world, e.g., the war of aggression against socialism and the progressive nations of the world.

'Talk' Cites Grenada Anniversary

Vientiane PASASON in Lao 19 Nov 85 pp 3,4

['Talk': Two Years Crushed Under the U.S. Feet]

[Text] The incident in which the United States encroached on the island of Grenada in late 1983 is one which the world considers the ugliest and most shameful of the 20th century.

Why did the United States claim that Grenada, a small island with only 110,000 people, was dangerous to the superpower United States?

At the October 1983 meeting of the United Nations the nonaligned nations attacked the White House's violent foreign political policies. Newspapers all over the world strongly criticized Washington's most provocative politics. The Indian newspaper NEWS WAY wrote that "it is neither new nor strange that the White House has occupied Grenada with military forces because the White House administration used to carry out such politics many times before, and that the encroachment on Grenada was carefully planned in advance by the secret organization, the CIA.

Since the island of Grenada appeared on the world map in 1498, neocolonialists have fought each other for it innumerable times. However, the most cruel and barbarous act occurred in 1983. A year prior to this in 1982 Reagan was the first U.S. president to have an interest in and visit the island of (Bak Bat) which is close to Grenada and which later became a place for the United States to launch its troops to attack Grenada.

In late October 1983 the situation in Grenada was extremely confused after the CIA murder of Mr Maurice Bishop, the prime minister, along with several ministers, by the domestic reactionary forces commanded by CIA savagery against the people's administration. There were sounds of continuous guns on St George, and scores of planes took turns dropping off parachute troops. In less than a week the capital of St George was full of U.S. zappers. There was a tremendous increase in the military forces. Hospitals, schools, the people's houses, and offices and organizations were destroyed by U.S. artillery.

In the first week over a thousand progressive people, students and youth of Grenada were detained, beaten, and tortured.

The cruelty, inhumanity, and acts against international law which the world condemned was the arrest of different doctors, experts, and foreign construction men who were carrying out their international mission in Grenada. The experts from Cuba faced the worst fate. The U.S. magazine, TIME, wrote that after the U.S. troops had occupied the city they acted more than anything else as "hungry" people. They threatened store owners and searched for things and took whatever they wanted, especially food. Any store owners who refused would have instant bad luck.

In the past 2 years Grenada has been downtrodden by the United States which claims to be civilized. However, by their actions the Reagan "representatives" have used the forest of their bayonets to harm and kill innumerable patriotic Grenadans.

However, although they are only 110,000 strong, the hearts of the Grenadans beat to the same rhythm, so that one day they will be able to announce to the world that Grenadans will no longer be downtrodden by the United States.

#### U.S. Summit Stance Criticized

Vientiane VIENTIANE MAI in Lao 21, 22 Nov 85

["Conversation with the Editor" Column: "Will the Meeting Between Gorbachev and Reagan be Productive?"]

[21 Nov 85 p 2]

[Excerpt] [Question] Dear VIENTIANE MAI editor. I would like to discuss politics with you, for I see that you do a fairly good job on political commentaries. However, I notice that you have not commented on the two leaders of the two nations. What is the reason for this? This is a matter of interest to many people. What are the advantages of the meeting of the two leaders, Gorbachev and Reagan, and how productive will it be? Please help me to clear this up. Signed, Duangchai, 12 November 1985.

[22 Nov 85 pp 2,4]

[Excerpt] [Answer] In order to do an analysis based on general opinion (forgive us for analyzing instead of commenting) on the historic summit of the two leaders in Geneva, we will discuss both sides.

1. The USSR has a strong desire for peace for all humanity throughout the world. Thus, it has prepared all conditions and is willing to do everything possible for true peace. The primary problem is to limit all types of weapons and to stop warfare both on the ground and in space, but this does not mean doing unilaterally whatever the United States wants. Everything must be unified and equal for both sides, and each side has to benefit from it.

2. The United States was stubborn and arrogant. It had threatened world peace even before the talks began. For example, in a "star wars" incident not long ago, the United States had threatened the nations of the world and increased [the number of nuclear weapons], regardless of the protest by human beings around the world.

Because of its obstinacy, disagreement occurs within the United States itself. Americans love peace and hate war, but their leaders, and especially Reagan himself, thirst for war. He is an ambitious dictator who wants to be master of the world and who wants to dominate the world's population completely. Therefore, the people of the world understand his behavior very well, and there is strong resistance as you know in the peace-loving nations by following the news.

The most recent opinion poll taken in the United States showed the [lowest percentage of effectiveness for the meeting]. Thus, we can conclude that there is very little hope for benefits from the meeting because the Americans understand all of Reagan's position.

The reason for the low percentage of effectiveness is first of all from what we discussed above. Second, it is because of the dictatorial leaders. Third, Reagan himself has dreams to conquer the world. For these reasons we believe that the U.S. side is not really sincere in the talks.

You probably saw the news where Reagan arrived at Geneva and Weinberger wrote him a letter asking him not to agree with the Soviet side and to deny the SALT II agreement that had been signed previously. The letter was leaked out and was made known to the world by a U.S. newspaper. This is the true nature of the imperialists. They are not sincere in the talks, and the talks will not be productive because of the unilateral position of the United States.

9884/12245

CSO: 4206/31

LAOS

USSR AMITY GROUP, RUSSIAN LANGUAGE SCHOOL DESCRIBED

Vientiane PASASON in Lao 14 Oct 85 p 2

[Article by Buaokham: "Friendship Language School"]

[Excerpt] When Russian language school is mentioned, there are few people, especially young students, who do not know about it. Teaching Russian is part of the cultural cooperation between the two nations of Laos and the USSR.

This language school is located at Km 1, Sihom, Vientiane Capital. It is under the Lao-Soviet Friendship Association. After it was approved by the Ministry of Education 406/MOE on 1 August 1983, this school, formerly under the Soviet Cultural Center, has been officially engaged in teaching and learning since 1975. The school has accepted 1,300 students for the 1985-86 academic year. Prior to 1975 there were only 80 students. Comrade Mrs Galinova Nadezhda, a teacher there, told us there are 19 teachers in all, of which 12 are Lao. The system of teaching employs a 2-year curriculum. The first year is devoted to basic learning and the second year involves conversation and writing Russian. The school also gives an official certificate to students who complete the curriculum. The school also screens out students with the best final exams, and every year at least two students are sent to the USSR for a vacation or field trip.

The teachers do not limit the instruction. Every hour the teaching depends on the condition and desire of the students, for example, from 1130 to 1230 hours, 5 o'clock to 6 o'clock, or 7 to 8 o'clock. The students decide to come in at the time that is good for them.

The purpose of teaching and learning Russian is to raise the level of the students' knowledge of foreign languages. It is also good for cooperation and for getting to know the Soviet people, and it makes it convenient for the students who will continue their specialized task studies in the USSR without having to study the language over again.

9884/9190  
CSO: 4206/23

LAOS

# ARTICLE DESCRIBES USSR AID TO CONSTRUCTION MINISTRY

Vientiane PASASON in Lao 15 Oct 85 p 2

[Article by Kongmali] "The Effective Assistance and Cooperation of the USSR"]

[Excerpts] Under the brilliant leadership and capability of the LPRP, every victory in important political, economic, and military operations achieved by the Lao people cannot be separated from the great and important cooperation of the USSR toward the LPDR. All aim at constructing the material and technical base necessary for socialism in Laos. One of these is the cooperation between the Lao and Soviet Ministries of Construction. Mr Vanthong Phommavongsa, vice minister of the Ministry of Construction, disclosed that by its technical assistance the Soviet Ministry of Construction has attentively helped our Ministry of Construction a great deal in terms of capital, materials, techniques, experts, and valuable lessons, resulting in the increased strength of the construction section.

Different production bases in the state construction organization have begun to be effectively and steadily used in production. There is a modern concrete plant SB75; a concrete work site; water drainage pipes; an electrical production, materials, and technical supply section; a manufacturing enterprise; and transport and construction machinery along with a facility for repairing the system and for providing technical services for the state construction organization in Savannakhet and entire production bases. These have all become important factors in changing the construction section into an industrial one in a short period of time and in increasing the strength of Lao construction in order to shoulder the heavy duty in constructing the nation. After national liberation there was the successful construction of many projects that were important for the Lao economy, for example, a complete vehicle assembly project for the bridge and road construction company, an Intersputnik satellite communications station, a 150-kW radio station, an agricultural machine repair garage, the Nam Neum and, Nam Ngum bridges oil depots, a stone production company, and an agricultural settlement. They also assembled equipment for vocational factories of the state construction organization, etc. With aid from the USSR they are feverishly working on the construction of Route 9, a medium-size bridge along this route, and other tasks. These are all most important for the LPDR economy. From 1981 to 1985 alone,

nearly 2,000 trucks, many hundreds of kinds of engineering machines for road construction, engineering materials, spare parts, and many hundreds of tons of fuel oil were sent to Laos from the USSR.

Along with construction work, the USSR Ministry of Construction also gives technical assistance to our survey and design organization. This has enabled the work section to upgrade its task fairly well. Before this, many tasks had to be designed abroad, but now many of them can be designed right here. By receiving technical assistance from the Soviet Ministry of Construction, Lao technical work sections in the survey and design enterprise have succeeded in some basic tasks, for example, in drafting documents on technical conditions unified construction in Laos, and regulations to protect the survey, design, and construction and in setting up regulations on construction inspection and different basic documents and laws. In the first 5-year plan they paid extensive attention to excavation and to the promotion of the production of construction materials within the country. Also, as part of the Lao-Soviet cooperation in construction and also in the construction enterprise, the Soviet experts have attentively supervised and trained over 500 Lao construction technicians in vocational schools. They also sent a number of cadres and students to study abroad on educational field trips to the USSR. There are now 187 technicians and technical cadres that have returned from studying at a long-term construction school in the USSR.

Relations between the two parties and governments and the peoples of the two nations of Laos and Vietnam have now deepened one step further, particularly following a meeting between Comrade Kaysone Phomvihane, secretary general of the Central Executive Committee of the LPRP, and Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev, secretary general of the Communist Party of the USSR, on 25-28 August 1985. This meeting confirmed once more the unity of our highest leaders and improved and greatly strengthened relations, the friendship, and fruitful cooperation between Laos and the USSR.

9884/9190

CSO: 4206/23

LAOS

USSR-SUPPORTED REPAIR FACILITY'S OPERATIONS, PROBLEMS

Vientiane PASASON in Lao 18 Oct 85 p 2

[Article by Pasalao: "International Socialist Assistance and Friendship"]

[Excerpts] The Lao-Soviet Friendship Repair Plant No 1 was aided in construction by the USSR. The construction began in early November 1978 and was completed in mid-June 1980. Following completion of the construction, the USSR has continued to send a number of experts to work in the plant in order to supervise and assist Lao cadres so that tasks can be done quickly. However, because it is new and has only a few skilled cadres, it does not yet have a complete set of spare parts. Because of this, repairs at the beginning did not meet the expected plan. After learning from their problems, the Soviet experts and the Lao workers were able to produce a number of automobile spare parts in the plant. This was a further step for convenient auto repairs and they were able to repair a number of cars into working order without having to wait for spare parts ordered from abroad, as shown in the 9-month achievement for 1985. In the plant they repaired a total of 118 ZIL and GAZ vehicles, exceeded the plan by 43, and had an income of over 20 million kip, 3 million kip over the plan. Regarding this achievement, Comrade Sonsak Gnansana, the plant section chief, told me of the attention and assistance of the Soviet experts in repairing each car completely, regardless of whether the work was heavy or light, easy or difficult. They are always involved with the Lao workers in happily repairing all the cars, and they work as though they were in a factory in their own country. Comrade Gennadiy [Matveyev Simoviyev), Soviet drafting expert in the big truck repair section, was active in efficiently creating spare parts with the Lao workers. Comrade Simoviyev told me that it was fun to work with the Lao workers. Although some repair jobs were difficult, they worked together to completion. The Lao workers learn fast because most of them finished from socialist countries, and most of them had studied in the USSR.

In the last 3 months of 1985 the Lao workers and the Soviet experts will together try to repair 31 additional cars.

9884/9190  
CSO: 4206/23

LAOS

BO KEO PARTY SECRETARY NOTES SECURITY, ECONOMY

Vientiane PASASON in Lao 16 Oct 85 p 2

[Article: "Some of Bo Keo Provincial Party Secretary Comrade Bounchan Sengsavang's Views on Several Achievements in Security and Construction Work in the Province over the Past 10 Years"]

[Excerpts] Bo Keo is one of the outpost provinces in the northern part of Laos which the enemies have tried to destroy by every means. Under the leadership of the party, however, in the past 10-year period the people of ethnic groups in Bo Keo Province, who have a heritage of diligence, patriotism, and solidarity and who fought without yielding, not only were able to protect their land but were also able to carry out basic achievements in economic construction.

In national defense and security and political base construction in the past there has been great confusion provoked by the imperialists and the Beijing and Thai reactionaries. They attempt in every way to obstruct and destroy our party and government's policies, particularly in politics and in psychological warfare, and they have seriously damaged the population base and the ranks of the cadres and military. However, by learning national defense and security policies and by clearly understanding the truly cruel nature of the enemies, they have worked to improve and have trained regional forces, guerrilla militia, and defense and security forces. In the past 2-year period alone they doubled the training of the forces and sent cadres to construct the grass roots with determination. Thus, they strongly resisted all the enemies' schemes, they were able to stop them, and they gained a victory over them every time.

Economic and sociocultural work has also steadily improved. For example, the people of ethnic groups were mobilized to expand the ricefields, and the hill tribe people were mobilized to move down to engage in rice paddies. Production capacity was changed and upgraded. The private and scattered living style was changed step by step to collective production, for example, 60 percent of the total population in Bo Keo Province and 58.2 percent of the total rice-growing area were organized into agricultural co-ops. When compared with the figures for 1976, the ricefields increased 1,185 hectares, hill farm land decreased over 2,000 hectares, and production increased by 23.4 percent. Each year they pay 400 tons in agricultural rice taxes and they sold at least 1,000 tons to the government.

The forest industry was also revived in both manufacturing and tree cutting. The handicrafts of the government and the people were also revived, for example, blacksmithing, textile production, weaving, sewing, and particularly the provincial handicrafts which produce tables, chairs, cupboards, beds, and lumber valued at 2 million kip.

State trade was also expanded. There are 4 state stores and 23 sales co-ops that purchased and exchanged goods with the people, an increase of 78 percent when compared with the figures for 1983.

Public health has been improved and there has been a fairly good expansion in the public health network. There is one provincial hospital and two district hospitals. There has also been a rapid growth in medical personnel. There are three high-level medical personnel and a medical school which has already trained over 100 medical personnel.

9884/9190

CSO: 4206/23

LAOS

BRIEFS

SAVANNAKHET LOGGING OPERATIONS--Over the past 10-year period the cadres and workers in the log-cutting settlement under the industry, handicraft, and forestry section in Savannakhet Province were able to cut a total of over 35,270 cubic meters of logs, including over 9,470 cubic meters of hardwood, over 1,680 cubic meters of special wood, and over 24,100 cubic meters of softwood. They also unyieldingly and carefully protected the forests and grew trees in order to strengthen valuable natural resources forever. [Text] [Vientiane PASASON in Lao 2 Oct 85 p 1] 9884/9190

DANANG WAREHOUSE OPERATIONS--In order to score achievements for the 10th anniversary of the LPDR National Day and to get out many goods that are still jammed in the warehouse in (Tiensa)-Danang Port, on Sunday morning, 22 September 1985, the Office of Lao Representatives in Danang organized a socialist workday in the Tienxa-Danang warehouse in order to move out the goods in an orderly manner, and Lao and Vietnamese workers participated fully. For over 3 whole hours there was an active revolutionary atmosphere of emulation filled with the solidarity and friendship of Laos and Vietnam, and all the Lao and Vietnamese cadres and workers scored achievements in front of our eyes. For example, they loaded 919 [crates] or 40,623 kg of materials into trucks to store them in a Lao warehouse in Hoa Canh Canton, outside Danang Municipality. They also loaded 15 tons of other goods on 3 transport trucks to be sent directly to Laos over Vietnamese territory. [Text] [Vientiane PASASON in Lao 2 Oct 85 pp 1, 4] 9884/9190

LOUANG NAMTHA ELECTRICAL WORK--Louang Namtha is a province which the party and government have carefully improved in all aspects in order to raise the standard of living of the people of ethnic groups step by step, especially in electrical work which they have unceasingly and attentively expanded. A 125-kW generator unit was first installed in 1977. At that time there were only three electricity cadres. The installation center was a success with help in material and equipment from technicians of the Lao State Electrification Company. Cadres, workers, and the people throughout the provincial municipality can use the service. Besides installing electricity in the provincial municipality area, the provincial electricity section and the provincial administrative committee also attentively expanded electricity to the grass roots. In other words, they successfully installed a 24-kW unit in Sing District and a 30-kW generator in Namtha District. The provincial electricity cadres are now feverishly and

carefully installing a 30-kW unit in Na Le District and another will be installed in Phou Kha later. They expect to complete them before the upcoming 10th anniversary of National Day on 2 December. Besides these two districts the cadres and workers in the provincial electricity section are continuing to try hard to improve the electrical system in the municipal area so that it will be permanent and beautiful. They repaired the broken down electrical network and expanded the network down to the villages around the municipality so that they can have electricity. At the end Comrade Singkham also talked about our long-term plans. Although we have only over 40 cadres and workers, we will work hard to implement the plenum of the provincial party committee and the higher echelons, especially the provincial electricity section, and will continue to convert the present 6.6-kilovolt network system to 22 kilovolts, and they will continue to study, survey, and construct the Nam Chian hydropower plant. [Excerpt] [Vientiane PASASON in Lao 15 Oct 85 pp 2, 3] 9884/9190

CSO: 4206/23

VIETNAMESE RESIDENT DONATIONS--On the afternoon of 16 November a ceremony was held in the office of the Association of Vietnamese Residents in Vientiane Capital to hand over 623,500 kip from the association of Vietnamese residents to the [subcommittee on the 2 historic days] for funding the construction of drainage ditches for roads in Nong Bon, Sailom, and Ban Fai. Honored attendees at the ceremony were Mr Saiphakasoum, vice-minister and chief of the Vientiane Capital Communications, Post, Transportation and Construction and a number of high-level cadres concerned, Mr Vu Tien, SRV charge d'affairs in the LPDR, and a number of embassy officials. The money donated by the Association of Vietnamese Residents was an act of sacrifice by the Vietnamese residents who live in Vientiane Capital. Besides participating in national construction, it has also participated in scoring achievements for this coming 10th anniversary of National Day on 2 December. On this occasion, the committee on the two historic days used this sum of money to construct a total length of 256 m of water drainage ditches. [Text] [Vientiane VIENTIANE MAI in Lao 22 Nov 85 pp 1,4] 9884/12245

VIENTIANE GUERRILLA OPERATIONS--From January to October 1985 the cadres, combatants and mobile and regular guerrilla units in Ban Kok He, Sakai Canton, Nasaithong District, Vientiane Capital, together scored a unified achievement for the 10th anniversary of National Day on 2 December. They held courses 24 times for the cadres and combatants to learn and share political life and to improve their political knowledge. There were 275 people who attended. They worked in cooperation with regular forces 25 times with 95 laborers, made 209 reconnaissances with 262 laborers, and they protected the high-ranking cadres when they came down to work 210 times with 460 laborers. They re-educated illegal merchants and siezed a number of smuggled items. [Excerpt] [Vientiane VIENTIANE MAI in Lao 22 Nov 85 pp 1,4] 9884/12245

CSO: 4206/31

PHILIPPINES

FURTHER DETAILS ON 'MILITARY SHAKEUP'

HK160950 Quezon City ANG PAHAYAGANG MALAYA in English 5 Dec 85 pp 1, 6

[Article by Jimmy Montejol]

[Text] Forty-six more key posts in the Armed Forces of the Philippines [AFP] changed hands yesterday to complete the first phase of the military shakeup. The reshuffle consisted of 20 provincial commanders, 9 battalion commanders, 5 brigade commanders, 3 wing commanders, 3 metro district commanders, 2 task force commanders and 4 other key positions. Affected by the reorganization were sensitive areas of Bicol, Eastern Visayas and most of Mindanao.

AFP Chief of Staff Gen. Fabian C. Ver said there will also be a "general movement" of officers in the Regional Unified Commands and the General Headquarters. Ver also said that further extensions of generals under 56 years old but who have rendered 30 years or more of service will be reviewed. He explained that the insurgency problem "is so serious" that the expertise of older and mature generals are needed by the military establishments. Ver said the reshuffle is two-pronged: to give deserving young officers more chances to handle responsible positions and to strengthen the government's counter-insurgency campaign.

At yesterday's conference with the Defense Press Corps in Camp Aguinaldo, Ver also announced that President Marcos had approved the release of P280 million for the upgrading of combat pay of troops from P120 to P240 per month, increase of retirees' pension by 10 percent, and payment of the year-end bonus equivalent to one-month pay of all officers and employees of the AFP.

Affected by the shakeup were: Brig Gen Feliciano R. Suarez who was assigned as AFP Chief of Engineers, Vice Brig Gen Recaredo R. Albano; Col Crisanto L. Bitanga, named Commander of the newly-created 53rd Engineering Brigade of the Army; Col Romeo S. David, relieving Brig Gen Augustus C. Paiso as Clark Air Base deputy commander;

Col Severo P. Hernando, designated as commander of the 570th Air Base Wing vice Col Romeo S. David; Col. Rodolfo E. Bonanza, assigned as commander of the PAF Security Wing in place of Col Bernabe U. Gonzales; Col Rogelio

P. Relova, chief of the 410th Maintenance Wing succeeding Col Nestor P. Espiritu; Col Luciano A. Ello, commander of the 3rd PAF Security Group vice Col Elias B. Sta. Clara;

Maj Stanley L. Pagdilao, commander of the 105th Combat Crew Training Squadron replacing Maj Roberto C. Sylim; Navy Capt Marino P. Panes Jr., task force 21 commander vice Capt Proceso C. Fernandez; Capt Federico P. Lardin, Jr. commander of naval task force 31 in place of Capt Vicente C. Escala Jr. who is on schooling; Col Gumersindo T. Yap, chief of the 2nd division, 2nd infantry brigade, 3rd infantry division of the Army vice Brig Gen Cesar Tapia who retains his post as chief of Regional Unified Command 12.

Col. Alejandrino A. Galido, commander of the 3rd division, 3rd infantry brigade, 3rd infantry division, vice Brig Gen Antonio C. Palafox; Col Manuel V. Cacanando, commander of the 4th division, 2nd infantry brigade, 4th infantry division replacing Col Abraham C. Manuel; Col. Isagani T. de los Santos was reinstated as commander of the 4th division, 3rd infantry brigade, 4th infantry division.

Lt Col Domingo C. Decio, commander of the 6th infantry brigade, 3rd infantry division; Lt Col Cesar C. Ursal, commander of the 19th infantry brigade, 3rd infantry division; Lt Col Francisco Rumbaoa, commander of the 48th infantry brigade, 3rd infantry division; Lt Col Alberto P. Formacion, commander of the 39th infantry brigade, 3rd infantry division; Lt Col Arsenio N. Cristal Jr., commander of the 1st marine battalion, vice Lt Col Jorge G. Floro;

Maj Orlando C. Buenaventura, commander of the 6th marine battalion, replacing Lt Col Raymundo M. Petrola; Maj Librado S. Ladia, commander of the 8th marine battalion, relieving Lt Col Wenceslao A. Cruz; Maj Fundador V. Demandante, commander of the 9th marine battalion in place of Maj Elmedencio C. Calixitro; Lt Col Romelino R. Gojo Jr., commander of the newly-formed 10th marine battalion;

Col Benjamin C. Aguilar, chief of the Olongapo Metropolitan District Command (Metrodiscom), succeeding Col. Ferdinand Lagman; Col Romeo Avendan, chief of the Zamboanga Metrodiscom, vice Lt Col Jesus Guerzon; Lt Col Dimasaring M. Unte, chief of the Cotabato Metrodiscom replacing Lt Col Brassim Mamalinta; Col Venancior Duque Jr., PC provincial commander of Pangasinan, vice Col Elipidio Ablang;

Maj Juanito R. Flores, provincial commander of Ifugao, replacing Lt Col Cresencio Villanueva; Maj Nicolas S. Ulate, provincial commander of Sultan Kudarat, succeeding Lt Col Severino P. Villanueva; Lt Col Rogelio S. Regalado, provincial commander of Sorsogon, vice Lt Col Rodolfo Garcia; Maj Vicente R. Neptuno, provincial commander of Masbate, relieving Col Dictador L. Alqueza;

Lt Col Macusor B. Unte, provincial commander of Camiguin, replacing Lt Col Ruben Cabagnet; Col Cesar Manaig, provincial commander of Misamis Oriental, relieving Col Roberto Lastimoso; Col Lastimoso, provincial commander of Bukidnon, vice Col Manaig; Col Adam M. Jimenez, provincial commander of Zamboanga del Sur, succeeding Lt Col Guerzon;

Col Alberto A. Quiaoit, provincial commander of Camarines Sur, vice Col Edgardo Abenina; Lt Col Miguel G. Coronel provincial commander of Aklan, replacing Col Orville Gabuna; Lt Col Salvador D. Daang, provincial commander of Davao del Sur, succeeding Col Patrick Madayag; Lt Col Alfredo L. Daluyaya, provincial commander of Antique, succeeding Lt Col Vicente Dumpit; Lt Col Jose G. Ayap, provincial commander of Bohol, vice Lt. Col Jesus Magno;

Maj Mario A. Agda, provincial commander of Easter Samar; relieving Col Ibarra Mariano; Lt Col Jesus Guerzon, provincial commander of Zamboanga del Sur, vice Col Romeo Abendan [as published]; Col Cesar C. Averilla, provincial commander of Albay, succeeding Col Jovencio Sales; Lt Col Ruben V. Cabagnet, provincial commander of Agusan del Norte, replacing Col Emeterio Collado; Lt Col Maunara B. Lantud, provincial commander of Lanao del Sur; and Lt Col Renator M. Paredes, provincial commander of Surigao del Norte.

Gen Ver also disclosed that Brig Gen Angel Kanapi was being recalled as defense attache in Washington for reassignment as vice commander of the Army, his replacement is Navy Capt Carlos Agustin.

Kanapi will assist Brig Gen Ramon Cannu, also vice commander of the army, conduct special training of army troops in ranger operations to further boost the counter-insurgency drive.

Maj Gen Prospero A. Olivas will remain as PC Metrocom [Philippine Constabulary Metropolitan Command] chief with Brig Gen Victor Natividad as his deputy commander.

Ver also told the defense press corps that he is not yet retiring. "I am completely at the disposal of the commander-in-chief," he said.

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CSO: 4200/411

PHILIPPINES

ECONOMIST SAYS AQUINO CASE DECISION, ELECTIONS HURT BUSINESS

HK150444 Quezon City ANG PAHAYAGANG MALAYA in English 4 Dec 85 p 7

[Text] The Sandiganbayan decision acquitting all the 26 accused in the Aquino-Galman case has a "very unfavorable impact" in the economy, economist and First Pacific Capital chairman Jesus Estanislao yesterday told the conference on business prospects sponsored by Delar Consultancy Services.

Estanislao said the Sandiganbayan verdict is resented by many. This reaction together with the manner in which the snap election will be conducted early next year, will largely determine the growth of the economy next year.

He said the credibility issue and business confidence on the administration play a very crucial role in determining where the economy is heading to: recovery, on the one hand, or continuing crisis, on the other.

As it is, he noted that due to speculations and increasing uncertainty in the political front, many are migrating "to the United States or to the mountains," implying by the latter that adherents of dissident groups are increasing.

The economy next year would be "near dismal." Estanislao foresees growth ranging from zero to a "very positive" projection of 3 percent.

Election spending estimated at P700 million for printing of ballots alone, can temporarily ignite the economy through increased demand with the availability of more money. But consumption spending will fall moderately after the election when the money is withdrawn from the system.

Estanislao said inflation will average at 15 percent from the present rate of 12.7 percent. The higher inflation rate will force the Central Bank [CB] to push up interest rates, he said.

He said the dollar, the market for which is guided unofficially by the CB, will become dearer at P20-\$1 from the existing rate of P18.75-\$1.

He noted that many have been converting their money into dollars during the last few weeks as the "speculative fever" fueled by the snap election and the recent Sandiganbayan decision has infected a lot of people.

He said the reserve money (money in circulation less bank reserves deposited with the Central Bank) should increase by 15 percent from the IMF-set ceiling of P38 billion before any meaningful economic growth can be attained.

Estanislao said the reserve money next year will grow by only a minimum of 6 percent and a maximum of 10 percent based on the agreement, with the IMF Monetary fund.

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CSO: 4200/411

PHILIPPINES

PAPER WARNS OF 'VIOLENCE' OVER AQUINO CASE DECISION

HK150452 Quezon City ANG PAHAYAGANG MALAYA in English 4 Dec 85 p 4

[Editorial: "Darkest Hour"]

[Text] Whatever the merits and however anti-climactic the decision of the Sandiganbayan exonerating all the accused in the murder of ex-Sen. Benigno Aquino two years ago, the people cannot be blamed for feeling a great letdown. Certainly, no independent-thinking Filipino would buy the proposition rammed down his throat that Rolando Galman killed Aquino, that it was not a military conspiracy and, therefore, all the reported mysterious plans and sinister preparations for what turned out to be a most tragic homecoming were providentially designed. Against these ugly and totally incredible realities in the nation's political life, the citizen is expected again to take hook, line and sinker the regime's machinations and pronouncements like a flock of tame sheep and go to sleep at night with unreserved and unquestioning trust and confidence in the regime's quality of justice and its administrators.

But the people, not quite incidentally, has had enough. In what may be a manifestation of anger and hatred more comprehensive in magnitude and more impassioned in tone than ever before, militant cause-oriented and human rights organizations have lined up a series of nationwide mass protest actions which started yesterday to dramatize the people's sentiment against the Sandigan decision. The extent and intensity of the protests moved the nation's spiritual leader, Jaime Cardinal Sin, to warn of "possible violence" as he expressed fears over unparalleled difference between the verdict of the Sandigan and the conclusions of the Agrava Fact-Finding Board. This decision, the Cardinal opined, "threatens to push the country to the brink of violence and despair."

And there is no doubt the decision is despairing enough to provoke violence. The venerable ex-Sen. Lorenzo Tanada called it "a link in the long chain of abuses and repression that may lead to a revolution" while others echoed and articulated what a preponderance of Filipinos feel by calling it the "darkest day (when the decision was promulgated) in the rule of law," and the "death of justice" in the country, and that (it) "is final proof that justice is not possible under the Marcos regime."

The observations are true and to the point and they zero in on a grim possibility that the regime would do well not to underestimate. The people are simply fed up with the carrot-and-stick treatment they are getting from the government, as if they are a bunch of kids who could be cajoled and threatened at the whims of the rulers. Now they know how they have been taken for a ride all these 20 hardship years and the Sandigan decision could be the final straw that would break the camel's back. When it does break, there is no telling the terror and the sorrow it would wreak on the nation.

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CSO: 4200/411

PHILIPPINES

MANILA ACCUSES JAPAN OF 'INDIFFERENCE' OVER ILLEGAL EXPORTS

HK171155 Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 16 Dec 85 pp 1, 15

[Article by Jun Velasco]

[Text] The Presidential Anti-Dollar Salting Task Force (PADSTAF) is having difficulty in trying to stop the illegal export of logs to Japan because of indifference on the part of certain Japanese government agencies.

Sources close to the PADSTAF also said that while official Philippine statistics showed that the total volume of log export to Japan was 600,000 cubic meters in 1984, official Japanese statistics stated that one-million cubic meters was imported.

According to these sources, Japanese authorities in Tokyo were not cooperating with a Japanese company designated by PADSTAF to monitor the entry of Philippine logs to Japan.

Wood industry sources said that the work of the surveyor is considered vital in the efforts of the Philippine government to stop log smuggling. Recently, a boat was traced and found by the task force's surveyor unloading its cargo of 5,747.97 cubic meters of undocumented Philippine logs in Japan. The vessel and its owners are now under investigation.

They expressed surprise over the action of the Japanese authorities in Tokyo in making the surveyor's work difficult.

They said that if the Japanese government is really sincere in helping developing countries, like the Philippines, it should be more positive in its attitude and fully cooperate with the Philippine government in monitoring Philippine exports to Japan to help detect underdeclaration in volume or value, or both.

Dollar-salting by economic saboteurs like log smugglers have aggravated the economic problems of the country, they said. "They stash away millions of dollars that otherwise could be used to speed up the pace of the country's economic recovery," they added.

It will be recalled that four months ago, President Marcos promulgated Executive Order No. 1044 entitled "Strengthening the Control and Supervision Over Log Exports and Establishing an Effective Monitoring System."

The monitoring and surveillance of exports and imports through reputable and duly accredited international surveying and inspection firms is an accepted practice in international trade which many countries adopt.

It is common knowledge that since the 1950's unscrupulous traders have been illegally exporting logs principally to Japan, Taiwan and South Korea through over-shipment and outright smuggling.

Previous attempts of the government to check these illicit practices produced little result, and log smuggling went unabated depriving the country of at least \$60 million yearly for the past five years in unremitted foreign exchange as well as duties and taxes that could have been collected if the logs were exported legally.

Early this year, 10 exporters were found to have overshipped logs to Japan. However, the administrative and criminal actions instituted against them have not been effective.

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CSO: 4200/411

PHILIPPINES

GOVERNMENT TO NEGOTIATE WITH TAIWAN OVER COCONUT QUOTA

HK170751 Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 16 Dec 85 p 26

[Article by Jun Concepcion]

[Text] The Philippine Government will first resort to negotiations before undertaking any retaliatory measures against Taiwan which expressed its intention to impose a quota on the volume of fresh coconut exports from the Philippines to Taiwan, Minister Rolando de la Cuesta of the Philippine Coconut Authority [PCA] said last Friday.

He gave the statement in reaction to complaints by fresh coconut exporters against an impending quota on fresh coconut exports.

The Philippine Government earlier lifted its ban on polyester fiber importations from Taiwan on condition that the latter will also lift its ban on fresh coconut imports from the Philippines.

Fresh coconut exporters said the Philippines was given a raw deal by the Taiwanese Government because the latter will resort to the import of a quota while the Philippine Government has none on its polyester fiber imports from Taiwan.

It was learned that the Taiwanese Government expressed its intention to allow only 4,000 metric tons of fresh coconut exports in 1986, a level which is significantly below the projected export volume of 8,000 metric tons in 1986 which fresh coconut exporters hoped to make next year.

De la Cuesta said a negotiating team will be sent to Taiwan early next year to try to convince the Taiwan Government to impose an allocation which is reasonable if ever it really wants to impose a quota on fresh coconut imports from the Philippines.

He said that if a quota is imposed, PCA will bat for the retention of the volume that the industry regularly exports to Taiwan.

The export shipments of fresh coconuts to Taiwan last year amounted to some \$1.5 million, he said.

He added that the intention of the Taiwanese Government to control the volume of fresh coconuts imported from the Philippines is not concrete yet.

The Philippines imports some \$10 million worth of polyester fiber from Taiwan compared to the average \$2 million worth of export earnings generated by the Philippines from exports of fresh coconuts to Taiwan.

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CSO: 4200/411

PHILIPPINES

SUGAR CORPORATION TO AMEND ARTICLES OF INCORPORATION

HK130249 Manila BUSINESS DAY in English 12 Dec 85 p 6

[Text] Barely a week after its incorporation, the Philippine Sugar Marketing Corp. (Philsuma) is expected to amend its articles of incorporation, BUSINESS DAY sources in the Securities and Exchange Commission [SEC] said.

The amendment will involve an increase in Philsuma's capitalization as well as the mechanics of transferring the subscribed shares of stocks to the real and beneficial owners of Philsuma--the sugar producers and millers.

The capitalization will have to be increased from the present P6.25 million paid in from Philsuma's authorized capitalization of P100 million to something like P250 million paid in out of a targeted authorized P1 billion.

The increase in capitalization is necessary so that the sole marketing company for sugar can satisfy the debt to equity ratios prescribed by banks and other lending financial institutions before the firm is able to borrow money.

In the absence of a higher capital stock, Philsuma will have to rely on government guarantees before it can borrow money for buying the sugar of producers and millers to meet the initial delivery of around 210,000 metric tons of sugar to the United States this month.

The government guarantee coverage though could not be expected to go on forever because that would make Philsuma dependent on government assistance and unable to face world market competition, BUSINESS DAY sources explained.

As soon as export proceeds from the U.S. enter Philsuma, it can pay off the financial institutions, hopefully within two years and earn a little to beef up its equity base, the sources said.

Another reason for expanding the capital stock of Philsuma, they added, is to accommodate as many bona fide planters and millers (deemed by the Philippine Sugar Commission to be shareholders of Philsuma) as possible.

The qualified planters or millers, based on the Philsucom listing, can own shares of stocks in proportion to their average production of the last three years.

Since only shares of stocks which have been fully paid can be transferred to the beneficial owners, there can only be 6.25 million certificates available for transfer which, BUSINESS DAY sources, calculated were too small to be of any significance to the country's planters and millers in proportion to their average production.

The transfer of the limited shares of stocks to their real owners is also causing a problem for some SEC officials who will sooner or later issue a ruling or opinion on whether the transfer shall be called a "public offering" or not.

For some SEC officials, the transfer could not be called a "public offering" because Philsuma is a closed corporation whose shareholders have to be qualified first by the Philippine Sugar Commission.

Besides, since the incorporators already have the stocks in their name, then the transfer to the real owners would present no problem for [word indistinct] the transfer could simply be called as it is.

Of the 6.25 million shares fully paid, 6,249,992 shares are in the hands of Fred J. Elizalde and one share each are with Claudio Luzurriaga, Alberto Yulo, Homobono Sawit, Agustin Asensio, Roberto Cuenca, Pablo Lobregat, Joaquin Montenegro, and Francisco Serafica.

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CSO: 4200/408

PHILIPPINES

SUGAR BODY'S FINANCING PROBLEM DELAYS SHIPMENT TO U.S.

HK170817 Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 16 Dec 85 p 25

[Text] The newly-organized Philippine Sugar Marketing Corp. (Philsuma) is expected to ship an initial 23,000 tons of sugar to the United States early next year, Philsuma president Fred J. Elizalde disclosed over the weekend.

Elizalde said Philsuma has reached an agreement with the United States for a delayed shipment of sugar owing to the current financing problem faced by the sugar body.

Despite the delay in shipment which was supposed to be made before the year ends, the sugar export would still be covered within the agreed U.S. sugar quota for the Philippines, Elizalde said.

He added that Philsuma would make an announcement this week concerning the sugar exports to the United States and the financing being raised from commercial banks.

The initial shipment of 23,000 tons, according to Elizalde, could be made around February, March or in the second quarter of 1986.

The organization of Philsuma a week ago was stepped up due to the Philippine sugar export commitments to the United States. The U.S. export market, over which Philsuma has exclusive trading authority, is worth about \$88 million annually to the company.

Sources in the industry said the U.S. market is the key factor in Philsuma's bid to borrow P250 million from a syndicate of local banks to finance initial sugar purchases for the export market.

The sources added that the planned P250-million domestic borrowing of Philsuma has encountered some problems over the terms and conditions of the loan.

The government through the Philippine Export Loan and Guarantee Fund has been forced to provide guaranty cover on the commercial loan to Philsuma.

Philsuma, which is intended to be eventually owned by all sugar planters and millers, has a paid-in capital of only P6.25 million out of its applied authorized capital stock of P100 million.

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CSO: 4200/408

PHILIPPINES

SUGAR COMMISSION CANNOT DECIDE SUGAR RESERVE ISSUE

HK170801 Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 16 Dec 85 p 27

[Article by Jun Concepcion]

[Text] Board commissioners of the Philippine Sugar Commission [Philsucom] do not see eye to eye and are still at a loss on how to resolve the ticklish issue of whether or not to set up sugar reserves in case the country's sugar production in crop year 1985-1986 is in excess of domestic consumption and the country's export commitments, Philsucom sources said over the weekend.

Resolving this issue, even at this yearly stage, is deemed of utmost importance since it can spell stabilization or collapse of domestic sugar prices next year to levels which may be unprofitable to sugar producers, sources said.

Because the government prescribed free trading in the local sugar market, market forces will determine supply, demand and price of the commodity, sources said.

While this situation is ideal, it may also lead to a collapse of domestic sugar prices to levels which are unprofitable to sugar producers in case the country's sugar production is in excess of what the market can actually consume, sources said.

Setting up of a mechanism, like Quedan C-1 or reserve sugar, is thus necessary to control supply and demand of sugar in the domestic market, sources said.

Sources said Philsucom will try to attain, through the possible help of reserve sugar, a liquidation price of P300 per picul, the price which is considered comfortable to producers profit-wise.

Philsucom, it was learned, is eyeing production of 1.3 to 1.4 million metric tons in the next crop year, with 16 percent for the domestic market.

While the target production has been set, no one can really say whether actual production will correspond to this target or not, sources said.

Thus, Philsucom has ordered its technical staff to make studies on actual domestic sugar consumption which varied in the past, as well as early estimates of what actual production will be in the next crop year.

Sources said these data will help Philsucom decide whether or not production is just enough for consumption of the local market and for exports to the U.S. or whether setting up of reserves and at what level is necessary.

Various proposals to set up sugar reserves ranging from 10 to 20 percent of total production have been presented to Philsucom.

Other issues that will have to be resolved include (1) the setting up or not of another agency to handle the reserve sugar, (2) who will pay the cost of maintaining the reserve sugar, (3) should traders be allowed to buy sugar from the reserves, and (4) at what price will the reserve sugar be sold.

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CSO: 4200/408

PHILIPPINES

32 MILLION PESOS IN LOGGING FEES 'MISSING'

HK131611 Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 13 Dec 85 pp 1, 17

[Article by correspondent Alfredo Lobo]

[Text] Some P32 million in logging fees have been found "missing" while 172 logging companies have been tagged as "delinquent" in their obligations to the government from 1985 up to the present.

A special probe team, in a report to the Ministry of Natural Resources (MNR) and the newly created Wood Industry Development Authority (WIDA), disclosed that P32,423.163 in logging fees could not be accounted for.

The probe team from the Bureau of Forest Development (BFD) added that 172 logging companies appeared to be delinquent in the payment of their logging fees based on their allowable cuts since 1975.

However, the report said the "missing" amount was subject to further rechecking because some records were either not available or inaccessible during the probe.

The probe body suggested that letters of confirmation be sent immediately to "delinquent" logging firms to determine their outstanding liabilities.

The findings on the "missing" logging fees were submitted by BFD internal control chief Erlinda Miram, through Forestry Director Edmundo Cortes, to Natural Resources Minister Rodolfo del Rosario and WIDA Administrator Arnold Caoili.

Del Rosario had earlier ordered an investigation into the matter after glaring discrepancies were discovered between the amount of license fees that should have been collected and the amount actually collected.

WIDA Deputy Administrator for Finance Antonio Capay said that letters of confirmation will be sent soon to confirm the liabilities of the identified logging firms.

Likewise, WIDA Deputy Administrator for Planning Jose Nograles said that the matter will be carefully studied in order to plug loopholes in the collection of logging fees and other forest charges.

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CSO: 4200/411

PHILIPPINES

NEW TAXES ENDANGER POULTRY INDUSTRY

HK150450 Quezon City ANG PAHAYAGANG MALAYA in English 4 Dec 85 p 7

[Text] The sudden and unexplained rise in chicken prices that has puzzled housewives appeared to have been due to the new turnover tax.

Government and industry sources said yesterday the poultry industry is even now in danger of collapse in the face of the new type tax demanded by the World Bank.

Industry leaders who attended Monday's meeting of the interagency technical committee on taxation warned that poultry raisers may abandon chicken production in favor of importation.

The government also plans to slash the import tariff on poultry items by one-fifth to only 40 percent.

Officials of poultry and feedmillers groups reportedly claimed that import prices of animal feeds, particularly yellow corn, will increase by almost 33 percent in view of the stiff hikes in import tariff and sales taxes plus the new second-sale tax of three percent.

Presidential Decree No. 1991 on 1 November had doubled the import tariff to 20 percent and increased the sales tax from 5 to 20 percent.

Local poultry raisers will most likely shift to trading in lieu of production if the government finally accedes to the World Bank's other demand to reduce import tariff, purportedly to make the poultry industry efficient and competitive in the world market.

Industry leaders said that Thai chicken can be imported at about P10 to P15 per kilo even with a 50 percent import tariff.

An agriculture expert said the World Bank is, in effect, attempting to cure the disease with measures that may kill the patient.

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CSO: 4200/411

PHILIPPINES

BRIEFS

SUGAR COMMISSION REORGANIZATION URGED--An inter-agency committee headed by the National Economic and Development Authority (NEDA) has urged for the reorganization of the Philippine Sugar Commission (Philsucom) into a regulatory and supervisory body to oversee the development of the country's sugar industry. The reorganized firm was proposed to be called the Philippine Sugar Development Authority (PSDA). The study prepared by the committee also calls for the divestment of its ownership and management of sugar mills and refineries to enable it to concentrate more on its developmental and regulatory functions. Philsucom earlier set up the National Sugar Refining Corp. to own and manage three Philsucom-established refineries. It also created the Philippine Sugar Corp. (Philsucor) to operate distressed sugar mills and factories that were heavily indebted with the Philippine National Bank (PNB). The study recommended that Philsucom's shares in these firms should be sold to the private sector. The two measures recommended were in line with the government's program to restructure the sugar agency to make it more responsible to the needs of the sugar industry. Philsucom's reorganization, the committee pointed out, should center on its four major developmental functions. [Text] [Manila TIMES JOURNAL in English 16 Dec 85 p 7 HK] /6662

CSO: 4200/408

THAILAND

INVESTIGATIONS, COMMENTS ON COUP ATTEMPT CONTINUE

Bangkok LAK THAI in Thai 31 Oct 85 pp 20-22

[Unattributed report: "The 9 September Rebellion: Mong Is Real, There Were Many Others Behind This"]

[Excerpt] LAK THAI has been following the military investigation. At present, the investigation is focusing on the RTAF Security Force. Men from this unit, led by Wing Cdr Manat Rupkhachon, participated in the rebellion. Another unit that is being investigated is the Cavalry Center at Saraburi. Men of the 4th King's Guard Cavalry Regiment are being questioned. Special Col Rattana Chaloemsaenyadon, the new regimental commander who has replaced Special Col Saimit Kalayanmit, said that this is the responsibility of higher units, which are conducting the investigation. He is the commander of a lower-echelon unit and so doesn't know very much about this. But from talking with people as their superior officer, he has learned that the person who arranged this was Special Col Manun Rupkhachon. No one else was involved in staging this rebellion. Those who participated in the rebellion do not know anything else about this. They participated in order to help their "old commander," Special Col Manun, who used to command the 4th King's Guard Cavalry Regiment.

Col Rattana Chaloemsaenyakon, the commander of the 4th King's Guard Cavalry Regiment, told LAK THAI that "my unit definitely did not use tanks. I can assure you of that. It wasn't because.... It was because they ran out of gas at Nong Khe (Nong Khe is a district in Saraburi Province on the way to Bangkok. The tanks of the 4th King's Guard Cavalry Regiment are large tanks that consume much gasoline).

One officer at the Cavalry Center told LAK THAI that during the initial interrogation of the officers, NCOs and privates who participated in the 9 September rebellion, all said that they participated because of "Commander Manun." That is, the privates said that their squad leaders ordered them to go to Bangkok. The squad leaders said that their platoon leaders ordered them to go. And the platoon leaders said that it was Col Manun Rupkhachon who arranged things. Thus, the investigation of the tank unit has not made any progress. Col Manun Rupkhachon is the sticking point. The cavalrymen do not believe that there is a "Mong." As for the investigation of the RTAF Security Force, all that the men of this unit know is that they were led by Wing Cdr Manat Rupkhachon.

The matter of "Mong" should become clearer once the case goes to trial. If the retired generals are defendants in the case, one of them will surely have something sensational to say. Gen Yot Thephatsadin Na Ayuthaya and Air Chief Marshal Krasae Intharat said very little to the court when they were jailed. Only Gen Kriangsak Chamanan complained to the court about being jailed by the investigation officials.

LAK THAI talked with a person close to Gen Yot Thephatsadin Na Ayuthaya. He said that "he will definitely speak out in court. Wait until the witnesses are questioned. From what I know, there is a 'Mong.' There were many people behind this. Some of those who knew about the rebellion supported this at first but later had a change of heart. From what he has told me, there were many people who knew about this. There were only a few who didn't. Two men who definitely knew nothing about this were Gen Athit Kamlangek and Gen Prem Tinsulanon."

This person close to Gen Yot Thephatsadin Na Ayuthaya said that the 9 September rebellion was not an ordinary matter. As everyone knows, a retired officer, no matter how powerful he once was, is like a villager once he retires. He can't give orders to anyone. No one would dare to take such action unless careful plans had been made to have the support of soldiers from here and there, particularly infantry units to control areas. All that tanks have is great firepower. Tanks are just used as a threat. They are not the main element in a coup.

"When the case reaches the court and witnesses are questioned, people will start to talk. Because of the possibility of this, some feel that amnesty will be granted before people have a chance to talk. The 1 April case did not go as deep as this one and yet there were senior people who did not want the Young Turks to say anything. And so they were granted amnesty. The "Mongs" do not want anyone questioned in court. They don't want anyone talking about what happened. They are very afraid of this....because almost all would fall. If amnesty is not granted and witnesses are questioned, the testimony of the defendants could cause further turmoil in the country. There are people who can't let them testify or reveal anything."

As for granting amnesty, LAK THAI has learned that there are many problems with this. Two senior people in the country have discussed this, and at present they disagree. One, who is an administrator, feels that the suspects must be tried regardless of who they are. He feels that the court must be allowed to determine the truth. This senior person thinks that if amnesty is granted, people will not hesitate to stage coups. Because everytime a coup fails, the coup makers are granted amnesty. One news source of ours said that "it should be noted that when Gen Chalot Hirsansisi staged a rebellion, the coup announcement stated that Gen Prasoet Thamsiri, the then assistant RTA CINC, was the head of the Revolutionary Council. But later on, Gen Prasoet was not one of those arrested because it was known that he had been forced to participate. The same thing happened with Gen Soem Na Nakhon when Gen San staged the 1 April coup. He was not prosecuted because people knew that he had been forced to do this. And Gen San had fallen into a trap set by the Young Turks and so he was allowed to leave the country. Amnesty was granted because senior people felt sympathy. Gen San said that he was a victim. But this time,

no sympathy will be shown to the generals and air chief marshals. Because of this, I don't think that amnesty will be granted. I think that resolute action will be taken. The court will be the one to decide the matter. As for granting bail, that is up to the court. But after charges have been filed, the court may grant bail to the defendants. The prosecutor probably won't oppose this."

The other senior person, who holds power in the military, feels that amnesty should be granted because "soldiers" are familiar with coup-type politics. When a mistake is made, resolute action is not taken. "Some people feel that imprisoning generals is inappropriate. Even though they are retired, they are still generals. They were once senior commanders. This makes it seem as if soldiers hate each other and want to cut the throat of each other," said this news source. He added that there will be rather serious discussions in military circles about this. Because they have been "jailed" long enough, something should be done...to put an end to the matter.

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CSO: 4207/55

THAILAND

ARMY SOURCES DISCUSS POSSIBLE CHAWALIT FOREKNOWLEDGE OF COUP

Bangkok WIWAT in Thai 11-17 Nov 85 pp 12-15

[Article: "When 'Big Chiu' Was Accused of Being Masked Man in the Incident of 9 September"]

[Excerpts] Command Headquarters Advances Slowly in Investigation of "Masked Man"

Recently, Mr Chuchat Silaprat, head of the legal office that is representing General Soem Na Nakhom and General Yot Thephatsadin of Ayuthaya, two defendants, told ATHIT WIWAT that if it were necessary to solve the case in order to win, he would be ready to "reveal" the hooded men or what he calls the "directors" of 9 September immediately. From the collected evidence he has acquired in this respect, it is his according to the evidence that the "directors" are people with "influence," such as some elements of the present workers movement.

Chuchat Silaprat is not yet ready to reveal the "directors," to whom he clearly alluded, but to the question "are the directors you refer to soldiers?" the attorney replied with the question "do you think there are civilians like that?"

At the same time another attorney in the case of 9 September is examining the evidence in order to investigate the "hooded men," and he believes that the people who he thinks are the "hooded men" are probably not the same people who most people believe are the "hooded men...." The attorney is not willing to reveal names, saying only that "they are all big. Not Big San and not Big Tiger...."

The line of inquiry into the evidence and the fighting of the case by some attorneys who claim that "the hooded men are all big" appear to be consistent with attempts to reveal reports damaging to certain soldiers, particularly General Chawalit Yongchaiyut, current army chief of staff, by trying to claim that Gen Chawalit is the real "hooded man" of 9 September, not a certain assembled force of soldiers. The reports attempt to give details to the point of saying that Gen Chawllit, "Big Chiu," tried to pressure Gen Ghianchai Sirisanphan, head of the group to suppress revolution, to revolt while the rebels were raising their flags.

## 9 September Incident

### Prem Line Not Shaken?

The dossier examining the 9 September incident has been ordered by the prime minister, General Prem Tinsulanon. Many attorneys try to point out that the fact that Gen Prem has read the dossier in order to "figure out the game" is because the "hooded man" is an individual in the "arteries" of Gen Prem, which may mean Gen Chawalit...but reports from high-level sources maintain that the facts and situation probably should not be twisted in such a way.

"It could be an attempt to divert the game from another source of power, couldn't it?" a news source merely posed the question.

From all the various reports and data on the 9 September incident, the picture that emerges of Gen Chawalit is one of an individual who stresses the importance of dealing with rebels, and it can be said at least that he is the individual who is in second place after Gen Thianchai. At the same time, Lieutenant General Phichit Kunlawanit, commander of Army Region 1, appeared not to have an important role in suppressing the rebellion from the start, besides there being mention of the role of Lt Gen Phichit during the "negotiations" with the group of Colonel Manun Rupkhachon and certain officers out of service.

"Consider for yourselves whether those reports are true. It is probably an attempt by some group, but I maintain that Chiu was the head of an important force in putting down the rebellion; there ought not to have been reports released that spoil morale," said an officer from CRMA Class 5 voicing his strong support for Gen Chawalit to WIWAT.

One officer at the level of lieutenant general told ATHIT WIWAT that he firmly believed that Gen Chawalit knew of the details of the movements in the revolt some time before 9 September, but no one knows how Gen Athit was involved in the game. After hearing the news, besides succeeding in being called a "blocker" at the time of the actual incident in which various forces tried to seize state power, the force of officers at the level of force commander as assembled from CRMA Class 5, almost all of whom cooperated.

### Path of "Big Chiu"

#### 17th or 18th Prime Minister

No one has yet been able to verify clearly the truth to the claim that Gen Chawalit announced his retirement from government service at age 55, or in 1988. But what should be believed is that Gen Chawalit will no doubt advance in politics.

Reliable sources have revealed that in 1986 there is a strong possibility that General Athit Kamlang-ek will not extend his term of service, which

is the same as saying that the way is open for Gen Chawalit to rise from army chief of staff to army commander without much difficulty. It is expected that Gen Chawalit will be army commander in 2 or 3 years, that is, in 1988 or 1989. Then he will leave the forces after setting up his power base.

This is expected in the future, before 1992, which is the year that Gen Chawalit will truly retire along with Lieutenant General Suchinda Khrapayut (president of Class 5). Lt Gen Suchinada will probably have the opportunity to become army commander, or else the CRMA Class 1 colleague of Gen Chawalit, Lieutenant General Sunthon Khongsomphong, commander of the special war command unit "Region 5 Force," who will retire in 1991, could have the opportunity to become army commander as well.

"The progress of Gen Chawalit to army commander before his retirement must be timed nicely. If the constitution remains an obstacle to allowing civil servants to be political civil servants, a way will probably be found to solve the problem smoothly. The important thing is that Gen Chawalit at the time will have power over the entire army," an officer at the level of lieutenant general noted.

The path of "Big Chiu" has a great possibility of moving toward an important political position such as prime minister, and if Gen Chawalit tells himself that he will follow this path, he will have to choose the correct timing. The situation would make him the 17th or 18th prime minister.

But no matter how wide open the path or the future, military or political, of "Big Chiu," to the particular question of the 9 September incident and the attempt to turn the game of the group in power by each end, it will probably mean that "Big Chiu" will have to pass a severe test of his skill and sincerity...in which he already has an advantage.

At the same time, it is believed that on the question of the 9 September incident and the confrontation between the armed forces and the government, the role of Big Chiu in the path of Gen Prem should allow us to see how "Big Chiu" is proceeding....

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THAILAND

ATHIT URGES BANK LENIENCY IN MEETING WITH BUSINESSMEN

Bangkok MATICHON in Thai 27 Oct 85 pp 1, 16

[Unattributed report: "Athit Soothes the Businessmen; Steps Are Being Taken To Improve the Depressed Economy"]

[Text] At 1000 hours on 26 October, Gen Athit Kamlangek, the supreme commander and RTA CINC, went to accept a donation to the Gen Athit Kamlangek Fund for the medical center at Sinakharinthawiroth University in Bangsaen District, Chonburi Province. Businessmen from Bangsaen and Chonburi donated more than 600,000 baht. Gen Athit thanked them and said that today's difficult economic situation is a very sad thing. Thus, in order to improve things, people must help each other.

Gen Athit gave the businessmen from Chonburi Province a chance to ask questions about various matters. One man asked what steps will be taken to solve today's economic problems. He also said that the banks are pressuring people to repay their debts and asked what will be done to get the banks to ease up. Gen Athit said that he sympathizes with everyone. At present, the government is trying to help in various ways. But the results may not yet be apparent. He asked everyone to remember that other countries are experiencing the same problems as Thailand. The United States is in the midst of an economic recession. During the first 6 months of 1985, the economic growth rate was only 1.6 percent. Previously, the growth rate was 5.6 percent.

Gen Athit said that the economic recession in the United States has affected Thailand's economy. The textile problem has had a great effect on the country. However, the government is trying to get everyone to understand. He thinks that because of our friendly relations with the United States, we will be able to negotiate with them. The negotiations must be detailed and comprehensive.

As for why the banks are pressuring people to pay their debts, the RTA CINC said that the reason for this is that the banks are presently experiencing a lack of liquidity because of the economic problems and so they have to pressure their customers to pay their debts. "The banks are afraid of taking losses. As a person who is involved with the Thai Military Bank, I am trying to get the officials to show leniency to the debtors. They are making an effort. Everyone can rest assured that the banks will not allow customers to go bankrupt," said Gen Athit.

One businessman asked what would be done to get the government to support the eastern seaboard development project. Gen Athit said that he is not involved with this. The government does have plans to support this. However, the economic situation has to be considered to see whether this will be worth the cost. Because of the present economic recession, Thailand has to consider various factors.

A reporter reported that Gen Athit received many appeals about the telephone situation. Telephone service is very poor in certain localities in Bangsaen District. Gen Athit said that action would be taken to solve the problems. Others asked Gen Athit to recommend someone for the position of governor of Chonburi Province, a position that is now vacant. Gen Athit refused to comment on that because it had nothing to do with what they had been discussing.

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THAILAND

CENTRAL BANK DIRECTOR ASSESSES TIGHT MONEY SITUATION

Bangkok MATICHON in Thai 26 Oct 85 pp 1, 16

[Excerpt] Mr Roengchai Marakanon, the director of the Department of Banking, Bank of Thailand (BoT), stated that the financial markets of the commercial banks in Thailand are still facing a severe tight money situation. This is because little money is entering the banking system from deposits. In 1985, it is expected that deposits will increase only 15-16 percent. Also, commercial bank loans to people and businessmen have increased only 10 percent in the last 10 months. Because of these things, Thailand's financial system is in a tight money situation.

Mr Roengchai said that besides this, no money is flowing into the country from abroad. Money is just flowing out of the country. The world foreign currency exchange situation has been so volatile that no one has dared bring in money. When the value of the baht is firm, people use baht to purchase foreign currency, which is then used to pay foreign debts.

Mr Roengchai said that the inter-bank loan interest rate is 13 percent a year, which is quite high. Normally, the rate is 10-11 percent. As for the bond repurchase market, in which the commercial banks sell government bonds back to the government and then use the money, market interest rates have now reached 12 percent. This will affect the interest rates at which the commercial banks loan money to the people. At present, the commercial banks are charging interest of 15.5 percent a year for time loans. It is feared that if the tight money situation grows any worse, interest rates on such loans may increase to the maximum rate of 19 percent.

"The BoT is trying to implement policies to prevent the tight money situation from growing worse. We are controlling interest rates on the bond repurchase market to prevent rates from going too high. Because if they rise, this will affect interest rates in general," said Mr Roengchai.

Mr Roengchai said that the reason for the volatility is that in the next 2 months, currency use will increase. The demand for money for such things as rice and sugar cane will create a tight money problem.

Mr Roengchai said that the BoT has taken steps to issue 3 billion baht worth of government bonds. An announcement will be made later on. The interest rate

will be determined by the Ministry of Finance, which is now revising the tax policy on interest. A tax must be paid on the interest earned from government bonds, particularly on the amount exceeding 9 percent.

A report from the BoT stated that there have been reports that in the past period, world market prices of agricultural goods bought and sold in dollars have declined approximately 3.8 percent as compared with prices last year. It had been thought that prices would decline only 1.1 percent. As for goods in general, the amount of money earned from the sale of goods on world markets is expected to decline 8-9 percent in 1985. Prices are low because of the poor economic situation.

The report stated that agricultural production during the 1985-1986 production seasons is expected to improve greatly for primary crops such as rice, corn, cassava and sugar cane. Yields are up and quality has improved. [Yields are expected to increase] 4 percent in 1985 and 5-6 percent in 1986. Even though prices will not be very good, the increased quantities sold will compensate for the lower prices. Thailand should not suffer any losses.

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THAILAND

ECONOMIC MINISTERS' RESOLUTION ON RICE EXPORTS DISCUSSED

Bangkok SIAM RAT SAPDA WICHAN in Thai 27 Oct 85 pp 23-26

[Unattributed report: "The Government's Rice Policy Must Be Reviewed"]

[Excerpt] On 3 December 1984, the Council of Economic Ministers passed a resolution entrusting the Ministry of Commerce with the task of stipulating conditions, implementing a resolution on stockpiling rice and allocating export quotas. On 24 December 1984, the Ministry of Commerce issued the Regulation on the Export of Rice and Rice Products in 1985. This regulation, which regulates the export of rice by the private sector, went into effect on 1 January 1985. The substance of this can be summarized as follows:

1. Those who have the right to request an export permit must report the rice stock location that has been approved by the Customs Department as a place for storing and loading rice onto the ships for export. They will have ownership rights.
2. The Ministry of Commerce will check the rice stocks of those who have the right to request an export permit. Representatives from the Department of Foreign Trade, Department of Internal Trade, Agricultural Products Price Maintenance Center, the Thai Chamber of Commerce, the Thai Banking Association and the Rice Exporters Association will check the stock.
3. The Department of Foreign Trade will allocate rice export quotas to each authorized exporter for each period based on Ministry of Commerce stipulations. The quotas will be based on the percentage of rice stocks checked. The results of the allocations will be announced within 5 working days after the stocks have been inspected. In calculating rice stocks for allocating rice export quotas, officials will first deduct the amount of rice in stock that has been stockpiled by state enterprises, the rice for which the Department of Foreign Trade has computed storage fees and the export rice that was part of the quota for the previous period but that has not yet been removed from the rice stocks.

The Department of Foreign Trade will allow exporters to use the export quota expected to be granted during the second period in advance. The amount used in advance will be deducted from the rice quota for the second period. This can be done only for the second period.

4. As for rice exporters who pack their rice in boxes or crates with a net weight of less than 12 kg, the Department of Foreign Trade will permit them to export this rice without having to deduct this from the export quota granted based on Paragraph 3.

5. An exporter can transfer his rice export quota to another exporter on the approval of the Department of Foreign Trade.

6. In order to promote the sale of large quantities of rice or to promote sales on new markets, the Ministry of Commerce will consider allowing exporters to export rice without deducting the amount from the export quota granted them. The ministry may stipulate other conditions as it sees fit.

7. After an exporter has agreed to sell rice to a foreign buyer, he must submit evidence of the sales agreement to the Department of Foreign Trade within 3 days. A letter of credit must be submitted to the Department of Foreign Trade within 15 days after reporting the sale. Exporters who have been assigned export quotas must not exceed the quotas for each period. Export rights for each period expire in 3 months counting from the day that rice export quotas are announced.

As for government-to-government rice sales contracts, in 1985 the Ministry of Commerce has stipulated allocation regulations based on: the exporter's rice stock in the allocation, 70 percent; exports during the past year, 15 percent; and amount of rice purchased through the Tha Rongmo Central Market, 15 percent. Besides this, in certain cases, the exporter may be required to have at least 8,000 tons in stock during the latest period before each government rice allocation.

Now that we have a rough idea of the contents of the rice stock regulation, we can look at the advantages and disadvantages of this. The advantages are:

1. This will help prevent the exporters from cutting prices. The exporters will all have similar amounts of capital tied up in rice stocks. Each exporter will be able to compute his costs in advance. Thus, the prices offered foreign buyers will be similar. This will be much different from previous years when exporters competed by cutting prices. Many exporters who did not stock rice or who stockpiled only small quantities but who agreed to sell large quantities to foreign buyers were able to sell at a lower price than other exporters because they did not have any capital tied up in stocks, or they had less capital tied up than did the other exporters. They waited for domestic rice prices to drop before purchasing rice. Or they waited until the foreign ships came to pick up the rice. This is of great benefit when there is not too much competition on world rice markets or when it is a seller's market. But this year, there is strong competition. This is a buyer's market. Thus, there is little to protect the sales prices of the exporters, and exporters frequently cut their prices. Furthermore, if exporters stockpile rice for long periods, their costs go up. Thus, they have to sell their rice as quickly as possible even if they have to take a loss.

2. This will increase the bargaining power of Thai exporters when bargaining with foreign buyers. When agreements are reached on selling large quantities of rice and the rice stocks of each individual exporter are insufficient based on the export quota, the exporters will have to join together in bidding to sell rice abroad. This will increase Thailand's bargaining power. At the same time, the exporters will purchase rice for export individually so that they have sufficient stock for export. But in actual practice, there will probably be little success in getting the exporters to join together in selling rice, and, therefore, this measure will actually have little effect.

The disadvantages of this measure are:

1. Requiring all exporters to stock rice will force the small exporters who have little business capital to cease operations. The only ones left will be the large exporters who have much business capital. This will give the large exporters a monopoly over the rice export trade.

2. This will hamper rice exports because exporters will be able to export only the amount authorized. In signing contracts for selling rice abroad, the exporters will be limited by the amount of rice they have in stock. When the sales contracts are for a large quantity of rice, the exporters will have to join together in proposing sales. They will have to discuss things together and so things will not be as convenient or flexible as when they were operating on their own.

3. Domestic rice prices will fluctuate depending on how much rice the exporters need to purchase for their stocks. But because exporters will purchase only enough stock rice to cover exports, if there is a slowdown in exports, purchases by exporters will decline, too. The domestic rice trade will go into a slump, and paddy prices will decline.

4. The storage costs of the exporters will increase. For example, interest costs, the cost of renting godowns, insurance costs and the losses due to deterioration of the rice will all increase. Some of the increased costs will be passed on to the foreign buyers. Some will be passed on to people here. For 1985, the U.S. Department of Agriculture estimates that the world rice trade will decline to 11.6 million tons, an 8.7 percent decline as compared with 1984. Thailand's rice trade will face tough competition. Rice prices on world markets will decline. Because of this, most of the increased costs will be passed on to people here rather than to buyers abroad.

5. Foreign buyers will know the stock position of each exporter. They will know how much each exporter can sell. But Thai exporters will not know the needs of the buyers. This will put Thai exporters at a disadvantage.

It can be seen that setting rice export quotas for the private sector is not a free trade system. It is a controlled trade system. There will be many regulations and conditions. This will hamper trade and prevent the exporters from keeping abreast of things. The exporters will face increased burdens and costs. The export quota system has been in effect for several months now. It is clear that as long as the foreign rice market is a buyers' market, the use of the stock quota system will not help raise domestic rice prices. Instead,

this will hamper rice exports. Trade will be depressed, and domestic rice prices will decline. Thus, because it is clear that there are greater disadvantages than advantages, the government should review its stock quota measure for the benefit of the country and the farmers. It should not consider just its own image and interests.

Table 1: Rice Prices at Various Markets

Unit: baht/ton

|                   | Price of 5% Rice<br>Obtained by Farmer |      |      | Grade 2 100% Rice on<br>Bangkok Markets |      |      | FOB Export Price (Bangkok)<br>Grade 2 100% Rice |      |      |
|-------------------|----------------------------------------|------|------|-----------------------------------------|------|------|-------------------------------------------------|------|------|
|                   | 1983                                   | 1984 | 1985 | 1983                                    | 1984 | 1985 | 1983                                            | 1984 | 1985 |
| Jan               | 2882                                   | 2985 | 2755 | 5069                                    | 5071 | 4630 | 271                                             | 268  | 235  |
| Feb               | 2886                                   | 2850 | 2696 | 5286                                    | 5070 | 4609 | 277                                             | 264  | 230  |
| Mar               | 2981                                   | 2907 | 2807 | 5372                                    | 5106 | 4759 | 290                                             | 263  | 231  |
| Apr               | 2898                                   | 2968 | 2839 | 5248                                    | 5056 | 4697 | 290                                             | 265  | 232  |
| May               | 3006                                   | 2942 | 2870 | 5324                                    | 4921 | 4951 | 290                                             | 263  | 232  |
| Jun               | 3054                                   | 3001 | 2926 | 5076                                    | 5082 | 4697 | 281                                             | 266  | 232  |
| Jul               | 3136                                   | 3203 | 2875 | 5021                                    | 5491 | 4444 | 271                                             | 281  | 221  |
| Aug               | 3113                                   | 3372 | 2878 | 5408                                    | 5315 | 4649 | 284                                             | 283  | 220  |
| Sep               | 3313                                   | 3289 | 2833 | 5933                                    | 4807 | 4687 | 308                                             | 266  | 220  |
| Oct               | 3188                                   | 3171 |      | 5813                                    | 4695 |      | 298                                             | 261  |      |
| Nov               | 3136                                   | 3024 |      | 5725                                    | 4085 |      | 293                                             | 241  |      |
| Dec               | 3060                                   | 2757 |      | 5373                                    | 4726 |      | 284                                             | 234  |      |
| Year's<br>Average | 3054                                   | 3037 |      | 5387                                    | 5012 |      | 286                                             | 263  |      |

Source: Office of Agricultural Economics, Department of Internal Trade and Thai Chamber of Commerce.

Table 2: Rice Export Quotas of Private Exporters by Month and Total Amounts Exported in 1985

Exported in 1965

Unit: metric tons

| Alloted Quota | Amount Exported by<br>Private Exporters | Total Amount<br>Exported | Quota as a Percentage<br>of Net Stock |
|---------------|-----------------------------------------|--------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| Jan 350,504   | 279,039                                 | 395,455                  | 55                                    |
| Feb 243,889   | 254,632                                 | 382,764                  | 35                                    |
| Mar 416,590   | 310,072                                 | 446,581                  | 60                                    |
| Apr 300,984   | 267,581                                 | 411,468                  | 40                                    |
| May 266,173   | 279,829                                 | 452,777                  | 40                                    |
| Jun 226,951   | 185,084                                 | 231,188                  | 40                                    |
| Jul 229,200   | 230,187                                 | 266,980                  | 45                                    |
| Aug 218,286   | 318,177                                 | 377,200                  | 45                                    |
| Sep 250,310   | 268,285                                 | 281,785                  | 45                                    |

Source: Ministry of Commerce

Table 3: Schedules for Each 1985 Rice Export Period

| Item                                                                   | Period 1                 | Period 2                | Period 3                | Period 4                 | Period 5                 |                         |                          |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. Report location of stock                                            | 17 Dec 84                | 21 Jan 85               | 22 Feb 85               | 22 Mar 85                | 22 Apr 85                |                         |                          |
| 2. Date of inspection                                                  | 2 Jan 85                 | 1 Feb 85                | 4 Mar 85                | 2 Apr 85                 | 2 May 85                 |                         |                          |
| 3. Announcement of quotas                                              | 9 Jan 85                 | 8 Feb 85                | 11 Mar 85               | 9 Apr 85                 | 9 May 85                 |                         |                          |
| 4. Export period                                                       | 9 Jan 85<br>to 8 Apr 85  | 8 Feb 85<br>8 May 85    | 11 Mar 85<br>10 Jun 85  | 9 Apr 85<br>8 Jul 85     | 9 May 85<br>8 Aug 85     |                         |                          |
| 5. Date quota expires                                                  | 9 Apr 85                 | 9 May 85                | 11 Jun 85               | 9 Jul 85                 | 9 Aug 85                 |                         |                          |
| 6. Calculation of actual export quantities by Thai Chamber of Commerce | 9 Jan 85<br>to 31 Jan 85 | 1 Feb 85<br>to 3 Mar 85 | 4 Mar 85<br>to 1 Apr 85 | 2 Apr 85<br>to 1 May 85  | 2 May 85<br>to 3 Jun 85  |                         |                          |
| 7. Informed by Thai Chamber of Commerce as to actual export quantities | 4 Feb 85                 | 6 Mar 85                | 3 Apr 85                | 3 May 85                 | 5 Jun 85                 |                         |                          |
|                                                                        | Period 6                 | Period 7                | Period 8                | Period 9                 | Period 10                | Period 11               | Period 12                |
| 1.                                                                     | 24 May 85                | 21 Jun 85               | 22 Jul 85               | 22 Aug 85                | 20 Sep 85                | 21 Oct 85               | 22 Nov 85                |
| 2.                                                                     | 4 Jun 85                 | 2 Jul 85                | 2 Aug 85                | 2 Sep 85                 | 1 Oct 85                 | 1 Nov 85                | 2 Dec 85                 |
| 3.                                                                     | 11 Jun 85                | 9 Jul 85                | 9 Aug 85                | 9 Sep 85                 | 8 Oct 85                 | 8 Nov 85                | 9 Dec 85                 |
| 4.                                                                     | 11 Jun 85<br>to 8 Sep 85 | 9 Jul 85<br>to 7 Oct 85 | 9 Aug 85<br>to 7 Nov 85 | 9 Sep 85<br>to 8 Dec 85  | 8 Oct 85<br>to 7 Jan 86  | 8 Nov 85<br>to 7 Feb 86 | 9 Dec 85<br>to 8 Mar 86  |
| 5.                                                                     | 9 Sep 85                 | 8 Oct 85                | 8 Nov 85                | 9 Dec 85                 | 8 Jan 86                 | 8 Feb 86                | 9 Mar 86                 |
| 6.                                                                     | 4 Jun 85<br>to 1 Jul 85  | 2 Jul 85<br>to 1 Aug 85 | 2 Aug 85<br>to 1 Sep 85 | 2 Sep 85<br>to 30 Sep 85 | 1 Oct 85<br>to 31 Oct 85 | 1 Nov 85<br>to 1 Dec 85 | 2 Dec 85<br>to 31 Dec 85 |
| 7.                                                                     | 3 Jul 85                 | 5 Aug 85                | 3 Sep 85                | 2 Oct 85                 | 4 Nov 85                 | 3 Dec 85                | 3 Jan 86                 |

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THAILAND

COLUMNIST QUESTIONS U.S. ACTIONS ON ACHILLE LAURO CASE

Bangkok MATICHON in Thai 28 Oct 85 p 5

[Article by Seni Saowaphong: "Two Wrongs Do Not Make a Right"]

[Excerpts] The Egyptian airliner carrying the four Palestinians who had hijacked the passenger ship Achille Lauro in the Mediterranean Sea and who had surrendered to Egypt, which promised to turn them over to the PLO in Tunis, Tunisia, for trial, was hijacked by U.S. fighter aircraft and forced to land at Signonella on the island of Sicily, Italy. This action by the United States has had a great effect on several of the countries involved.

The American people expressed great happiness over what can be called the first U.S. victory against terrorism. Such feelings are common to people everywhere and are quite understandable. Americans have been the targets of previous terrorist acts, but the United States has not been able to retaliate. They have felt very frustrated. This was the first time that the United States was able to strike back by preventing the terrorists from escaping. This time, the terrorists will be brought to trial for hijacking a ship and killing an American citizen.

However, this action has also affected the good relations between the United States and allies such as Egypt and Italy. This has also caused problems from the standpoint of international law.

From the standpoint of international law, what happened is something that should be given much thought. Was the hijacking of the Italian passenger ship an act of piracy? If so, the country that caught the pirates has legal jurisdiction. But this act does not seem to fit the definition of piracy. The ship was hijacked for purposes other than robbery. The ship was seized and damaged.

Some lawyers feel that while the hijacking of the ship was definitely a crime, the hijacking of the airplane carrying the ship hijackers was illegal, too. This amounts to playing the game according to the rules of the terrorists. This was not done based on the legal methods of a civilized society. This is like carrying on a feud outside the framework of the law.

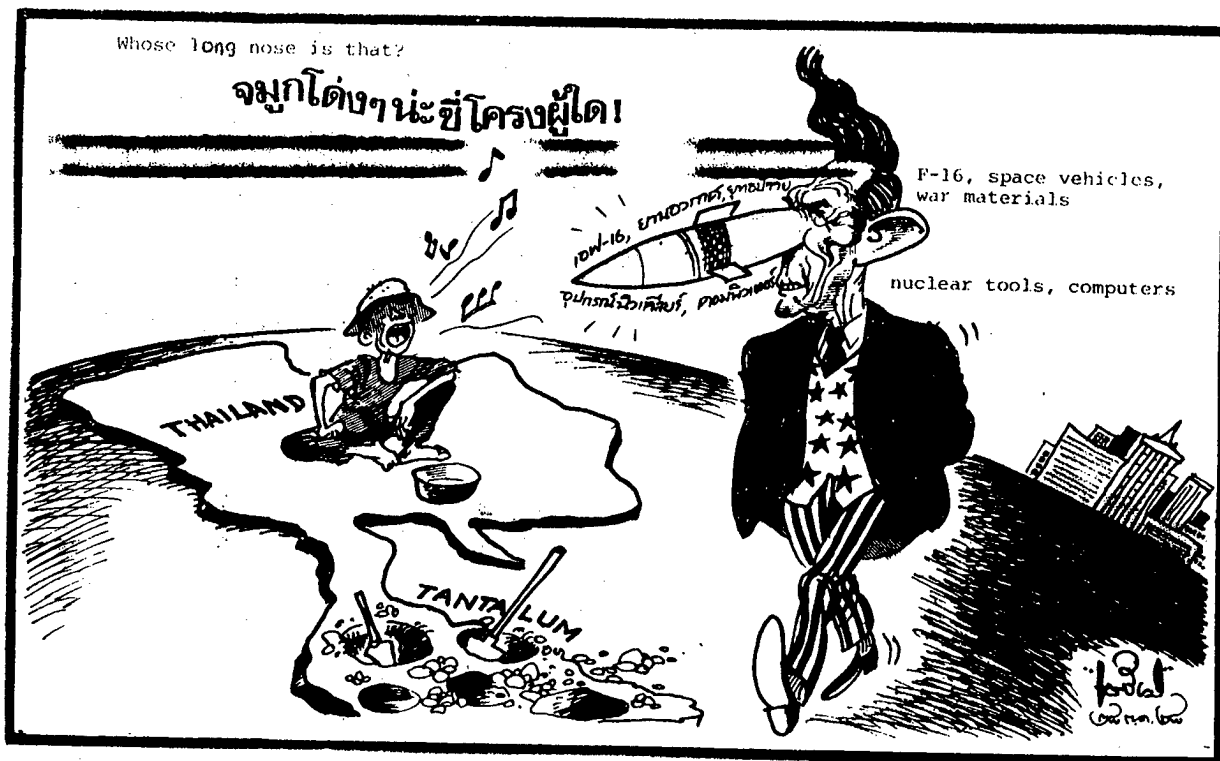
But these are just theoretical views. If legal principles alone are used to try to suppress international terrorism, I think that it will be very difficult to put a stop to the terrorism.

THAILAND

CARTOON LAMPOONS U.S. EXPLOITATION OF THAI TANTALUM

Bangkok SIAM RAT in Thai 28 Oct 85 p 3

[Cartoon]



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THAILAND

COLUMNIST SEEKS GREATER USSR TIES TO BARGAIN WITH U.S.

Bangkok BAN MUANG in Thai 8 Nov 85 p 5

[Column by "Tomolo": "Analysis of Russia's Invitation to Thailand To Expand Trade"]

[Excerpts] Today Russia and Thailand are doing 2.6 billion baht per year of trade, with a small trade advantage in favor of Thailand, which is very small when compared with Thailand's other trading partners. But it appears that Thailand's position in response to Russia's friendship is very small.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs revealed Russia's proposal or approach to establish a Thai-Russian Association. The Department of General Information, as the voice of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, contends that Russia must first clear up two points of contention for Thailand: (1) the incident of Russia abducting Thai children to study in Russia by force and (2) Russia's policy of support for Vietnam's occupation of Cambodia. If Russia can assuage Thailand's doubts on these two points, Thailand will discuss establishing a Thai-Russian Association.

On trade between Thailand and Russia, the Ministry of Commerce rejected it, saying it is a private matter on which we speak for ourselves. The government is not comfortable trading with Russia. I believe that the government is overdoing "cutting the lotus without leaving a strand." Actually, we know that in Russia's present moves toward Thailand it hopes for political effect more than trade and is using trade to mask its entrance. But when we are "neither true political friends nor enduring enemies," we must look at the advantages. What the Thai government fears is that Russia will spread communist ideology in Thailand. But I am 100 percent confident that Russian communism cannot do anything in Thailand because we have protection in a high degree of native resistance. Thai culture and Russian culture cannot merge. And the Thai communists--if Russian communists come and eat and drink and chat with them--Thai communists will have fun with them, but if they come to teach this and that in a big way, then the Thai communists will step on them, and the Chinese communists will destroy them.

Another thing: I also see from the opposite angle that by containing Russia too much we go against the adage "don't oppose the enemy to the

the limit." That is, there must be an opening giving the enemy a way out. On the question of opposition to the Russians taking Thai children by force to study in Russia, I believe that it is a matter that can be agreed upon to the satisfaction of the Thai government. As for the conflict in Cambodia, where Russia gives aid and support to Vietnam to occupy Cambodia--a prolonged problem, longer than a world war--a "three kingdoms" approach should be used. Even enemies can cooperate to their advantage. If Thailand can benefit from trade with Russia, we should seize the opportunity. The matter of the conflict is a separate situation. We should not put restrictions on ourselves that cause us to miss opportunities and lose benefits.

Russia is a big market like the United States and China that is worth playing with. We should open trade with Russia both in the form of private trade and trade between states, just as we have done with other countries. Notice how the United States engages in life-and-death quarrels with Russia, but the United States does a swift trade with Russia. I believe that good trade relations will have a substantial effect on abating the political conflict. As for the particular benefits we would get from trade with Russia at this time, it would help the recovery of Thai industry, which is obstructed by the United States, would help increase the market for agricultural products, and could expand to a large market in the future because the Russian communes are not successful in producing enough food to feed the Russian people. In addition, Russia's movement toward being a close trade partner of Thailand (which may expand to high-level technological cooperation) will cause the United States to open its eyes wide, which will also be good for Thailand in the long run. Making Russia a bargaining chip with the United States--why not?

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CSO: 4207/82

THAILAND

HOPES SAID TO FADE FOR THAI-USSR CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

Bangkok NAE0 NA in Thai 12 Nov 85 p 10

[Text] The Chamber of Commerce says, don't dream of establishing a Thai-Soviet Chamber of Commerce, because there is no way that it will happen as it is against the law. A chamber of commerce would have to have at least half its members be private-sector Russians, but there is none in Thailand now because of the fear that they would be a danger to national security.

Mr Thapna Bunnak, secretary of the Chamber of Commerce of Thailand, revealed that "the frontline business world," in reply to the fact that the Soviet Union is making moves to pressure for the establishment of a Thai-Soviet Chamber of Commerce in Thailand to help raise the level of trade relations between the two countries at the private level, said that it is something that cannot be realized.

This is because of problems with conditions on establishing a chamber of commerce according to the Chamber of Commerce Law of 1966, which claims there must be at least five people filing the request and that it must be approved by the registrar of the Department of Internal Trade in order to be established. Whether the proposed establishment is in opposition to economic law and national security would have to be considered.

In addition, it is claimed that members of foreign chambers of commerce in Thailand have to have at least half of their members in the private sector of these countries, but there is now no Soviet private sector doing business in Thailand.

A high-level news source in the Chamber of Commerce gave his view on the matter, saying that the leaders see the readiness of the two countries at present--Thailand as well as the Soviets want to establish it--but the security council has not received a definite recommendation, because if it is established, that would mean opening the way for the Soviet private sector to come into Thailand, which might create national security problems.

"All that can be done now is to set up a committee of trade representatives to come and negotiate trade between them," said the source.

As for the view that the establishment of the Thai-Soviet Chamber of Commerce should be permitted, that is the proposal of Mr Valentin Kasatkin, Soviet ambassador stationed in Bangkok, who would like to see trade relations between the two countries become closer.

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THAILAND

ATHIT SEEKS COOPERATION WITH SRV ON CAPTURED TROOPS

Bangkok BAN MUANG in Thai 27 Oct 85 pp 1, 14

[Unattributed report: "Athit Confirms That the Three Thai Soldiers Who Were Captured Are Still Alive; Stresses That Thailand Has Helped Vietnam and That They Will Probably Respond to Our Requests"]

[Excerpt] At 1000 hours on 26 October at the Bangsaen campus of Sinakharinthawiroth University in Chonburi Province, Gen Athit Kamlangek, the supreme commander, presided at a Day of Sympathy ceremony for the poor and sick. Merchants and other people in Chonburi Province made donations to the "Gen Athit Kamlangek Foundation," which will use the money to help pay for the treatment of poor people undergoing medical treatment at the Sinakharinthawiroth medical center in Bangsaen. More than 500,000 baht was donated to the foundation that day.

During the ceremony, many merchants and other people expressed an interest in various problems. They asked the supreme commander about various matters, beginning with the capture of three Thai soldiers by Vietnamese troops. They were abducted along the border in Aranyaprathet District on 5 October. Gen Athit told the people concerned about the safety of the three soldiers that the three soldiers are still alive. They are being held at a Vietnamese military base in Cambodia.

Gen Athit said that we have contacted the International Red Cross and the Vietnamese ambassador to Thailand in order to secure the return of the soldiers. We have helped them in such cases on previous occasions. For example, we returned a Vietnamese aircraft that flew into our airspace. Also, we returned Vietnamese troops who crossed into Thai territory. He feels that Vietnam will respond to our requests for the return of the Thai soldiers.

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CSO: 4207/60

THAILAND

FOREIGN MINISTRY REBUTS BANGLADESH CLAIMS ON FISHING ISSUE

Bangkok SIAM RAT in Thai 21 Sep 85 pp 1, 12

[Text] The Ministry of Foreign Affairs disclosed that news reports about Thai fishermen kidnapping Bangladeshi fishermen for ransom or throwing them into the sea have not been confirmed.

Bangladesh announced that 140 Bangladeshi crewmen were taken hostage by Thai fishermen and brought to Thailand. These crewmen were badly and inhumanely treated by the Thai fishermen and some of them were thrown into the sea before the Thai fishing boats arrived in Thailand.

A Ministry of Foreign Affairs source pointed out that accusations about Thai fishermen kidnapping Bangladeshi crewmen or throwing them into the sea have no basis for confirmation. He pointed out concerning this matter that there is no proof regarding accusations that crewmen have been thrown into the sea. He said that the Thai government is ready to find out the truth and that it will arrest the criminals and punish them promptly.

The source stated further that the Thai government has investigated the report of the kidnapping to Thailand of 140 crewmen held as hostage and that it appears that there was no kidnapping or mistreatment of Bangladeshi crewmen at all. This can be seen from the fact that there were around 100 Thai crewmen, which was around the same number of Bangladeshi crewmen, and that the Thai crewmen had no arms. Surely Thai crewmen could not threaten or capture hundreds of Bangladeshi crewmen and throw them into the sea that easily. On the contrary, those crewmen came with Thai fishing boats to Thailand under normal circumstances and were paid and fed all the time they were in Thailand.

The source also stated that Thailand is sending all the Bangladeshi crewmen back to their country at once. The company that owns the ship has offered to send aid to take care of all their travel expenses. The company that owns the boat has no intention at all of dragging out the affair or holding back the crewmen as hostages as Bangladesh has claimed.

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THAILAND

FISHING DISPUTE WITH MALAYSIA CONTINUES

Bangkok SIAM RAT in Thai 7 Oct 85 p 2

[Report by Chaiwat Yonpian]

[Text] Even though two ministers have been attempting to solve the problem of Thais sneaking into Malaysian waters to fish, negotiations have not been successful at all.

Malaysia recently accused Thai fishermen of encroaching and fishing in Malaysian waters many times and has had to suppress and arrest a number of Thai fishermen. This has also affected relations along the Thai-Malaysian border.

Mr Narong Wongwan, Thailand's minister of agriculture, flew to Kuala Lumpur last month for talks with Mr Anwar Ibrahim, Malaysia's minister of agriculture. The talks resulted in the fishing conflict becoming one of the most important political problems between the two countries and in Malaysian fishermen requesting their police to take severe action against the intruding Thai fishermen. On the other hand, Thai fishermen have also marched in front of the Malaysian consulate in Songkhla to protest the arrests of Thai fishermen by Malaysian police.

The ministers of agriculture of both countries reached agreement on many issues concerned with cooperation in the agricultural area, including planning for cooperation in deep-sea fishing. However, the Thai encroachment problem has not yet been resolved.

This problem of Thai fishermen encroaching on Malaysian waters to fish is an ancient one, but it became increasingly serious after Kuala Lumpur announced the extension of its economic zone waters to a 200-mile limit.

Normally, Malaysian fishermen along the east coast of Malaysia go out fishing at dusk or at night and return to shore at dawn to escape the sun. However, Malaysian fishermen cannot be compared in skill to the Thai fishermen who go to "help" fish the same areas, nor can the size of their fishing boats be compared to the size of Thai boats. Malaysian fishmen also complain that Thai fishermen destroy fish traps, sometimes attack their fishing boats, take

shortcuts in fishing--namely by transferring onto their boats fish that Malaysian fishermen have caught--and then flee. Consequently, Malaysian officials have started to be strict and to suppress the encroachments. In particular, this year 30 Thai fishing boats have been confiscated, compared to last year when only 10 boats were confiscated.

Thai fishermen complain that the expansion of Malaysian economic zone waters has so greatly reduced the area that they formerly fished and through which they travel to the South China Sea that it severely threatens their ability to make a living.

In reality, Thai officials normally sympathize with Thai fishermen, who are in trouble because of Malaysia's economic zone changes. This has forced them to limit their earnings, although fishing is now going on in the overfished waters of the part of Gulf of Thailand that belongs to Thailand. Thai officials would like to get Malaysia's approval for Thai fishing boats to enter Malaysian economic zone waters for some fishing. However, Malaysia has repeatedly refused. On top of that, it has announced that it is considering buying six more long-range patrol planes to patrol and suppress those who encroach and fish in their zone, in addition to conducting surveillance of the movements of Vietnamese boat refugees--who sneak into their country, Indonesia, and the Philippines--and of smugglers and pirates. Consequently, the situation is getting worse.

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THAILAND

COLUMNIST SEES ARMY AS PRO-DEMOCRACY, STILL PROMINENT

Bangkok SIAM RAT in Thai 3 Oct 85 p 3

[Column: "Going Back to the Old Way" by Heunfa Kin Kin]

[Text] I find that my colleague has noted an interesting behind-the-scenes point, which stems from Policy 66/80, about the recent aborted coup d'etat.

The nation's armed forces used Gen Prem Tinsulanon's Policy 66/80 to win over the CPT. The obvious thing is its political approach to winning over the public by democratic movements.

Policy 66/80, in addition to being a "sacred green book," has shaken the ideology of people within the military. It is said that its so-called "armed with wisdom" ideology has spread among civil servants and the leaders of many mass groups.

"Being armed with wisdom" surely is more critical than having supplies of arms. It has been commented that Policy 66/80 is up to date and in harmony with the changed social and political situations. These changes have created a new generation of officers within the military who perceive that using force in making a coups d'etat is outdated, that doing so plays into the hands of the CPT, and that it is not a correct way to solve national problems.

The new generation of military officers grew up after the change of 14 October 1973. They surely developed their political ideals differently from the old generation of military officers or those who have stayed with old ideas about overthrowing political rulers by destroying the people.

Officers schools have changed a lot. Going around and blowing a whistle to call them to make a coup d'etat to overthrow the government is not as easy as it was a decade ago. My colleague stated that it is not Gen Prem who is the miracle worker, but actually Policy 66/80, which has won over one portion of the military and made such orders useless.

Older officers who do not agree with the parliamentary system and think of stepping up to be dictator are disappearing as the days go by!

My colleague told me that in looking at the current picture of the military, do not look at this or that generation, because it is an old-fashioned outlook.

Rather, we must look at ideologies and at who are democratic soldiers and who are old-line soldiers who prefer to use force.

Anybody can see that regardless of where the revolutionary order that came on 9 September originated, it is one of those old-line kinds. The majority of the military did not move their forces to overthrow the government; only a few juvenile soldiers and two to three more old, strangely exuberant soldiers saw that overthrowing a government is something easy and playful, as it was a decade ago.

The result was that all were arrested!

Policy 66/80 is considered to be an interesting policy to study and follow for future politics and for the new image of the military that will replace the old-fashioned military that is breaking up.

And the most important thing is surely that new or old soldiers will still play politics just as they have always played it!

The old military might be straight and puzzled about playing politics in a parliamentary system, which is different from today's military men who study the new form of politics closely and profoundly. Some of them have a master's degree in political science and many of them are "big" on theory.

The generals of the old days drank with their colleagues and got mad and displeased and disgusted with politicians. They would throw glasses or bang the table and lead a group to seize the Government House with ease, just like a charity campaign!

This is different from today's generals who play politics at many levels of planning, just like champion chess players, and who spin the heads of many professional politicians and MP's.

And the unbelievable thing is that even the labor unions are in the hands of these "big" players.

After I listened to my colleague, I thought that Thai politics must change a lot. We should not be worried: nobody would think of destroying parliament or democracy. But we must wait until the 300th anniversary of Bangkok before we can hope to see a civilian step up to be prime minister.

Our prime minister will have a title that starts with "General" for a long time.

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THAILAND

EDITORIAL CRITICIZES MILITARY-RUN CORPORATION

Bangkok SIAM RAT in Thai 9 Oct 85 p 3

[Editorial: "When Soldiers Become Businessmen"]

[Text] A strange development is taking place in Thailand.

Reserve and active-duty military officers announced that they are joining the private sector and the brokers and democratic party politicians to form a corporation called "Public Development Corporation, Ltd." An announcement was made at the beginning of this week that this corporation will officially unveil its sign on 17 October.

According to the announcement, the Public Development Corporation will serve as a lazy but prosperous middleman selling different kinds of merchandise, "from toothpicks to battleships," without manufacturing anything. The corporation aims to be the middleman for important merchandise, namely, for various liquors from two companies that are having such a major conflict in marketing and setting prices that they might not be able to come to an agreement. Using this issue, the Public Development Corporation wants to volunteer to be the coordinator; in the meantime, it is drawing commissions as revenue from the liquor of both companies.

The Public Development Corporation claims it is doing all this business to generate income to use in the military reserve project for national security.

This strange and magic business is pulling in active-duty military officers as shareholders in this corporation. Higher-level officers who are all influential and powerful are on the shareholders list. These senior officers can use all their power to do anything from a national security perspective that regular merchants surely do not have much capability of doing.

Subsequently, this has created suspicion everywhere. Establishment of this freeloading corporation surely means that the power and influence of the active-duty military officers who are shareholders will be used to create fear in the private sector, so that merchants must agree to have this corporation act as their middleman. There is concern in a case like this about how useful the parasite corporation will be for what range of business and for how long.

Military officers who are involved in business cause a lot of damage and create rumors among the general public. This thing has not just now happened; there have been situations like this before, for at least 3 or 4 decades. The outcome is that such businesses, instead of being a matter for the nation, become a matter for the personal interests of certain groups.

If they want to say that such business is being done for the nation, it would be far better to establish a corporation that uses inactive-duty military officers or ones who are willing to resign from the military and do business seriously, not half-way like this. This is causing a lot of unease about the military's ethics and the image of the Thai armed forces.

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THAILAND

SUPREME COMMAND DENIES SUPPORT OF ANTI-BURMA REBELS

Bangkok SIAM RAT in Thai 26 Oct 85 pp 1, 12

[Unattributed report: "Thailand Denies Having Supported the Foreign Mercenaries Who Are Helping the Karens"]

[Text] The director of the Information Office has stated that Thailand has never supported the foreign mercenaries who are fighting for the Karens against Burma.

Lt Gen Wichit Bunyawat, the director of the Information Office, Supreme Command Headquarters, talked with SIAM RAT about the matter of foreign mercenaries helping the Karens in their fight against the Burmese government. He said that he doesn't know how long they have been here. The Special Branch Police are now investigating this.

Lt Gen Wichit said that these foreigners are adventurers. But we do not have much evidence on them. It was only after one of these foreign mercenaries was shot and killed that we learned that they had entered Thailand.

"Thailand has a clear policy of not allowing foreigners to use Thai territory. We are taking measures to ensure that this does not happen again. The Special Branch Police have been ordered to investigate this matter to see if these foreigners have left Thailand yet," said Lt Gen Wichit.

Lt Gen Wichit said that Thailand has never supported this and has never given the Karens sanctuary. Thailand has relations with the Burmese government. As far as he knows, there are now only nine mercenaries there. But he can't confirm the exact number.

Lt Gen Wichit discussed the present situation in the fighting between Burma and the Karens. He said that at present, there is no heavy fighting. However, the suppression operation is still underway. If heavy fighting breaks out, Karens will flee across the border into Thailand again. As for establishing a Thai-Soviet Friendship Association, Lt Gen Wichit said that he doesn't want to say anything about that.

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THAILAND

RED GUARS MEET, POLICE CITE 'HIRED GUN' PAST

Bangkok CHAT ATHIPATAI in Thai 26 Oct-1 Nov 85 pp 22-24

[Unattributed report: "The Red Guards, Hired Gunmen or Coup Tool?"]

[Text] The party held in the Morakot room of the Inthra Hotel on the evening of 14 October was much livelier than those held in other rooms in the same area. Seeing a large number of youths going to the Morakot room, where a large party was being held, surprised the other people and guests at the Inthra Hotel. But when they looked in, they saw that this was a "homecoming" party of the Red Gaurs.

Maj Gen Sutsai Hatsadin, who presided at this Red Guards meeting, said that they held this party just to get together. There was nothing else behind this. They had not held a meeting for a long time. Maj Gen Sutsai said that the money to pay for the party was raised by selling tickets at 200 baht apiece. Approximately 400 people, including both former and current vocational students and laborers from certain groups, attended the party.

Why Have the Red Guards Become Active Again?

As for why the Red Guards have become active again, Maj Gen Sutsai said that actually, the Red Guards have been active all along. About 20-30 leaders, or key people of the group, have held meetings at various restaurants. After the events of 9 September, the leaders of the Red Guards agreed that the group should hold an official meeting in order to ascertain the strength of the group. Thus, it was decided to hold this party on 14 October.

Maj Gen Sutsai, Mr Somsak Khwanmongkhon and Mr Wirasak Thongprasoet all talked about the activities of their group. They said that this party was a final test of their strength and readiness. They have examined reports and obtained data showing that there will almost certainly be another coup attempt in the near future. Maj Gen Sutsai is certain about this. He said that "there will definitely be another coup within the next 2 months."

Maj Gen Sutsai and other Red Guard leaders said that in the country's present situation, they do not feel that the Prem government will be able to solve the problems, particularly the economic problems. They want their group to be ready to participate in events based on the beliefs of the group.

At the same time, a Special Branch Police official who is responsible for monitoring the activities of power groups talked about the activities of the Red Guards. He said that the Red Guards are "hired gun" people. The group doesn't have any real strength. As for all the people at the party, that was just a deception. Of the people and laborers who attended the party that evening, more than 100 people were recruited from factories in the Samut Prakan area. Some were members of the labor group of Mr Phongsak Wongchampa; others were members of the Railway Engineers Union, Bangkok 11, Bang Khen.

Where Did the money Come From?

Maj Gen Sutsai and other members of the Red Guards said that the money for the 14 October party at the Inthra Hotel came from selling tickets at 200 baht apiece. But the Special Branch Police official said that some of the money used to hold the party may have come from Mr Ekkayut Anchanbut, the Charter sharefund godfather who is wanted in connection with the 9 September rebellion.

The official said that members of the Red Guards and Mr Ekkayut were introduced to each other through Mr Somsak Khwanmongkhon, a former Red Guard leader who served as Mr Ekkayut's bodyguard during the period when the illegal sharefund was in operation.

The party that night cost several tens of thousands of baht. The money was paid through a businessman who has dealings with Maj Gen Sutsai.

However, some officials feel that the Red Guards held the party in order to raise money. Businessmen who once supported the Red Guards no longer see any need to hire the Red Guards. There are only two reasons for hiring the Red Guards. One is to hire them to quash protest demonstrations or strikes by laborers and employees in the factories and companies. Second, some state units used them as a counterbalance to the student movement. These units went through Maj Gen Sutsai, was involved in civil affairs in the Internal Security Operations Command. After Maj Gen Sutsai retired, this source of income dried up. Also, the student movement is not as strong as it was prior to the events of 6 October 1976. The students are no longer carrying on vigorous political activities like they once did. In addition, the military's civil affairs policy has changed. The people now responsible for this policy--Gen Mana Rattanakoset, Gen Chawalit Yongchaiyut and Lt Gen Charuai Wongsayan--do not see any need to use Maj Gen Sutsai's policy of "using a mob to break up a mob."

"I think that these former vocational student leaders are experiencing problems because they have no source of income. Now that Maj Gen Sutsai is no longer connected with the Express Transportation Organization of Thailand, things are very difficult for them. They don't know where to obtain money," said the same news source.

## Hired Gunmen or the Way to A Coup?

An official responsible for monitoring the activities of the Red Guards summarized the problem quite succinctly by saying that it was the events of 9 September that stirred the Red Guards into action again. Because the fate of that coup was determined by the position of the political power groups. That is, the coup required the participation of the masses.

The Red Guards feel that the involvement in the coup of labor leaders such as Sawat Lukdot and Ahmat Khamthetthong indicates that there is much money to be made from such activities. The Red Guard party was meant to inform people that the Red Guards are ready to stir up political trouble for a price.

However, regardless of whether or not the Red Guard activities were meant to show that they are available for hire, these activities are like a political gauge of what will happen in the future.

It shouldn't be very difficult to determine who will hire the Red Guards to take action. Many people have said that the money for this party was "support" money from Ekkayut. Also, Maj Gen Sutsai has made critical remarks about the administrative failures of Gen Prem and expressed opposition to the rise of Chulachomklao Royal Military Academy Class 5. And Wirasak Thongprasoet said that the "Red Guards are ready to join with other factions in ousting the Prem government. If no other group is willing to take the lead, the Red Guards are ready to be the spearhead in this."

These statements clearly show on which side the Red Guards will stand if there is violence again in the future.

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FORMER STUDENT LEADER CRITICIZES PREM

Bangkok CHAT ATHIPATAI in Thai 26 Oct-1 Nov 85 pp 22-24

[Interview with Wirasak Thongprasoet, the former secretary-general of the National Vocational Student Center of Thailand; date and place not specified]

[Text] [Question] How successful do you think Gen Prem Tinsulanon has been in solving the problems?

[Answer] I think that he just tried to sweep the problems under the rug to keep himself clean. Take the rice problem, for example. He has thrown that problem in the lap of Deputy Prime Minister Phichai. As for the conflict between Minister Koson and Dr Wiraphong, he hasn't said anything. He doesn't have the courage to decide who is right and who is wrong. This is the case everytime. His method of solving problems is to sit above the fray and watch others fight it out. He doesn't care who gets hurt as long as he is safe. He never gets involved.

[Question] Do you think that the government will be able to solve the rice problem?

[Answer] I don't think so. When he was in the United States to attend the U.N. conference, he should have raised the issue of the United States limiting the import of Thai textiles. But he didn't. What was discussed was the issue of racial prejudice. But that is not a problem here. That doesn't concern the economic problems. He should have bargained with them, but he didn't. When Lee Kuan Yew, the prime minister of Singapore, arrived there, he went to the White House and asked to meet with President Reagan. He told the president about the problems that their textile protectionist laws are causing. He told him that this could lead to a trade war. But our leader just went and sang songs. What good did that do?

[Question] How stable do you think the government will be in the future?

[Answer] I think that events like those of 9 September will definitely occur again if Gen Prem remains the prime minister. The next coup will be more violent than any in the past. And it won't be just the military that is involved. It will be the masses who lead the soldiers. I can assure you of that.

[Question] Which military officer will be the leader?

[Answer] I don't know military officers. I don't know who the leader will be. But I do know that if the country falls into this position, the military won't stand for this. No one can solve today's economic problems. No one has the courage to make decisions. Things have deteriorated greatly.

[Question] Which mass groups will come forward?

[Answer] I think that there will be a coalition of students, farmers, laborers and vocational students. They will join with the Red Guards. Everyone is experiencing problems. Tens of thousands of laborers may be laid off from work because of our inability to sell our textiles. The farmers can't get a good price for their rice.

[Question] Do you think that the students will participate?

[Answer] I think so. These are problems that are confronting everyone. We can no longer trust the present government to solve the economic problems. I think that if there is a "mob," it will form at Chulalongkorn or Thammasat. I have not talked with students at those universities. But I have frequently talked with students at Ramkhamhaeng University. Ramkhamhaeng is a very large university. It is an open university. We will definitely be able to coordinate things.

[Question] Can you definitely join forces with these students?

[Answer] I don't think that there will be any problems. Ten years ago, the Student Center worked for justice and equality in society. The Red Guards wanted the same thing. Only our methods were different. Our experiences were different. The students may have been a little too hasty. We sometimes had conflicts.

[Question] If there is another movement, who will be the leader?

[Answer] I think that we will have to coordinate things. There must be a committee to coordinate things. If no one takes the lead, the Red Guards will serve as the spearhead in ousting the Prem government.

[Question] Have you talked with laborers?

[Answer] Yes. I have talked with laborer leaders about this. But they don't want me to reveal their identities at this time. Certain labor leaders participated in the 9 September rebellion. If I revealed their names, this might cause problems for them. We chatted together at the party on 14 October. We told them that we are ready. They said that they will coordinate things with their labor council. They don't want their names revealed because they are afraid of the Special Branch Police. But I am not afraid. Everything that I have said is the truth.

[Question] If farmers demonstrate, will you participate?

[Answer] Immediately! If the farmers hold a demonstration in front of the Government House to protest rice prices, the Red Guards will provide protection and facilitate things for the farmers until they gain the victory.

[Question] Aren't you afraid that a third hand will take this opportunity to stir up trouble?

[Answer] No, I'm not afraid. We have only two hands. If the farmers demonstrate, I have to support them and help them get what they want. If they don't, they don't have to return. Whoever gets involved will get hit. We have come this far. I am not afraid of being attacked. Anuson Sapmanu is old and can't fight. If they get involved, they will have to confront the Red Guards. Let them try. We will take an eye for an eye and a tooth for a tooth.

[Question] If you try to oust the government, aren't you afraid that the movement will be suppressed?

[Answer] I don't think that the military would dare. The low-ranking soldiers are experiencing the same problems as everyone else. The economic problems are affecting the low-ranking soldiers, too. It's just the senior officers who have not been affected.

[Question] If something happens or it becomes necessary to demonstrate, how long would it take to mobilize your forces?

[Answer] I think that we could mobilize 3-4,000 people within 12 hours. But after that, tens of thousands would come. We have to use motorcycles and other means to coordinate things.

[Question] Is this a new movement on the part of the Red Guards?

[Answer] You could say so. Today, the Red Guards are ready to do anything for the benefit of the majority. For example, if the opposition parties in parliament want to hold a no-confidence debate on the prime minister or his ministers and people are sent to carry signs and prevent the opposition parties from speaking out and criticizing the prime minister, the Red Guards are ready to fight these people. The Red Guards will provide protection so that the members of the opposition can speak out and perform their duty.

[Question] Are you in favor of a coup?

[Answer] Actually, I am not in favor of using this method to make changes. We have a democratic system of administration. Democratic methods should be used to make changes. But if it becomes necessary, violent methods, such as a coup, can be used.

[Question] Who do you think will succeed Gen Prem as prime minister?

[Answer] I don't know. It can be anyone who will dare to make decisions and dare to act instead of just sitting around like today. Maj Gen Sutsai (Sutsai

Hatsadin), for example, is just the opposite of Gen Prem even though they are members of the same class. He has a family to support. Gen Prem does not have a family. He does not have such responsibilities. He leads a very simple life. Their lives are very different. Maj Gen Sutsai is not afraid to make decisions. But Gen Prem doesn't dare. He is afraid to speak out or make a decision. Such a person should not be prime minister at a time when the economy is in such great trouble. Stated simply, Prime Minister Prem is a coward.

[Question] What about Gen Athit? Could he be prime minister?

[Answer] Anyone who has the courage to speak out and make decisions can be prime minister. He must have the courage to call a spade a spade. Just dressing nicely isn't enough. That's no good. Also, the next prime minister must be able to match wits with other countries.

[Question] Do you think that Gen Prem will reshuffle the cabinet?

[Answer] I think he should. Reshuffling the cabinet would not harm anything. All countries do this. If he has the courage, he should do so. He doesn't have to be afraid of being criticized. He may be an honest person, but how honest are the ministers around him? It is the people around him who have destroyed him. They tell him only the good things; they don't tell him about any of the bad things. Whenever the prime minister goes somewhere, they stage a friendly welcome for him.

[Question] There are reports that the political parties have caused splits in the military.

[Answer] I don't think so. Politicians wouldn't dare to do that. I don't think that they would dare play with the military. It is Gen Prem who is responsible for the present lack of unity in the military. Field marshals Thanom and Praphat were detested. But they could walk wherever they wanted. On the weekends, Field Marshal Praphat used to go shopping by himself at the Suan Catuchak market. No one tried to harm him. But Gen Prem doesn't dare do anything like that. He doesn't dare go out in public alone like that. Gen Prem is the first prime minister whom people have tried to harm. All those who helped Prem become prime minister, including CRMA Class 7, have been abandoned by Prem. He might be a guideline to show us what to do and who will be affected. But if something is done for the benefit of the majority, he is ready to help.

[Question] What should be done to solve the country's problems?

[Answer] I think that Gen Prem should resign. He should resign in front of parliament just as Gen Kriangsak did. But the toadies around him probably won't let him. These people are even more concerned about their positions than Gen Prem. It is these people who will be the downfall of Gen Prem. They don't

know what the country's real problems are. Take the farmers, for example. I don't know why he has recruited them. That wastes their time. I would like to tell Gen Prem that if he wants to avoid bloodshed and prevent another coup, he should resign.

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THAILAND

BRIEFS

MEDICINE TRADE WITH LAOS--The Commercial Advisory Office attached to the embassy in Vientiane reported that the Lao Department of Medicine has registered the medicines of a Thai pharmaceutical company. These medicines are for the treatment of hemorrhagic fever and conjunctivitis. It is thought that Laos will place orders for these medicines. There have been outbreaks of hemorrhagic fever and conjunctivitis in Vientiane City, the capital of Laos. Hospitals in Laos lack medicine to treat these diseases. The Lao Department of Medicine contacted Thai officials and asked them to contact various pharmaceutical companies in Thailand and have them send samples of their products to the Department of Medicine for analysis and registration in accord with Lao regulations. This must be done before medicines can be purchased. One Thai pharmaceutical company sent samples of 24 medicines to the Lao Department of Medicine. If other pharmaceutical companies are interested in selling medicines to Laos, they should send samples through the Commercial Advisory Office attached to the embassy in Vientiane City so that the Lao Department of Medicine can analyze and register the medicines. [Text] [Bangkok DAO SIAM in Thai 25 Oct 85 p 3] 11943

CSO: 4207/59

QUERIES TO PRC ON TUNGSTEN--A Thai representative was sent to query China on setting a minimum price for tungsten. The Department of Mineral Resources sent Mr Okanit Suwannasing, the director of the Economics and Information Division, to query China about the minimum price for tungsten. He was to confirm China's position at the conference held by the Joint Offshore Mineral Resources Survey Committee of the Asian and Pacific countries. This conference was held during the period 7-21 November. In September, Chinese representatives attended the fourth conference of government representatives from the tungsten producing and exporting countries held in Bangkok. The Chinese expressed a desire to control the production and export of tungsten beginning next year. [Text] [Bangkok SIAM RAT in Thai 25 Oct 85 p 11] 11943

CSO: 4207/60

BANGKOK POPULATION GROWTH--Mrs Apha Chancharoensuk, administrator of the Bangkok Metropolitan Government Planning Section, admits that the major city development plans for Nakhon Ratchasima, Khon Kaen, Chiang Mai, Songkhla, and Chonburi that the government has been trying to carry out for more than 20 years to reduce over population in Bangkok and to disseminate industry to different parts of the country have not been very successful. During these years, the number of persons moving to Bangkok has remained high. Each year, 70,000 people move to Bangkok, which represents a 1.4 percent annual growth of the city's population, compared to an increase from births of 1.7 percent. [Excerpt] [Bangkok SIAM RAT in Thai 24 Sep 85 p 3] 12587

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MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

WARD PUBLIC SECURITY BATTLES SMUGGLERS

Hanoi HANOI MOI in Vietnamese 16 Oct 85 p 2

[Article by Ha Dinh Thung: "Public Security in Hai Ba Trung, Hoan Kiem Wards Struggles Against Speculators, Smugglers"]

[Text] In the past 2 weeks, Hai Ba Trung Ward public security has sent reports to the ward CPV committee and people's committee, seeking guided coordination with responsible sectors to strike at those engaged in speculating on, hoarding and dealing in state-managed technical supplies.

As of 10 October, the organ has prosecuted 808 cases of illegally raising prices and 121 cases of selling goods without registration with the state and has, through control of 36 hoarders, confiscated nearly 1.5 million dong worth of illicit merchandise.

Doan Thi Phong (domiciled at 6, 336 Street), a serious violator, hoarded 500 kg of sugar, including two unopened sacks. Le Nghiem (Unit 14, Mai Dong Subward), an unauthorized bread baker, consumed 590 kg of wheat flour supplied by Thu, marketing cooperative director at the Hanoi food factory. During questioning, Thu confessed to having sold to private merchants 5,384 kg of wheat flour stolen from the state. Searching the house of Pham Quang Trung (at 61 Quang Trung Street), who did business at the Intershop store, public security seized contraband merchandise including engine belts and automobile light bulbs of various kinds.

During an administrative control raid in Hoa Binh market, economic police (of Pho Hue Subward public security) and traffic police confiscated illicit merchandise including grindstones, drills, socket wrenches and milling knives.

In the first stage of its fight against speculators and smugglers, Hai Ba Trung Ward public security has accurately struck at illegal business hideouts. The municipal public security director has sent certificates of commendation to units of economic police and public security of Pho Hue, Minh Khai and Nguyen Du Subwards.

Hoan Kiem Ward public security, along with concerned sectors, has concentrated on battling illegal traders and speculators.

As a result, they have arrested 52 cases--10 in Dong Xuan Subward, 6 in Hang Dao Subward and 5 in Cua Dong Subward--recovering more than 1 million dong for the state in the process. Offenders were mostly "oldtimers" having no occupations. Confiscated merchandise and proofs of illicit transactions included U.S. dollars, gold, watches, electronic calculators, kerosene, cement, iron, steel, etc.

For fast and correct handling, a ward prosecution council composed of representatives from economic management and law enforcement sectors was set up. Depending on the degree of offenses, the council has taken administrative measures against 22 cases--confiscation of tainted goods and imposition of fines--and referred serious offenders to court.

Hoan Kiem Ward public security authorities have also instructed cadres and combatants to continue to battle subjectivism and self-complacency, or impatience and unresponsiveness to new events. At the same time, they have mobilized the masses to expose wrongdoers, strengthened inspection patrols and closely coordinated with responsible sectors to act in a synchronized manner and in keeping with the law.

Promptly encouraging good personnel and good work, the municipal public security director has sent certificates of commendation (1st stage) to five public security units in Dong Xuan, Hang Dao, Cua Dong, Hang Buom and Phan Chu Trinh Subwards while the ward people's committee has granted commendation notes and cash rewards to Cua Dong, Hong Bo, Hang Dao, Dong Xuan, Hang Gai and Hang Buom Subwards and to economic police.

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MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

HANOI CHIEF PROCURATOR COMMENTS ON PENAL CODE

Hanoi HANOI MOI in Vietnamese 23 Oct 85 p 2

[Article by Le Ngoc Cu, chief procurator, Municipal People's Organ of Control:  
"Hanoi People's Organ of Control and Implementation of Penal Code"]

[Text] As of 1 January 1986, the Penal Code will be in force. This is a step in the direction of perfecting our state's legal system, a sharp tool used by the proletarian dictatorial state to ensure implementation of our party's revolutionary line and its economic and social building and development policies, and is aimed not only at strongly struggling against crimes, but also at educating all citizens about the need to obey the law and foster the laboring people's right to collective mastery in preventing offenses against the law.

After studying the content and spirit of the Penal Code, cadres and people in the nation's capital have perceived more clearly our state's views on defining the limits of criminality and setting penalties to suit each category of offense. We have understood more deeply the principles and policies in our state's Penal Code which fully reflect the class and human nature of socialism.

One thing is clear--all offenses must be recognized as such by the Penal Code. This deserves attention because it illustrates the strictness of the law. And this is an important guarantee that citizen liberty and dignity are protected and that organs in charge of enforcing and defending the law are required to strictly comply with it and oppose arbitrary activities apt to lead to coercion and unjust punishment of innocent citizens.

Since all offenses must be met with appropriate penalties, infliction of punishment must also conform to regulations relating to each type of offense, taking into account various degrees of criminal danger, evaluating the offenders' life histories and sincere willingness to report to the authorities, and weighing all pros and cons before determining appropriate penalties that exemplify both strictness and humanitarianism.

The people support efforts aimed at correctly applying the law, accurately prosecuting violations with emphasis on education and unceasingly fostering state authority.

Acquainting large numbers of people with the Penal Code to help them clearly and fully understand its meaning, importance, content and spirit is a paramount

activity designed to raise the sense of mastery and self-conscious obedience to the law. Each person is bound to abide by the law. Thoroughly grasping this obligation, each state agency should direct its cadres and personnel to do so and discharge their tasks according to the law. This is a mandatory requirement in strengthening the socialist legal system.

The Penal Code preamble clearly stipulates: "All state organs, social organizations and people have the common duty to strictly implement the Penal Code."

The Hanoi People's Organ of Control is required to control compliance with the law, ensuring that the latter is strictly and consistently observed.

The scope of implementation of the Penal Code is very broad, entailing very heavy responsibilities. We believe that more must be done to fight and prevent violations and crimes.

To successfully carry out that duty, we have organized thorough study sessions to enable cadres to grasp the content and spirit of regulations, conscientiously engage in self-review, correct shortcomings in the compliance process and gradually raise the sense of law-abidingness while guiding cadres throughout the sector to strictly implement the Penal Code. We have also provided advanced training to cadres, raising their legal and managerial skills and sharply improving their knowledge that political tasks pertaining to each revolutionary stage in accordance with CPV Central Committee and municipal committee resolutions--first of all, enabling them to fully grasp and strictly carry out the resolution of the Eighth Plenum and use juridical activities as a tool to effectively serve party political goals.

The Municipal People's Organ of Control has actively coordinated with various sectors and mass and social organizations to prevent and fight crimes. Regularly working together, state cadres and personnel have held propaganda sessions to acquaint the people with the law, contributing to ameliorating managerial work and strengthening the due process of law. In implementing the Penal Code, we should pay attention to strict compliance with regulations on criminal procedures. In light of its functions and duties as mandated by law, the municipal people's organ of control along with other sectors in the field of internal affairs, will create a unity of views in the struggle against crimes, ensuring correct implementation of state criminal policies and procedures, contributing to reinforcing proletarian dictatorship and supporting the effort to build and defend the fatherland.

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MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

FULLY GRASP CPV LEADERSHIP ROLE IN COMPANIES

Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 16 Oct 85 pp 1, 4

[Editorial: "Fully Grasp Leadership Role of CPV Cells in Companies"]

[Text] To raise the fighting strength of basic units--beginning with companies--it is most important to continually care for, consolidate, maintain, and foster the leadership role of CPV cells.

A solidarity core and "fighting staff" for military units, party cells must serve as a fortress of revolutionary resolve in all circumstances and as a focal point to which converge all mental resources of party members, engrossed around the clock in leading their units to strive to do well all duties.

To properly carry out that leadership task, party cells should unceasingly, fully, and clearly grasp their paramount role as a collective leader, empowered to decide which positions and directions military units should take.

Practical experience in all units clearly indicates that military units are able to come off with flying colors in their tasks, even in the most difficult conditions, if corresponding party cells are stable, strong, and apt to continually hold on to the flag of leadership, apply correct policies, boast a contingent of determined party members, serve as a solidarity core, and successfully foster the strength of the masses. On the contrary, even in the most favorable conditions, military units are at a loss to avoid errors and obstacles if party cells let go of the flag of leadership and party members there are not exemplary.

To enable party cells to regularly maintain the flag of leadership, it is imperative to improve intracell activities. Since party cells lead collectively by way of resolutions, intracell activities should be aimed, first of all, at making party members thoroughly understand, through discussions, all party principles, positions and policies, army duties and directives and resolutions from superior echelons, and at inciting them to band together to discuss and adopt correct guiding resolutions in line with local tasks and situations.

Strong party cell collective leadership also lies in the ability to accurately tailor guidelines to times and circumstances, concentrate leadership on specific duties and issues, ensure compliance with resolutions, and generate salutary changes in military units. An effort should be made to overcome the practice of passing undefined resolutions dealing with all issues but key points, or stereotyped resolutions failing to accentuate central problems of which careful consideration is needed prior to setting accurate positions and courses for military units to follow. In exerting overall leadership, party cells should examine positions and courses and avoid discussing in detail measures and norms pertaining to the implementation process--a prerogative of commanding cadres--otherwise reducing the efficiency of leadership and disabling the effort to foster the dynamism and creativeness of unit commanders.

In addition to thoroughly grasping its leadership role, a party cell--first of all, its secretary and committee echelons--should be vigorously alert to developments in the situation while doing its tasks. Party cell secretaries and committee echelons should continually and strictly keep pace with realities, promptly suggesting pertinent issues requiring leadership for party cells to discuss and find appropriate positions and measures. Innovations are not brought to light and encouraged in a timely manner, and negative phenomena are able to come into existence or continue, because in these places CPV cells lack vigor, alertness, and adequate understanding of their leadership role.

A contingent of vanguard and exemplary party members is a prerequisite and prime condition for ensuring proper implementation of party cell leadership resolutions. However, to behave in an exemplary manner is not enough; for the sake of leadership, all party members, regardless of position, must be exemplary in thought and action and must know how to properly educate, convince, and mobilize the masses. They must promptly address worries and grievances of the masses through explanation and thwart the latter's negative manifestations through struggle. Only when party members have succeeded in doing so can party cells effectively exert their leadership and really maintain and expand their clout, anywhere and anytime.

A party cell is the highest party leadership organization at the company level and an outlet for directly disseminating party and government policies and positions to the masses and turning their political awareness into revolutionary action. Maintaining and fostering party cell's leadership role in all conditions and circumstances is the most crucial issue in building party cells at the company level. All CPV cells and members must do their utmost to promote strong points, promptly overcome flaws, strive to strengthen party cells, and unceasingly increase leadership capabilities to enable their units to move ahead and successfully discharge all assigned duties.

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## INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, TRADE AND AID

### SEAPORTS EXPEDITE HANDLING OF SOVIET GOODS

Hanoi GIAO THONG VAN TAI in Vietnamese 7 Nov 85 pp 1, 2

[Interview with Tran Xuan Nhon, head of the Sea Transport General Department: "The Sea Transport Sector Endeavors To Do a Good Job of Receiving Soviet Goods"]

[Text] Question: Would you please give us an overview of the situation concerning the shipment of Soviet aid goods to Vietnam by sea to the port of our country, in general, and specifically to the port of Haiphong both currently and in past years?

Answer: A very large quantity of Soviet aid goods, estimated at more than 5 million tons per year, is shipped to Vietnam by sea. The kinds of cargo received from the Soviets are diverse, such as bulk cargo, liquid cargo, containerized cargo, iron and steel, equipment, general merchandise... While this cargo is shipped through all the seaports of Vietnam, the major portion is handled at the port of Haiphong. In addition, all goods shipped by the Soviet Union to Cambodia and Laos also pass through our ports. Allow me to give you a few figures on the quantity of cargo handled (during the first 6 months of 1985). To date, the Sea Transport General Department has fulfilled its contract obligations for rice, wheat flour, sugar, urea, cement, equipment and petroleum products. However, it has only completed 91.2 percent of its contract obligations for dried goods. During the first 6 months of this year, 21.5 percent more perishable cargo was shipped from the Soviet Union to Vietnam than during the same period in 1984. The Far East Enterprise has equipped with two ships, the Nisneudinsk and the Tunguaka, for one way shipments of containerized cargo, the first of which was made on 1 September 1985. During the first 6 months of 1985, according to the trade protocol on which agreement has been reached, we will receive an additional 1,721,400 tons of cargo, mainly dried goods and petroleum products.

Question: What efforts have been and are being made by the sea transport sector and the port of Haiphong to do a good job of unloading and transporting Soviet aid goods?

Answer: More than 5 million tons of cargo are shipped through our seaports each year. Compared to other countries, this is not a high figure. However, in view of Vietnam's actual circumstances, this is a gratifying achievement.

At the 15th session in the transportation field of the Joint Vietnam-Soviet Union Government Commission on Economic Cooperation and Economic Plans held in Odessa, our Soviet colleagues expressed satisfaction with our efforts in receiving and unloading cargo. We have achieved this result because we have established good relations with the owners of cargo and means of transportation and removed backlogged cargo from warehouses and storage yards in order to create the best possible conditions for unloading Soviet ships, considering Soviet ships to be the key in our cargo handling operations. We have effectively implemented the plan on contracts for the complete unloading of ships, organized manpower and work hours in a rational, accurate and scientific manner and, on this basis, raised labor productivity and the spirit of responsibility for the work assigned. As for our friends, we have taken the initiative and suggested that they make shipments to our ports on a regular schedule in order to avoid delays that waste time. The port of Haiphong launched an emulation drive on the occasion of the celebration of Lenin's birthday and the anniversary of the October Revolution. The port's trade union has pledged to emulate their colleagues in Odessa and Vladivostok in quickly unloading ships. In October of this year, the port of Haiphong received a bonus of more than 30,000 rubles from the Soviet Union. On 30 October, the captain of the ship Izvezchia sent a letter of thanks to the port's collective of cadres and workers. Soon, we will be installing good equipment for those types of cargo that are difficult to handle in preparation for specializing the various port piers and building a special purpose container yard. We will coordinate with the river transport and the sea-river transport sector to receive LASH ships in the river ports of the provinces, thereby providing additional means of domestic transportation and avoiding cargo becoming backed up at seaports. The Soviet Union has announced that it is ready to put two LASH ships, the Aleksei Kosygin and the Indira Gandhi, into operation on the Hanoi-Vietnam and Far East-Vietnam routes. If there are no changes, the first trips to Vietnamese ports will be made early next year. Both vessels will be towing a full complement of 164 barges. One point that must be mentioned here is that we will be implementing contracts with appended bonuses and penalties with domestic owners of cargo when taking delivery of Soviet goods. Since 1983, as a result of establishing economic ties and promptly signing contracts with the owners of cargo and means of transportation, we have received bonuses totalling roughly 400,000 rubles per year. The achievements recorded by the sea transport sector in the recent past, although small, reflect continuous efforts by our collective of cadres and workers. Through GIAO THONG VAN TAI Newspaper, the Sea Transport General Department would like to reaffirm its determination to complete the production plan for the final 6 months of 1985.

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22 January 1986

## ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

## CRACKDOWNS IN HANOI MARKETS BRING PROGRESS

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 15 Oct 85 p 2

/Article by Huu Hanh and Le Ngoc Lam: "Going Through Hanoi Market"//Text/ In implementing the resolution of the Eighth Plenum of the Central Committee, Hanoi market--with many realistic and concrete measures--has shown initial signs of change and progress within some last few months.

Everywhere on Hanoi streets, from central commercial areas to suburban hamlets and villages, people still see a lot of merchandise either unpriced or with price tags just for "pleasing cadre inspectors," not for real business deals. When many customers question this, some people, including state store employees, put the blame on the authorities citing many reasons; some of them may create confusion psychologically such as: change of currency, inventory time, pay raises and thus price hikes, and also something like government prices are even higher than those given by them. In September, in the three wards of Dong Da, Ba Dinh, and Hai Ba Trung, 3,033 cases were inspected, and 1,299 cases were fined for not selling merchandise at the price posted. In only 1 day in late September, Hai Ba Trung Ward brought to trial and punished 89 cases doing business without licenses and selling overpriced merchandise. Inspections reveal that, in pork markets, consumers suffer losses from the common practice of selling the meat with different prices, weight fraud ranging from 3 to 8 percent, or not selling the proper goods for the price posted. Even in state stores, there is only one price board on the wall, not a separate list of prices for each type of meat. Many marketing cooperatives and private stores have no price boards. In the stores that do, the price lists are usually not legal because they are not stamped by the authorities. Therefore, prices are still set capriciously. The Phuc Tan Subward marketing cooperative, for example, did not post the prices and even raised the price of lard .3 dong more per kilogram. Many owners of dry food booths in Bac Qua market added an extra .2 dong to the price per kilogram of sesame, and even .4 dong per kilogram at some other booths. At one booth in Hang Da market, the price of mung bean sprouts went up .3 dong more per kilogram. Some goods kept the same price but the quality was not guaranteed. The marketing cooperative in Hang Bong Subward had two scales which were both lighter than the standard one making it short from 10 to 15 grams per kilogram. The grocery section of the state store in Cua Nam market did not measure fish sauce accurately. One employee at a Thach Xuan booth (Me Linh district) sold all 474 meters of fabrics to one customer,

another at a Hang Than food booth sold 40 kg of August-rationed rice to a person who had bought all his rice ration for August and September. An employee for the joint commerce fabric and clothing store in Dong Xuan market himself sold 12 meters of fabrics without including it in the store invoice making 1,500 dong (old) profit for himself, etc.

Together with the application of commercial cooperation between the authorities and large and medium marketing households, the districts have made arrangements to include peddlers and trade teams in small industry, implementing step by step the process of bringing traders and handicraft people to proper training and reformation. There are 9 sewing teams and 11 food teams in Dong Da District; Hai Ba Trung District has 5 textile teams, 12 bicycle and motorcycle accessories teams, 11 food teams; all together attracting nearly 600 individual commercial households. Along the sidewalks of many main crossroads, at ferry landings, bus terminals, even in front of state stores, individual peddlers' umbrellas and baskets are still seen. There has been no solution to the curb being occupied by peddlers. Speculation and smuggling are still rife. In September, the city's public security cracked down on 53 cases of speculation, 8 cases of counterfeit goods involving 122 persons, confiscating goods and cash worth more than 8.5 million dong (old). The people's district courts have in time brought to trial many cases regarding market management and have received unanimous support from the public.

In market management, the tax sector has come up with many measures regarding control of business registration or license issuance, has applied government regulations to industry and trade taxes for full exploitation of revenue sources, gearing all marketing activities to the national policy of controlling cash and merchandise.

Since after the change of currency, upon inspection of business registration, the tax sector has fined 259 households for not selling goods according to regulations, or not keeping prices as designated. It is notable that quite a few subward and village marketing cooperatives have been taken over by private businessmen, therefore being distrusted by consumers and causing losses to the national economy. In the pork business, for instance, since late 1984, the city has stopped allowing individuals to carry on the business, letting subward cooperatives handle this instead. Therefore, the financial sector has not been collecting taxes including those on slaughtering. However, there are still private parties in almost all subward markets carrying on this business even though some claim they are working for their subward marketing cooperatives. Initial figures reveal that since the business was handed over to the subwards, the city has incurred 1.5 million dong (old) in losses each day.

The number of slaughtered pigs, buffaloes, and cows increases while taxes collected decrease. In the city of Son Tay, 148 buffaloes, 54 cows and 1,484 pigs were slaughtered in 1984 but the number amounted to 339, 254, 3,617, respectively after the first 8 months of 1985, that is, about 2.3 times as many in comparison to that of the whole year of 1984. This quantity of meat will average out to 2.5 kg of pork per month per resident in Son Tay. But much of this pork is not consumed in Son Tay, but is distributed to other places,

illegally granting these places a tax exemption. The tax sector as well as many governmental primary levels have not had any realistic and effective measures in collecting taxes in cash so as not to overlook or miss out on small tax amounts. The collection of industry and trade taxes in many subward marketing cooperatives is not properly implemented. Many subward marketing cooperatives have not turned in 30 percent of their profit to the general budget as required. Just considering the marketing cooperatives in Hoan Kiem and Dong Da districts, these already owed the national budget more than 3.8 million dong (old), of which 53 percent was owed during the first 6 months of 1985. In reality, many business activities of marketing cooperatives are disguised collective ones. The tax policy applied to those should be the same as to individual businessmen. The market commissioner and the people's committee in the city of Son Tay strongly supported this policy and thus collected 216,000 dong more in tax money in 1984.

With regard to some new business formats, such as the cooperative fabric and readymade clothing stores in Dong Xuan market, custom tailoring services in Kham Thien market, purchase and price regulations are improving but still have many loopholes to be taken advantage of that distort accounting figures, especially where the purchase and selling prices are to be reported. Upon purchasing, for instance, the members usually declare the maximum designated price possible instead of the minimum price they usually get in reality. It is quite the opposite upon resale. In addition to this, the store is usually abused as a place for "go-between people" who exchange, bargain, make business deals slyly, bypassing the store for personal profit. This is a quite common practice among individuals who join new economic structures, intending to use them as shields to duck the authorities' inspection and supervision. Some individual businessmen who have willingly requested to act as "centipede feet" /agents/ for subward marketing cooperatives certainly have the same motive. It is calculated that an ordinary Vietnamese soup store has to pay from 5,000 to 7,000 dong (old) in taxes. But if it is "subwardly" operated, the tax amount is down to 1,000 dong. Some people call this a form of "tax payment." The fact that the marketing cooperative manages these stores means they are a little "subwardized" but the general budget suffers heavy losses. Besides, the unreasonable regulations regarding profit sharing in collective economic organizations and joint enterprises lead to a common situation: The selling index increases while the general revenue for the national budget decreases.

Market management, price fixing, reorganizing individual commerce, antismuggling and smuggling, all require a force and a system of synchronized measures, strong enough to unite and combine reorganization and construction, with a determined, urgent and resolute struggle. Besides the government organizations, if a public movement getting consumers involved in the struggle for market management, sticking with prices, denouncing speculators and smugglers and producers of counterfeit goods is to be initiated, it is undoubtedly that the market management task will make steady steps forward toward a lasting solution.

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ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

MARKET MANAGEMENT IN HANOI ACCELERATED

Hanoi HANOI MOI in Vietnamese 26 Oct 85 p 1

[Article: "Accelerating Market Mangement, Wards and Districts Actively Group Private Merchants into Commodity Units--Control Forces Discover Some Relatively Large-Scale Cases of Speculation, Smuggling"]

[Text] Last week, prices of staple commodities experienced no major fluctuations compared with the previous week. State stores have sold various kinds of food without interruption and there have been no great price differentials between the free market and state stores. Fresh vegetables have been in abundant supply in the market, causing prices to begin to drop.

Ward and district market control forces have continually strengthened their activities, discovering some relatively large-scale cases of speculation and smuggling in the process. The effort to wipe out counterfeit Song Cau cigarettes has picked up steam. Dong Da Ward has imposed fines on 42 vendors of counterfeit cigarettes on the highways. Tu Liem, Gia Lam, Thanh Tri, Ba Vi and Phuc Tho districts have resolutely prosecuted unregistered private merchants. Me Linh district uncovered a state store clerk raising meat prices from 27 to 30 dong a kg; the clerk was fined 30 dong and later issued a warning by the food corporation; another clerk at the Trung Tu store affixed a piece of iron to the bottom of a scale pan; however, so far the store has not yet prosecuted the case as requested by the Dong Da Ward control unit.

Last week, public security forces discovered 34 cases of speculation, smuggling and counterfeiting, confiscating in the process fabric, readymade clothes, kerosene, wool, Western drugs, gold, diamonds, etc. Among the violators, there was a public health civil servant domiciled at Hang Bac Street, found guilty of hoarding 25 kg of Western drugs of various brands and a rather large amount of new currency.

Implementing Resolution 11 of the CPV municipal committee, all wards and some districts have completed plans for market transformation and management from now to the end of the year and have outlined immediate tasks. Wards and districts are grouping private merchants into commodity units. Ba Dinh Ward has set up 94 units and Phuc Tho District has completed the grouping process in 7 big markets.

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ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

MANAGEMENT OF HO CHI MINH CITY GRAIN MARKET IMPROVED

Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 14 Oct 85 p 3

[Article by Phuong Nam: "Grain Market Management in Ho Chi Minh City"]

[Text] Since partial payment in kind of wages was replaced by cash and since the new currency was put in circulation in exchange for former bank notes, paddy and rice prices in Ho Chi Minh City continued to be stable.

An Lac, a major grain market located in Binh Chanh District adjoining the western region, still receives from 200 to 300 tons of rice per day on a regular basis. From An Lac, rice is sent into the city to cater to the people's essential needs.

The grain business corporation has diligently organized sales, with more than 1,000 tons of rice per day through 2,500 retail agents, decisively contributing to keeping prices from fluctuating.

The above success originates from encouraging energetic and creative market management measures.

Management and Utilization of Private Merchants

In Ho Chi Minh City, there are hundreds of "rice store owners," thousands of long-distance rice merchants specializing in shipping rice from the Mekong Delta provinces to the city and from it to the eastern provinces (Song Be, Dong Nai, Thuan Hai, Lam Dong, etc.), and countless small rice vendors scattered throughout all municipal markets.

It is difficult to transform and manage these private merchants; nevertheless, this process has now become routine. The grain business corporation has set up units to purchase rice for the state in major markets such as An Lac and Tran Chanh Chieu. Purchasing units, composed of seasoned "rice store owners," daily supply long-distance merchants with cash to buy and collect rice for resale to them. Rice so acquired is delivered by purchasing units to grain business stores, once a day and at day's end in return for cash, including a satisfactory commission. At An Lac market, which controls rice inflow to the city, two purchasing units composed of 18 major rice dealers, collect from 10 to 30 tons of rice per day for

delivery to the state. There are also at An Lac five cooperative buying and selling units, composed of 29 private merchants. The latter have voluntarily taken steps to regroup themselves according to sector and commodity specialties, do business at prices set by market management boards, and post selling prices on rice baskets.

Just as An Lac, other markets in the city have adequately managed and utilized private merchants with the assistance of the grain business corporation and under the supervision of subward administrations and local market management boards.

Such an approach to private trade transformation has strengthened the activities of the grain business corporation, in line with the city's characteristics. The state has seized control of nearly all private merchants, big and small, as well as a considerable volume of commercial rice to add to daily grain sales.

#### Establishment of Widespread Network of Rice Retail Agents

The grain business corporation has set up a network of 2,500 rice retailing agents in the city, each of which serving 500 families. These outlets are entrusted to good citizens previously selected and recommended by subwards. Each outlet, composed of two to three persons from the same family, provides all facilities for its own use, including capital, warehouses, sacks, scales, baskets, and bookkeeping. The grain business corporation delivers rice to their homes every day and they sell it to the people from morning till night, regardless of time and quantity--even 5 to 10 kg, or 1 to 2 kg. Because of that, they are appreciated and wholeheartedly supported by the people.

Recently, the women's union in the subwards has mobilized these agents to grant business loans to the state. Depending on their capabilities, they can make big or small, long- or short-term loans on which the grain business corporation has agreed to pay adequate amounts of interest every month. As a result, the grain business corporation has successfully added hundreds of million dong to its purchasing capital. It has thus been able to save manpower and storage facilities--tens of thousands of salespeople, of tons of storage, and of sacks and containers through the use of 2,500 retailing agents to whom it pays a commission--a process resulting in encouraging private merchants and in reducing budget expenditures by not having to pay wages to tens of thousands of salespeople, etc.

#### Prosecution of Some Instances of Grain Speculation

A few private merchants stealthily engaged in illegal transactions have been unmasked by the people and prosecuted by the administration--political education for first-time offenders and administrative punitive measures for recidivists.

In Precinct 5, the people have assisted public security in exposing dishonest private merchants guilty of colluding with Nguyen Van Tuoi, a former puppet

soldier, who had succeeded in becoming the supply shipping and receiving station chief of the An Giang provincial grain service located in Ho Chi Minh City. Tuoi illegally sold to private merchants hundreds of tons of rice, thousands of tons of cement and other goods, causing the state to lose hundreds of million of dong (old currency).

The An Giang provincial people's court has tried Nguyen Van Tuoi on charges of grain and supply speculation in collusion with Ha Ngoc Chuong (alias Sau Chuong), grain service director of An Giang Province. Tuoi was sentenced to death and Ha Ngoc Chuong to 8 years of imprisonment. More than 10 other backward cadres and civil servants of the An Giang provincial grain service were strictly prosecuted.

In Precinct 3, the people have denounced to public security a number of dishonest merchants guilty of conspiring with backward and depraved cadres of the liaison office of an unnamed organ to falsify records and bribe superior officials, selling hundreds of tons of grain in the black market, and using illegally earned profits to practice usury and set up a secret fund. These grain speculators have already been arrested and will be brought to trial before long.

That effort to expose and prosecute instances of grain speculation has contributed to protecting socialist property and also to thwarting the schemes of cornering and disrupting the grain market of dishonest merchants and some backward cadres in state agencies. Under the leadership of the party and administration at various echelons, Ho Chi Minh City has achieved a major victory in grain market management, contributing to stabilizing the living standards of more than 3 million inhabitants in the city.

The grain business corporation has successfully mastered the grain market, properly managed and utilized paddy and rice dealers, established a widespread network of rice retailing agents, and closely coordinated with security organs to foil grain speculation attempts by criminals.

Other localities can draw helpful experiences from these results in Ho Chi Minh City and apply them to their own areas.

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22 January 1986

## ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

## FINANCIAL INDEPENDENCE OF ENTERPRISES DISCUSSED

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 17 Sep 85 p 2

[Article by Ngo Vinh, Director of the Hong Ha Office Supplies Plant: "On the Financial Autonomy of Enterprises"]

[Text] In recent days there has been some improvement of the financial management of enterprises but there still remain some regulations which impede the enterprises from expanding the economy and from boldly exploiting all their potential. In order to realize the new management mechanisms in accordance with the resolution of the Eighth Plenum of the Central Committee, one must raise many issues regarding the financial autonomy of enterprises and find soon a solution for all of them.

First of all, one must solve the question of loaned capital and have clearer stipulations regarding the expenses of the enterprise in the direction of expanding the unit's right to take the initiative in production and business dealings. In the past, the solution for the enterprises' operational funds was stipulated as follows: loaned funds would account for 70 percent and direct subventions for 30 percent. In the recent past, this ratio has been changed somewhat and the amount of loaned funds and subsidized funds is equal. Based on the above stipulations, the enterprise bases itself on the annual plan and counts on the products produced during the planned period and projects similar cycles of production to build up its capital. As we all know, planning is crucial in the determination of funds that one needs during the planned year. In actuality, things do not turn out exactly that way. This is because the plan always gets messed up, especially as regards the elements that affect the supply of building and raw materials. Concretely speaking, the funds reserved for buying building materials inside the country are stipulated for a 3-month holding period: this is not appropriate, for the simple reason that as things are now, from the time there is issued a distribution order to the various other stages, such as processing the bills, delivery and receipt, transportation, etc., nothing is implemented in accordance with the way it is supposed to be. Thus, from the moment we have the order, to the time the materials get to the enterprise, it customarily takes 1 or 2 months and sometimes even longer. This is not to say that the production cycle in the enterprise is dependent upon the capabilities of each plant and the nonstimultaneous rhythm of delivery of building materials coming from the distribution organs. As for imported materials, they usually come late and in

quality or even type do not fit the requirements of production. Because of the difficulties experienced in the importing stage, on many occasions the enterprise would have to accept the materials and keep them in store not for the 1 planned year but for several years. Yet the time stipulated for keeping them at the present time is 6 months.

The production cycle, of course, also greatly affects the turnover of funds. There are some industrial forms in which raw materials are swiftly converted into finished products, for instance the production of cigarettes or the processing of food. There are industries where products take many days to get produced, in which case the turnover of funds necessarily has to be very slow.

The stipulation regarding the subvention and loaning of capital as described above are clearly not realistic and do not reflect the situation of production and business conditions of the basic units; it makes for a situation where the units are always reactive, lack production capital and business funds. In many instances, they cannot do anything about it, they produce the best way they can, and their potential does not get fully exploited. For this reason, in order for the basic units to take the initiative in organizing their production and business and in their financial expenditures, we suggest that there be implemented soon a regime of borrowed capital where, based on the different natures of industries and of industrial and production processes, different stipulations would be made for the cycle of borrowing and interest payment.

Let us now turn to the three funds of an enterprise. When one claims that these are funds belonging to the enterprise, then the enterprise must have the right to decide how to spend these funds, as long as the objectives of spending the funds are aimed at boosting production. One should not come up with stipulations that go too far into determining the percentage of expenditures as related to the funds at the disposal of the enterprise. Even in the case of funds for production development, one should not stipulate that it can only be spent for buying and purchasing equipment or for increasing the enterprise assets, rather, one should let the enterprise have the leeway to spend it the way it sees fit so long as it serves the objective of production expansion. For instance, the funds should be allowed to be expanded on research, on the training of skilled labor, or on buying raw and construction materials serving production. One should not stipulate too concretely items of expenditure for the enterprise in such matters as those relating to entertaining guests, administrative costs and meeting costs. This is unnecessary and many of the stipulations are often far removed from real life, and they are no more than "formalistic" formulas. Every enterprise must be responsible in its expenditures; if it wastes its funds and spends illegally, and fails to serve the interests of production, there still remains the supervision for the cadres, the workers and office workers, and the control of the unit party organization and the responsible organs. What is more important is that the final cost will be the final arbiters; no enterprise will dare to spend to the point that it ends up in the red and the life of its workers becomes difficult. All sorts of formalistic stipulations, those that bear the heavy stamp of administrative, bureaucratic, centralism, and state subsidies interference must be eliminated as soon as we can, especially those

stipulations which do not bring about any profit and show all characteristics of "hanging on to the cash box."

As far as the price system is concerned, the spirit of the resolution on the Eighth Plenum is that the enterprise should calculate correctly and fully all the expenses related to production and factor them into the final cost of the product. This is of course necessary, but in order to implement it one must have conditions of stable production. In reality, however, for a long time now the most elementary criteria needed as basis for the planning in accordance with full accountability have not yet been attained. In figuring out the final cost of products, at the beginning of the plan year, the enterprise bases itself on the component factors what would go into the cost of the products in order to calculate the projected expenditures that need to go into one production unit. But in the process of plan implementation there are variables that come in, such as the time factor, locations involved, transportation costs, and the prices of materials that the enterprise has to come up with by itself, etc., none of which may evolve as are projected at the beginning. Let us give some examples: If power supply does not work according to plan, thus forcing the move of workers from let's say shift 2 to shift 3, will make it necessary to pay overtime, which is no small matter. The cost of transportation and of stevedoring also rises regularly.

The above-described variables totally upset the initial projections, leading to increased final cost of the products. This rise in price is not within the enterprise's control, it is due to objective conditions outside it. To explain away the situation, the enterprise must come up with many reports to many organs. Even when the explanations are accepted, who would have to absorb this rise in cost unless it is the state. Clearly, the arbitrary way we have been doing things without regard for the production and business agreements between various links has been responsible for this negative development which totally breaks down the basic unit's stability, causing no little difficulty for those in charge of enterprise management. For that reason in order to figure out correctly and fully all the costs of production and factor them into the final products, we must first of all reestablish order in the supply link dealing with construction and raw materials and energy, and everyone, and every organ must fully respect the economic agreements that have been signed. Only then can the plan and economic accounting be closely linked, only then can production and business become healthy.

In recent years, the production plans include a self-balancing component. If, according to the plan, the enterprise is to take care of its own raw and construction materials, then the costs are so vastly different from those applied to the materials provided by the state as a matching fund. In this, the enterprise figures out its own final costs, and these costs often become excessive, are not closely related to reality, and do not take into account incidental expenditures. On the other hand, to determine the selling prices the organs in charge of reviewing them lack flexibility, they usually stick to those that they have agreed to at the beginning of the year, which leads to the situation where some enterprises reap excessively high incomes because they have marked up large expenditures right from the start or wind up in the

red because they have misprojected costs, unable to figure out all the incidental expenditures in the production process.

To create favorable conditions for the basic units to carry out production and business, exploiting to the highest level their own potential and thus increasing many fold their social products, we should enlarge the enterprises' right to figure out fully and correctly all the costs that go into the final product by allowing them to participate in the pricing process. Only then can the products that come out not stay unsold, only then can there be rapid turnover of funds, thus guaranteeing the interests of the state, of the enterprise and of the laborers. The more they produce, the faster they sell their products, the more profit for the enterprise, the more chance for the living standard to the laborers to improve and the contributions to the state budget to increase. In this connection, the financial and banking organs should limit themselves to guiding the basic units and helping the state to grasp the contributions norms to the budget.

1751/13068

CSO: 4209/54

RECLAMATION AND COMBATING FLOODS IN SRV

Tashkent SELSKOYE KHOZYAYSTVO UZBEKISTANA in Russian No 9, Sep 85 pp 52-53

[Article by Chinh Chong Khan, candidate of technical sciences: "Reclamation and the Combating of Floods in the SRV"]

[Text] The "Basic Directions for the Economic and Social Development of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam During 1980-1985 and for the Period Out to 1990", which were adopted by the 5th Vietnamese Communist Party Congress, require that steps be taken to further intensify the development of agriculture and to insure the dependable supply of the country's population with food products, especially rice, in the shortest possible time. An important role in the solution of this task belongs to the Cuu Long Delta, where more than four million hectares of fertile soil are concentrated. A total of 75 percent of them are suitable for cultivating rice and other food crops.

A study of the hydrogeological and drainage and irrigation conditions of the plain shows that the more effective use of this zone's land is connected with the solution of three primary water problems.

Combating floods during the high-water period. Almost every year a large portion of the plain's territory is subjected to flooding by high waters and partially by rain water because of the absence of dikes and insufficient natural drainage. The greatest one was observed in 1979. At that time, its area reached more than two million hectares with a water depth of one-three meters; it lasted three-four months.

The high-water period in the lower reaches of the Mekong River (within the zone being discussed) usually begins in June-July, reaches a maximum in September-October, and then gradually subsides (the intensity of the rise and fall of the water level varies from 2.5 to 5 centimeters a day). At times the high-water period coincides with the seasonal monsoon rains and that is why flooding is rather considerable and protracted.

The combining of a system of combined dikes with natural drainage -- discharge canals -- is considered to be the most advisable method for combating flooding. Two types of dikes are used (Table 1):

Embankments with a height of 2.5-3 meters constructed along the main rivers, the Tien Giang and Hau Giang, to increase their flood carrying capacity to 70-80 percent of the high-water flow rate;

Protective and regulating ones with a height of two to three meters which divide the plain into small sections. Combined with drainage canals, these embankments will direct the flow of the high water and drain it into the Eastern Sea.

Table 1. Characteristics of Measures To Combat Flooding

| Indicators                                               | Based on the rivers' main channels  | Based on the routes of canals on the right bank            | Based on the routes of canals on the left bank | Based on wide frontages (fields) of the plain                 |
|----------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------|
| Maximum flood-carrying capacity, cubic meters per second | 25,000-32,000                       | 4,000-5000                                                 | 2,000-3,000                                    | 8,000-10,000                                                  |
| Maximum speed of water flow, meters per second           | 2 - 2.5                             | 1.4 - 1.5                                                  | 1.4 - 1.5                                      | 0.2 - 0.3                                                     |
| Water depth, meters                                      | 5.5 - 6.5                           | 4 - 4.5                                                    | 3 - 4                                          | 0.5 - 0.8                                                     |
| Passing time of high water                               | Entire high water period $\Delta t$ | Depending on the nature of the high water, $\leq \Delta t$ | $\leq \Delta t$                                | Depending on the nature of the high-water $\leq 0.5 \Delta t$ |
| Volume of high-water drainage                            | 300-500                             | to 50                                                      | to 20                                          | to 50                                                         |
| Dike height, meters                                      | 2.5 - 3.5                           | 1.5 - 2.5                                                  | 1.5 - 2.0                                      | 1 - 2                                                         |
| Volume of earth works, cubic meters                      | 12                                  | 11.2                                                       | 5.0                                            | 4.0                                                           |

The embankments and canals will be constructed in stages and in a priority sequence approximately over the next 7-10 years.

Combating flooding and the acidification of the soil. One of the unfavorable features on the plain is the general distribution of alum (acidic) and salty soil ( up to 50 percent of the territory). The formation of alum is caused by the periodic and protracted flooding during the rainy season (from May to November) and the intense evaporation of water from the surface of the soil and of ground water near the surface during the dry season (from December to

April). It is possible to take the Dong Han [sic] area (more than 400,000 hectares) as an example. The soil here consists of sulphate salts which have a very high acidity as a result of being saturated with sulphuric acid. Evidently the vegetation residues, which are decomposing under anaerobic conditions, serve as the source of the sulphur. Oxidation occurs only after the land becomes marshy and that is why the soil is sour to the taste but does not cause a sensation of saltiness.

With regard to salty soils, they are widespread and border the delta plain from the mouth of the Dong Hai River in the east to Ha Tien in the west. (along the seacoast). The causes of the salinity are the incursion of salty sea water into the underground or the flooding of the river and coastal lowlands by ocean tides (the height of a tide reaches 3.5-4 meters and the surface of the plain is 2.5-4 meters above sea level) and the salty ground water located at a depth of less than one meter and which rises upward during the dry time of the year.

Thus, one of the main reasons for the formation of salty and acidic soils on the plain is the formation process of ascending flows of ground moisture which is moving toward evaporation and which at the same time is carrying salts to the surface. An investigation of the water balance elements on the plain's territory shows that the size of the vertical water exchange (by evaporation) in the aeration zone is 275-285 millimeters a season (from December to April) on the average; the total evaporation from the soil during the dry period reaches 850-900 millimeters. There is 150-220 millimeters of precipitation during this time.

The following pertain to the measures for combating the salinity and acidity of the soil under the conditions of the Cuu Long Delta.

Thoroughly washing the soil with high water and rain water during the wet season;

Constructing drainage systems to lower the ground water level and carry off the wash water;

Using the washing method of irrigation;

Correctly choosing crops and crop rotations that are most suitable for local conditions;

Applying fertilizer to improve the quality of the soil.

In this case, a definite factor in the reclamation of the land is the combining of washing with drainage to lower the ground water level together with the use of the washing method of irrigation because all of this will permit the process of the ascending flow of ground moisture to be changed into a descending one. Indeed, the washing of the soil without the use of deep drainage provides little effect and only during the washing period. (Table 2). The concentration of the salts is completely restored again during next season.

Table 2. The Dynamics of the Salting and Salt Accumulation Process in the Soil (The Vinh Tuy-Go Quao-Tay Giang region)

| Time of Observation                                   | pH      | SO <sub>4</sub> (%) | Cl(%) |
|-------------------------------------------------------|---------|---------------------|-------|
| At the beginning of the vegetation period (July 1979) | 4.1     | 0.16                | 0.10  |
| After the first washing (August 1979)                 | 4.5     | 0.14                | 0.08  |
| After the second washing (September 1979)             | 5.6     | 0.10                | 0.06  |
| At the end of the vegetation period (September 1979)  | 5.1     | 0.15                | 0.08  |
| At the beginning of the next rainy season (June 1980) | 4.0-4.1 | 0.17                | 0.11  |

Because the soil of the plain is composed of an upper layer, which consists of clay and loam with a thickness of four-six meters or more and a filtration coefficient from 0.1 to less than 0.01 meters per second, and of a lower water-bearing layer, which consists of fine and average-size loamy sands having layers of loam with a thickness of up to 250 meters and more than 300 meters, the use of open collectors and vertical drainage wells, which operate during the dry period to lower the ground water level and maintain it at the required depth, is the most effective measure for draining surplus high-water, rain water and wash water during the rainy season. With this, the possibility for a secondary salinization is practically excluded. If the washing method of irrigation is used during the dry season (and this is necessary), a descending movement of the moisture in the soil is noted during this period. On the whole, we seemingly have a closed cycle of water rotation on the plain: The permanent filtration of surface water into underground water, and the rate of flow of the underground water occurs not by evaporation but by the pumping action of the wells (the discharge rate of a well can reach 4,000-5,000 cubic meters a day when the ground water level is lowered six-eight meters -- according to our investigations).

The water supply problem for irrigation: The growing of rice on the Cuu Long Delta cannot provide the necessary effect without artificial irrigation. Prior to the liberation of South Vietnam (1975), only one rice harvest a year was grown here during the rainy season (they used a type of "floating" rice, which grew rapidly as the water rose, or a double planting method to avoid heavy floods. The yield was low -- 14-18 quintals of rice per hectare. In view of the shortage of fresh water and the intensive carrying of salts to the surface, crops perished during the dry season without irrigation and that is why a large part of the plain remains uncultivated.

The experience of the last decade (1975-1984) has shown that the rice yield grows uninterruptedly on irrigated lands in the plain, reaching an average of 40-50 quintals per hectare and up to 100 quintals per hectare or more in places during one harvest -- and the average number of harvests a year can exceed two.

It is possible to solve the water supply problem of the plain in several ways. First, the flow of the Mekong River can be regulated with the help of reservoirs constructed on the territory of Laos and Cambodia. This is being provided for; however, the result will be felt no earlier than the mid-Nineties. Next, it is possible to build a number of small (with a capacity of two-three million cubic meters) basins to accumulate surplus rain water and ground water during the rainy season and use this water during the dry season. It is also possible to use the low mineralized ground water that has been pumped out by vertical drainage wells. Underground water is already being used in the vicinity of Ho Chi Minh City to irrigate land on the Cuu Long Delta. There is a dual effect: additional irrigation water and the regulating of the ground water level to prevent the secondary salinization of the soil. Thus, the water-bearing level of the plain will be used as a large underground, regulated and multipurpose reservoir.

8802

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AGRICULTURE

VIETNAM WASTELAND, LAND RECLAMATION DISCUSSED

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 17 Oct 85 pp 3, 4

[Article by Truong Dinh Khang, M.A., of the Department of Agriculture and Medicine, and of the State Scientific and Technical Commission: "Our Country's Uncultivated Land; We Now Have Nearly 12 Million Ha of Uncultivated Land; Mountainous Plateaus in the North Have Largest Wastelands; What Patterns Should Land Reclamation Operations Take?]

[Text] Our country's area is 33 million ha. As the old saying goes, "An inch of land is an ounce of gold," everybody respects the land. What is the status of our land, and, up to the present, how has it been used in terms of agricultural and forestry activities?

In a major research project which was part of a state-level key program, in the past 4 years, cadres and experts of the Central Agricultural Planning Institute, in conjunction with the General Department of Land Management, provinces, cities, and other assistants, have determined the locations, outlines and zones of uncultivated land in the whole country, and made an initial assessment of the nature of the soil, natural conditions, land use possibilities and accessibility.

It is fair to mention that the authors of the research report, working collectively, inheriting scientific works and achievements of national and international authors, carefully studying modern works on soil resources published in the world, have made a worthwhile contribution.

Using a mosaic of existing topographical, soil and vegetation maps (of the state Department of Maps and Surveys, and of the National Map Service) on 1:1,000,000 and 1:250,000 scales, exploiting statistical materials and integrated survey reports of both the south and the north (including reports of the former regime in the south on the high plateaus and the Mekong Delta,) experts delimited the uncultivated areas.

Subsequent to that, in order to confirm the accuracy of figures shown on maps, the authors organized the following vegetation and soil survey lines:

--the midlands and mountainous zone of the north, including Son La, Ha Son Binh, Ha Tuyen, Lang Son and Quang Ninh;

--the coastal line: Quang Ninh, Haiphong, Thai Binh, Ha Nam Ninh, Thanh Hoa, Nghe Tinh, Binh Tri Thien, Phu Khanh, Thuan Hai, Ho Chi Minh City, Hau Giang, Minh Hai and Kien Giang;

--the southern line: Tay Ninh, Song Be and Dong Nai;

--the Mekong Delta line: Long An, Dong Thap, An Giang, Kien Giang, Minh Hai, Hau Giang, Cuu Long, Ben Tre and Tien Giang.

Results of the vegetation and soil surveys confirmed earlier localizations on maps.

Up to now, in the entire country, we have 4,005 lots of uncultivated land with a total area of 11,676,000 ha, distributed in the following zones, in decreasing order of area: Midlands and northern mountains zones: 4,774,200 ha; high plateaus, 2,268,000 ha; coastal zone of southern Trung Bo, 1,631,200 ha; former Zone 4, 1,593,800 ha; eastern Nam Bo, 723,700 ha; Mekong Delta, 500,400 ha; and Red River Delta, 214,600 ha.

It visibly appears to us that the midlands, the northern mountainous zone, the high plateaus, the coastal zone of southern Trung Bo, and the former Zone 4 are areas with largest potentials in land reclamation.

Since the August revolution, our party and government have always placed great importance in land reclamation and expansion of cultivable lands. Millions of hectares of new lands were opened, providing work for millions of people.

Land reclamation and expansion were and will be long-range work of all countries in the world. Nevertheless, in our country as well as in others, fertile and favorably accessible land was opened long ago. Our present 11,676,000 ha of cultivated land are mostly infertile, denuded, and having little or unsteady water supply, and poor accessibility. Nevertheless, we resolutely want to go there in a gradual manner, although according to an FAO report, investments needed for reclaiming 1 hectare of uncultivated land nowadays run 20 to 25 times higher than before.

The salient particularity of our uncultivated land tracts is their somewhat large areas and their concentration. Those peculiarities offer favorable conditions for investment, exploitation, establishment of state farms and large economic centers. Looking at the statistics, we find that among the 4,005 tracts, there are:

--1,681 tracts, each with an area under 1,000 ha;

--1,762 tracts, each with an area 1,000 to 5,000 ha;

--796 tracts, each with an area 5,000 to 10,000 ha.

Viewed under natural and social conditions that command the accessibility to the uncultivated tracts, the present situation is as follows:

1. In terms of communication conditions, there are only 1,739,455 ha (930 tracts) offering favorable land and water communication lines, and not being too distant (under 100 km) from large cultural centers.

--There are 3,332,100 ha (1,093 tracts) whose accessibility is limited, and 6,603,687 ha (1,982 tracts) whose accessibility is very difficult.

2. In terms of water conservancy: there are only 187,266 ha (233 tracts) that have enough water supply for irrigation.

--There are 3,702,100 ha (1,298 tracts) whose water supply is minimal or lacking, and whose exploitation is very difficult in the dry season.

--7,785,000 ha (2,474 tracts) have the most difficult water supply conditions, where water sources have not been found, or, if water were found, its exploitation would be very costly.

3. In terms of vegetation covering:

--Only 92,000 ha have forests that are being well restored.

--There are 2,489,400 ha with scattered lumber trees, with a reserve of 30 cubic meters per year per hectare.

--8,364,200 ha are uncultivated hills, covered with shrubs, bushes, thatch and grass.

--34,825 ha are sandbanks, uncultivated dunes along the coastline, and a few small tracts scattered in valleys.

In sum, among the 11,676,000 ha of uncultivated land, 7 to 8.5 million ha are extremely difficult to exploit for any purpose because their ecological balance was seriously damaged. Large investments, and a general and detailed preliminary survey are needed in any reclamation effort.

4. In terms of soil quality:

--Over 50 percent of the uncultivated land has a gradient too great for agricultural use.

--Only 4,350,000 ha have a soil thickness of over 100 cm which is appropriate for agricultural and industrial planting. The remainder has too thin a soil thickness.

--Humus content is from 1 to 3 percent, while phosphorus and calcium are poor or very poor; soil is acid, and the pH ratio is from under 4 to 5.

To get a general view of the various types of soil in uncultivated land, let us take a look at the chart appearing at the end of this article. The chart shows, at first glance, that our uncultivated land is mostly infertile, or difficult to reclaim. Its soils are either sulfate, saline, depleted, or mountainous with high gradient.

If we analyze natural and social conditions pertaining to the 11,676,000 ha of uncultivated land, the latter may be used as follows:

1. For agriculture: 4,145,700 ha, including:

--for wet rice: 515,000 ha;

--for secondary crops and short-term industrial plants: 1,550,400 ha;

--for long-term industrial plants: 1,474,700 ha;

--for grassland used for animal husbandry: 605,000 ha.

Attention must be given to the fact that among the above-indicated 4 million hectares that may be used in agriculture, only 10 percent (585,000 ha) are easily exploited.

As we can see, there has been a general plan for the reclamation of the uncultivated land in our country. Slight changes may have occurred due to the fact that certain portions of cultivated land may have been lying fallow, but on the other hand, new land has been reclaimed in certain zones.

We are now cultivating 6.9 million ha of agricultural land. The state advocates, for the near future, the additional exploitation of 4 million ha, which will certainly be part of the 11 million ha of our uncultivated land.

To assure success in future land reclamation operations, we ought to understand the following:

1. Forests are not uncultivated land. "Forests are gold," in the strictest sense of the phrase. If we reclaim land from forests, we would be doing exactly the opposite of what should be done, for the destroyed forests would possibly become uncultivated land. We must absolutely reclaim land from defined uncultivated land. Our party and government have always campaigned for resettlement, which is by far the greatest movement geared toward the betterment of production, and the protection of our forests and our national natural resources.

2. Any land-reclamation operation has to integrate agricultural and forestry objectives. We must understand that land reclamation does not serve the sole purpose of agricultural planting. Afforestation on fallow land is one of the most important components of land reclamation. Experience shows that afforestation operations (such as planting pine trees in the high plateaus) obtained great success. Even in certain areas with sulfate and saline soils in Nam Bo where agricultural planting would fail, planting certain shrubs and trees such as cajuput and mangroves, can pay great dividends after only a couple of years

3. Our uncultivated land is hard to exploit because of unfavorable natural conditions. Therefore, if we want to be successful in any land-reclamation attempt, we must absolutely formulate a synthesized plan that includes all necessary details on communications, water conservancy, and surveys. Most important, we must boldly invest enough means and money, and resolutely change the ecological balance for the benefit of the area in order to settle people in it and stay.

4. Research done by the Ministry of Labor on emigration and New Economic Zones building suggests two methods of emigration:

--short-distance emigration: moving people within the same province or zone;

--long-distance emigration: moving people to other zones or areas.

The research pointed out that short-distance emigration is most meaningful, and it needs further study and implementation because the method can be easily successful, requires small investments, and is most appropriate to campaigning requirements.

On the basis of the availability of uncultivated land in the provinces, we can campaign to exhort the people to participate in land-reclamation projects for agricultural and forestry purposes.

5. With respect to uncultivated zones now claimed by provinces, we may as well assign them to respective provinces in order that the province, based upon its own resources, its natural conditions, and its agricultural and forestry crop structures, will formulate an appropriate method of reclamation.

Our existing land-reclamation assets are a pretty accurate set of information materials, a right policy, and integrated and careful approaches. It is certain that we will be gradually able to win over these lands, and make them a worthwhile component of the national economy.

| <u>Type of Soil</u>                        | <u>Total area<br/>in the whole<br/>country (ha)</u> | <u>Uncultivated</u>  |                                                                     |
|--------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------|----------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------|
|                                            |                                                     | <u>Area<br/>(ha)</u> | <u>Compared with same<br/>type of soil in whole<br/>country (%)</u> |
| Sandy soil                                 | 521,000                                             | 207,400              | 39.8                                                                |
| Saline soil                                | 991,200                                             | 99,000               | 10.0                                                                |
| Sulfate soil                               | 2,140,300                                           | 447,200              | 20.8                                                                |
| Silt soil                                  | 2,906,700                                           | 246,800              | 8.5                                                                 |
| Marsh soil and peat                        | 71,700                                              | 5,800                | 8.0                                                                 |
| Gray depleted soil                         | 2,481,900                                           | 858,100              | 35.0                                                                |
| Red soil and brown yellow<br>half-dry soil | 34,700                                              | 18,800               | 54.0                                                                |
| Black soil                                 | 241,300                                             | 67,500               | 28.0                                                                |
| Red Yellow soil                            | 15,839,500                                          | 7,784,800            | 49.0                                                                |
| Mountainous red yellow<br>humus soil       | 2,976,300                                           | 1,600,000            | 53.7                                                                |
| Valley soil                                | 330,800                                             | 44,100               | 13.3                                                                |
| Mountainous humus soil                     | 280,700                                             | 115,700              | 41.2                                                                |
| Eroded soil showing<br>rocks and pebbles   | 468,800                                             | 172,000              | 36.6                                                                |

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AGRICULTURE

MAXIMUM EFFORT NEEDED TO BEAT CATASTROPHES

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 15 Oct 85 p 1

/Editorial: "Striving for Food Production with Maximum Effort"

/Text/ For 2 years now, our agriculture has been hard hit by catastrophes especially during the 10-month crops. In some areas, catastrophes affected two consecutive crops within 1 year. In some provinces, the damaged area caused by catastrophes covers a great part of cultivated land. However, the remaining arable area is still very large. Time still allows localities to endeavor to overcome difficulties and to work out positive measures for increasing crop productivity and to achieve a volume of production with maximum effort.

With an overall look at the country's crop situation, it is possible to categorize the areas into three groups, excluding the totally damaged areas: a great part of unaffected areas being favorably developed; slightly damaged areas that are recuperating; and heavily damaged areas still producing low yield. With the maximum effort possible, it is crucial to devise positive measures appropriate for each type of area above to promote high yields in the remaining areas, achieving a maximum volume of production within existing conditions.

The nationwide area exempt from catastrophic consequences amounts to more than 2 million hectares. Some large regions are totally unaffected by catastrophes. Even in regions hit by heavy downpours, there are still some areas left intact which require special care, protection, and effort to boost yield of grain per hectare. A total yield increase over millions of hectares will bring about a considerable volume of production in compensation for the losses in catastrophe-stricken areas.

Even in catastrophe-stricken areas, the degree of damage incurred also varies. The flooded areas received little care from some farmers due to their indifferent attitude toward public property and to high production costs and newly-regulated prices of equipment and materials. The localities and cooperatives need to work out reasonable policies which will advance materials or lend them to families with capital-expenditure problems. This will enable each team, unit, and family to do its best to take care of the remaining areas, striving for maximum productivity. At this very moment, even one grain is precious. One

more kg of paddy collected in a flooded area means not only an increase in output but also a decrease in transportation costs, which in turns means a contribution to the settlement of the people's lives in troubled areas.

As for the totally damaged areas, draining flood water and then growing corn, potatoes, and winter crops without wasting an inch of soil should be done as soon as possible.

When the 10-month rice begins to head, the problem ahead is to bring water in, not to let drought prolong or harmful insects and diseases multiply toward the end of crops. The provinces in central Trung Bo need protective measures against storms and heavy rains. Ultimate productivity is made up of the number of ears of rice on the field, the number of grains in each ear, and the weight of the grain. Protection of crops from insects, diseases, drought and flood, creating favorable conditions for the heading rice in addition to proper heat and sunlight can help boost crop productivity.

Despite difficulties during production, it is necessary for each region to put out its best effort. The catastrophe-free areas must strive for more than planned norms to make up for the losses incurred in damaged areas while in flooded areas, care, protection, and effort are needed for high productivity on each field, each bundle of rice, and for lowering harvesting costs to the minimum. With our endeavors to struggle for high volume of productivity on arable areas, the whole nation is making contributions to solving the food problem in our society.

13091/12228

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WINTER PLANTING IN HAI HUNG EXPANDED

Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 10 Oct 85 p 3

[Article: "Hai Hung Expands Winter Planting on Two-Season Ricefields"]

[Text] (VNA) Making the most of its land through practicing intensive farming and expanding winter crops on two-season ricefields, Hai Hung has classified nearly 145,670 hectares into three zones of light-, medium-, and heavy-textured clay soil, using this as a basis for delimiting production areas and setting appropriate crop rotation schedules.

The economic zoning committee has coordinated with the sectors of water conservancy, agriculture, and science and technology to intensively study land potential and devise individual production programs for each area with a view to creating a maximum source of agricultural products on a stable cultivated unit area. Following study and assessment of soils--particularly the three main soils--Hai Hung has selected appropriate crops, including those for the winter season. On light- and medium-textured clay soils and wet soil (which accounts for 40 percent of the cultivated acreage), Hai Hung has increased intensive cultivation and multicropping, according to the following formulas: spring rice with 10th-month rice; spring rice and mid-10th-month rice with potatoes; spring rice and early 10th-month rice with sweet potatoes; spring rice and early 10th-month rice with garlic; spring rice and ultra-early 10th-month rice with chili; and spring rice and mid-10th-month rice with turnip cabbage or cabbage or tomatoes, etc.

A survey of 20 vanguard cooperatives in Hai Hung indicates that normal production figures are 39.9 quintals per hectare of spring rice and 29.2 quintals per hectare of 10th-month rice. However, due to good soil conditions and proper intensive cultivation and crop-rotation measures according to new formulas, average yields have reached 61.5 quintals per hectare for the 5th-month spring rice and 43 quintals for the 10th-month rice (even 104.5 quintals in some years--an annual increase of nearly 40 quintals), while production and investment costs for 1 ton of paddy were slashed by nearly one-half.

Ngoc Lien Cooperative in Cam Binh District has planted four crops a year--spring rice, summer soybeans, 10th-month rice, and potatoes--producing per

hectare and per year 55.5 quintals for spring 5th-month rice, 44.4 quintals for 10th-month rice (totaling 99.9 per year), 13.8 quintals for soybeans, and 138 quintals for potatoes. Using the same four-rotating-crop formula, the Dien Nhi breeding farm of the provincial agricultural service and the cooperatives of Thach Khoi in Tu Loc District and Pham Kha in Ninh Thanh District have harvested annually--in addition to 85-95 quintals of rice per hectare--from 200 to 300 tons of other products, including garlic, potatoes, sweet potatoes, and turnip cabbage, while actively contributing to soil transformation and a rapid increase in social products. Due to expanded winter cultivation with two rice crops and one potato crop, Lac Dao Cooperative in My Van has gathered, besides paddy, more than 1,000 tons of potato and other winter crops a year and has delivered to the state, as part of its grain obligation, 1,000 tons of grain, more than 200 tons of garlic and potatoes, and 65 tons of other foodstuffs. Due to expanded winter cultivation with appropriate high-yield varieties, Thang Long Cooperative in Kim Mon has enabled each member family to add from 9,000 to 10,000 dong in cash to their annual income--accounting for more than 60 percent of revenue from crops--actively contributing to ameliorating and raising the people's living standards. Especially, the cooperative has produced from 1.2 million to 14.4 million dong worth of garlic per year--representing from 75 to 76 percent of total crop value--asserting a tendency to move ahead and turn winter into the main production season.

Guided by recent experiences and achievements, Hai Hung has, during the current 10th-month season, sowed and transplanted nearly 40,000 hectares of early 10th-month rice, creating conditions for expanding winter cultivation, gradually turning winter into the main production season and raising production efficiency in agriculture.

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AGRICULTURE

NEW ACHIEVEMENTS IN MARINE PRODUCT EXPLOITATION, PROCESSING

Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 16 Oct 85 p 3

[Article by Viet An: "At Second Vietnam Economic-Technological Exposition--New Achievements in Exploiting and Processing Marine Products"]

[Text] A cone-shaped pile of products stood conspicuously in the middle of the pavilion, topped by two models--a bottle of fish sauce illustrating the need to serve domestic consumption and a shrimp symbolizing export products. With this original design, the exhibitors were eager to give viewers a general idea of the tasks and achievements of the marine product sector in exploiting and processing products to serve the people's living standards and export. Visitors could get more details by inspecting adjacent exhibits in the pavilion.

Dominating the left corner of the pavilion, a map of marine resources, still simple but well defined, boasted new results of a survey designed to gather solid information on these resources in order to contribute to devising a development strategy and economic and fishery projects. To attain these results, in recent years the marine product sector has spent annually from 35 to 40 percent of all state investments and from 300 to 400 tons of fuel, conducted surveys to determine the availability of benthic fish (within the framework of Vietnamese-Soviet cooperation) and surf shrimps, studied the topography of the entire Mekong River basin, and devised blueprints for production planning cooperation between localities in the center, the central highlands, and the south. We now have a better knowledge of marine resources. Sea fish reserves, for instance, are estimated at 2,958,000 tons, 40 to 50 percent of which can be rationally exploited; fish density averages 3 tons per sq km; there are countless species of fish--more than 50 in a single catch, but no dominating species. That richness was enhanced further by exhibited tortoises from Poulo Condore and Haiphong, live turtles from Dac Lac, and impressive pictures of a 150-kg pig fish caught in the Bac Bo Sea.

The effort to bridge the gap between availability and exploitation was illustrated by new mechanical products of the capital construction group, the marine product sector's "rear service." On display were five models of pretty miniature boats with their bows pointing toward the sea--motor sailboats, 135-140-hp shrimpers, 150-hp and 400-hp fishing boats, and 100-ton

fish-sauce "tankers." The hulls of these vessels are made of steel or reinforced concrete. It is worth noting that compared with motor sailboats with wood hulls, those with reinforced concrete hulls cost 20 percent less to build and one-third less to repair, increase catch yield by 1.5 times, and help save considerable amounts of fuel. The successful manufacture of 250-hp and 400-hp engine key parts, the use of locally made parts on 22-hp and 33-hp engines in some provinces, the improvement of winches for net hoisting and pulling, and the use of heavy oil on diesel engines, all these new accomplishments underscored the marine product sector's eagerness to associate experiences and technological advances in foreign countries with its determination to move ahead by its own means. Next on display were pictures on the production process of polyvinyl acetate and fiber fishing nets, polyvinyl ethyl trawl nets, and polyvinyl acetate and polyvinyl ethyl net threads, etc.

The marine product pavilion has put on display this time many vivid models on fish-breeding breakthroughs. Worth noting were models of silverfish-breeding houses in reinforced concrete with a 10-ton annual capacity in An Giang Province, of family-scale fish-breeding farms complete with gardens, ponds and cages, and capable of generating from 50,000 to 250,000 dong per year in income and of shrimp-breeding facilities in Minh Hai mangrove forests. Looking through a small glass tub containing carp specimens, one could see F1 Vietnamese-Hungarian hybrid carp, noted for a growth pace 1.5 to 2 times faster than Vietnamese carp, allowing them to reach 6 kg at 4 years of age--an impeccable progress in breed selection. Particularly striking was the artificial reproduction technique with the use of sex stimulating hormone (as illustrated by vials of Prolan B displayed in a separate group), leading to the production of more than 3 billion fingerlings of various species a year by extending the reproduction season and inducing parent fish to bring forth young many consecutive times.

Models portraying achievements in marine-product exploitation were very attractive to viewers. Most attractive was the three-part model on exploitation of swallow nests [sea swift nests] in Nha Trang-Phu Khanh, describing a swallow island, six swallow species--"yen dia," "yen quang," "yen huyet," "yen thien," "yen bai," and "yen hong"--and a scene of swallow nest gathering in Vinh Nguyen Cooperative. While this model attracted viewers with its colors, setting, and various kinds of swallow nests unfamiliar to many, lead-laden circular nets and shrimp trinal nets on display also drew crowds, but in a different and broader sense. The use of inertia-guided winches to cast lead-laden circular nets has contributed to changing the approach to sea-shore pelagic fishing, creating conditions for exploiting pelagic fish away from the coast, raising productivity two and three times over lantern fishing, and 30 percent over fishing with manually operated ring nets. Currently, more than 500 lead-laden ring nets are being used in Nghia Binh, Quang Nam-Da Nang, Thuan Hai, and Phu Khanh. A trinal shrimp net, based on a fisherman's initiative, was refined, and an upgraded version was promptly disseminated. Due to rapid duplication, there are now several thousand trinal nets in areas north of Binh Tri Thien, increasing productivity 5 to 10 times over one-layer nets, producing better shrimp, and also limiting the catch of small shrimp.

Processed marine products represented the largest and most colorful group of items on display at the pavilion. A domestic consumer product drawing visitor attention was fish sauce in cream and powder form, marketed by the Marine Productions Corp. II in Da Nang. Bright yellow powdered fish sauce took on the latter's usual color when it was mixed with water and tasted better than its previous versions. These products were a result of research and application of the advanced techniques of direct-fire concentration on cast iron frying pans, lyophilization, and vacuum drying. Like cod liver oil produced by the fish canning factory for medicinal purposes and fish soup powder of the marine products research institute, fish meal produced by the Haiphong Marine Products Combine for Animal Husbandry was of high quality--protein, 55 percent; humidity, 8 percent; saltiness, 1.8 percent; and sand particles and other impurities, only 1.5 percent--and is appreciated by many animal husbandry installations. Processed export commodities were diversified. Visitors could see with their own eyes in a freezer three products which were recently awarded gold medals--frozen blue-gray shrimp (Frozen Foods Enterprise IV), whole frozen Japanese shrimp (Frozen Foods Enterprise I), and frozen class-1 spot shrimp (Frozen Foods Enterprise III). Along with shark pectoral and dorsal fins and dried sea horses, the Marine Products Export Corp. has also introduced new commodities including ready-to-eat marinated squid, dried peeled squid, and canned shrimp pate, gradually expanding the market of its products and has so far established commercial relations with more than 10 countries in the world.

The marine products pavilion at the recent exposition has acquainted domestic and foreign visitors with new achievements in its main activities and opened up new association and cooperation possibilities to induce our fishery sector to develop and meet ever-growing livelihood and export demands.

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## AGRICULTURE

### DEVELOPMENT OF DISTRICT MATERIAL SUPPLY CORPORATIONS VIEWED

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 17 Oct 85 p 2

[Article by Dang Hung: "Material Supply Circulation in the Districts"]

[Text] Initial Results

After over 5 years of organization, the district-level material supply sector has become fully operational, and has gradually demonstrated the importance of the role of circulation and provision of material supplies at the basic unit.

Right in the first years of the period, the provinces of Thai Binh, Ha Nam Ninh, Hai Hung, Ha Bac and Vinh Phu have deployed 100 percent of their district material supply corporations, and completed the attribution of missions, the allotment of resources, and the definition of tasks and direction of efforts for them. In the south, learning from the experience gained by provinces in the north, and under the guidance of the Ministry of Supply and of provincial people's committees, localities gradually built their material supply structures, expanded their scopes, and perfected their organizational procedures. By mid-1985, of 431 districts and cities in the whole country, 308, or 71 percent had material supply corporations, and many other districts were earmarked for the creation of those corporations.

In conjunction with the organization of district-level corporations, the material supply sector provided advanced training in the form of professional and technical skills for key cadres, and trained specialized workers in basic procedures in material supply handling, aiming at exploiting the four sources of capabilities well, and at providing material supplies for production and construction in the district area in a sufficient and timely manner.

In the process of the structural organization of the business and the provision of material supplies at the district level, the initial achievements favorably affected production in the agricultural, industrial, forestry and fishery domains. Many corporations obtained concrete economic results. With their dynamism and resourcefulness, they appropriately set up receiving and distribution operations of material supplies received from central-level sources, and took the initiative in exploiting the potential sources of material supplies and commodities from local areas. Through the forms of economic connections and partnerships, corporations provided a large volume of material supplies and commodities, improving the balance between production units' capabilities and material supply

allotments, supporting production, and significantly contributing to the amelioration of the living conditions of the local people. A pool of agricultural products and commodities produced in district areas was made available for exchange with other districts and provinces against other material supplies and commodities that were nonexistent or in short supply, such as fertilizers, insecticides and production materials. Partnerships were established between areas specialized in planting subsidiary crops with those producing rice, exchange of commodities between animal husbandry units with fisheries or saline fields and between grain and food producers, and the application of science and technology in production to create new varieties and breeds with higher yields; these were some of the economic approaches that gradually became more diversified and versatile. Owing to the increased sources of material supplies, many districts in the north used their labor capabilities and their strengths in production to the optimum, embarked on specialized cultivation, and augmented the volume and value of agricultural products and export goods. The district of Thieu Yen (Thanh Hoa), using its abundant rice output, exchanged it against essential supplies with almost sufficient quantity to build 17 pumping stations for its water conservancy project. From that point, taking the initiative in draining its waterlogged fields and in irrigation, the district increased the yield of its summer rice crop to nearly 45 quintals per hectare, became self-supporting in food supply, and switched 2,000 ha of ricefields to plant peanuts for export. In cooperation with other districts, Thieu Yen boldly built a number of industrial enterprises for the production of sugar, candy, sauces, and for milling animal feed and paper paste. Many other localities such as Vinh Loc, Nga Son (Thanh Hao), Nam Dan (Nghe Tinh), Hai Hau (Ha Nam Ninh), and Ninh Thanh (Hai Hung) followed suit with more expanded economic linkages. In the south, the Huong Dien Material Supply Corp. (Binh Tri Thien), and Krong Pac (Dac Lac) took advantage of their production strengths to exchange their products: peat, lumber, bricks and tiles, vegetable oils, hot peppers and peanuts, for cement, roofing sheets, rice threshers, improved carts and fertilizers. The Dien Ban District's Material Supply Corp. (Quang Nam-Danang), in 1984, self-procured a volume of material supplies twice that allotted by the state, including over 2,000 tons of fertilizers and insecticides, and thousands of tons of construction materials.

Viewed as a whole, the application of dynamic and resourceful measures made the heading of production and business operations smoother, squaring off many impediments and difficulties, and gradually addressing production needs in the district areas.

#### Impediments To Overcome

It is generally observed that emphasis has been placed nowadays on the superficial expansion of district material supply corporations while their in-depth development has not been given proper attention. On the other hand, the management mechanism was not uniformly designed for all levels and localities. Certain corporations were overly and clumsily distended, lowering their labor output. Certain others were too small (having only 10 to 12 employees) and unable to take on their business and supply missions in the district areas. In mountainous provinces, most district material supply corporations were limited to the provision of supplies for the agricultural sector, without being able

to totally address local construction and production needs, and to develop their abilities to expand other economic activities. While the Hai Hau, Dien Ban and Krong Pac Material Supply Corp. reached the per capita annual labor output of 1 to 1.3 million dong (old currency), certain other district material supply corporations with 140 authorized personnel, reached an output of only 330,000 dong.

Some comrades district chairpersons and cadres in the material supply sector thought that in the organization and activities of district material corporations, the management structure and labor output must be closely linked to production units. Both the immediate and long-range production needs and the creation and development of related sectors in the local area must serve as the basis for the structuring of the corporations, and the most important factor for the latter should be the general plan of the locality. Development objectives in the agricultural, industrial, forestry, transportation and communications, cultural, health, educational and national defense domains in following years should become the basis for determining technical material supply needs for each period. Not every district necessarily has to have a material supply mechanism that is similar in scope and structure to that of others. In function of their real situation, and because of transportation problems stemming from the rugged terrain distance and transportation means, the human needs as well as the physical infrastructure of the mountainous localities are different from those of the delta and urban areas. Perhaps there we ought to organize clusters of material supply units specialized in providing certain varieties of supplies for different economic and technical sectors.

At present, material supply circulation in districts lacks a set of uniform guidelines, and each area's design and activity pattern differs. On the other hand, rigid regulations and procedures substantially limit the spirit of initiative which is so much required in economic activities. In many instances, district material supply corporations willing to receive commodities had to go several times through several layers of the bureaucracy, or worse, in certain instances, their drivers had to drive empty trucks home without being able to obtain the required supplies. In the purchasing of agricultural, forestry and sea products, the district material supply corporations, which exported them for foreign currency or traded them for material supplies, ran into problems such as the absence of clear-cut policies and procedures, certain higher echelons retaining quite large portions of supplies, and corporations being forced to receive goods that they did not actually need. What they needed primarily was technical supplies used in production development and in construction, not consumer or luxury goods. The random determination of discounts was the reason behind the losses of some corporations, and certain allotted sources of goods were, in certain instances, left unused because of the low discount ratio.

District building is a task of strategic importance, for the district is the very area where all sorts of relationships, primarily economic, materialize for it is the testing place for the success or failure of economic activities. Realities show that wherever the district leadership gets directly involved in providing guidance for material supply circulation, in creating favorable conditions for the material supply sector to look for additional supply sources, in expanding economic connections and linkages, and in instating appropriate

economic policies, production develops, the general outlook of the area improves, and the material and spiritual living conditions of the people are visibly improved. Each locality has its own repertory of advantages and disadvantages. Some get their resources from the mountains and forests, some others, from the land or from agricultural activities, industrial planting or sea products, but the key approach is to effectively exploit and use these advantages to compensate for shortages, and to gradually make progress in creating an initial material infrastructure that serves as a springboard toward self-sufficiency.

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## HEAVY INDUSTRY AND CONSTRUCTION

### EXPLOITATION OF SMALL HYDROELECTRIC STATIONS URGED

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 17 Sep 85 p 3

[Article by Bui Quang Co and Nguyen Thanh Long of the Small Hydroelectric Division, Ministry of Power: "Exploit the Small Sources of Hydroelectric Power"]

[Text] Realizing the party general line on the development of power, which is "to combine hydroelectric power with thermal power, put strong emphasis on hydroelectric power, and combining them on large, medium and small scales," we have ceaselessly exploited our inexhaustible "sources of white coal" to serve the building of socialism and protect our country.

Lying in the tropics, with a humid climate and endowed with many forests, mountains, rivers and brooks, Vietnam has very rich hydroelectric sources which are spread out quite evenly and which involve large, medium and small power generating capacities. The medium and small sources of hydroelectric power, in particular, are extremely rich and are favorable for the construction of dams and for their exploitation. The results of recent studies have shown that the potential economic and technical capacity of medium and small hydroelectric works in our country reach 20 percent of the total economic and technical potential of all the rivers and brooks of our country.

The exploitation of small-scale sources of hydroelectric power in our country has gone through many different stages. Before the American war of sabotage, North Vietnam had only three stations with a capacity of over 700 kW, to wit: Ta Sa, Na Ngan (Cao Bang), Ban Thach (Thanh Hoa), and a few stations with a capacity of 10 to 50 kW such as Sa Pa, Phong Tho, Nam Can (Lai Chau), Vinh Tuy, Bac Giang (Ha Giang), Khuoi Sao (Lang Son), and Dam Ha (Quang Ninh). During the resistance war against U.S. sabotage, owing to the requirements of agricultural and industrial development in the localities the movement for building small hydroelectric works was pushed hard in all the mountain provinces and they were of various capacity. By 1973, all of North Vietnam had 268 stations with a cumulative capacity of nearly 8,000 kW.

But owing to hastiness and unchecked development, surveying and drafting construction blueprints as well as the work for investment purposes were still kind of slipshod. And because maintenance and repair work and operational

management were not given the attention necessary, practically all the stations did not work or only had poor economic efficiency: this is because when the investment and construction questions were studied, they did not take into consideration the question of overhead. In February 1979 when the Chinese proceeded with their war of aggression on the whole northern border of our country, they destroyed many of the small hydroelectric stations in this area, most notably those of Ta Sa, Na Ngan, Suoi Cun, Thong Giot (Cao Bang), and Coc San (Hoang Lien Son).

From 1981 to 1985, practically all the localities have drawn up maps to initially determine their own hydroelectric potential sources and select the more favorable locations for building hydroelectric stations. Investment and construction are concentrated on restoring those stations in disrepair and new construction starts on building stations with a capacity of a few hundred kW up. By now, the total number of restored and newly constructed stations comes to 190 units, with a total capacity of over 7,000 kW. Of this number, over 40 are rehabilitated stations and almost 150 are newly built one. Standing out in the movement for developing small hydroelectric stations are the provinces of Cao Bang, Hoang Lien Son, Quang Nam-Da Nang; the army units belonging to military regions 1 and 2, Quang Ninh province; many security units, such as the public security of Binh Tri Thien, and a number of other economic sectors which also get themselves involved in the building of small hydroelectric works.

We have by our own efforts made progress in every area from surveying to setting up blueprints, to carrying out the construction work and have, therefore, reached noticable successes in regard to the manufacture of equipment of equipment. If previously we had to import practically all the equipment used in small hydroelectric stations, by now the power sector has completed the drawing up of blueprints for 11 types of turbines with a capacity of 0.3 to 2,000 kW, and it has successfully manufactured over 50 hydroelectric combines by hooking up newly manufactured turbines with diesel generators which have been divested of their combustion engines. The mechanical and metallurgical sector worked with other sectors and localities to successfully manufacturer Kaplan turbines with a capacity of 1,000 kW and an automatic speed regulator, the PC-1500. The mechanical units of the irrigation sector and of a number of provinces have also manufactured small-capacity hydroelectric turbines. Equipment built by ourselves has been set up in the following stations: Coc San (Hoang Lien Son), Ban Hoange, Thong Giot (Cao Bang); Song Cung, Duy Son 2, Dai Quang 3; Phu Ninh (Quang Nam-Da Nang), Hao Son (Phu Khanh); Ea Tieu (Dau Lac); Dac Sia (Gai Lai-Kontum); Bach Ma, Khe Sanh (Binh Tri Thien), Loc Phat (Lam Dong) and many other small hydroelectric stations. We are in the process of manufacturing and setting up other equipment in such stations as: Ha Ra, Dac Sa, Nuoc Oa (Quang Nam-Da Nang); Song Muc (Thanh Hoa), Nam Tang 1, Vuc Tuan (Hoang Lien Son); Thac Thuy, Viet Lam (Ha Tuyen). The successes in manufacturing equipment mark an important step forward and open up the prospect of our country providing itself with most of our turbine requirements in the development of small hydroelectric stations.

The reality of construction and exploitation shows that the development of small hydroelectric works is the correct direction for answering the power requirements of mountainous localities, not only in the immediate future but also in the distant future. The outside world is also going back to small hydroelectric stations after a long period of neglecting them. The major energy-producing nations such as the Soviet Union, the United States, Japan, France, Norway and Czechoslovakia all are having programs for rehabilitating and building many more small hydroelectric works. We ourselves have also drawn up plans for building nearly 60 small hydroelectric stations with a total capacity of nearly 63,000 kW during the 1986-1990 5-Year Plan and a similar number for the period 1991-2000. This reality requires that the localities and the various sectors make even greater efforts. To complete the projected programs, besides increasing our cooperative relations with other countries, we must boost the work of drafting blueprints and manufacturing equipment inside the country in the direction of ceaseless improvement, perfection and modernization, and especially solving the question of simultaneous fabrication of hydroelectric turbines, generators and automatic regulators. One should also balance the various sources of supply of building materials, especially of pipelines, so as to guarantee that after the stations get their equipment they can go into effective operation. The policies regarding investment in the building and merchandising of power and other management issues should be set forth in timely and appropriate fashion so as to boost vigorously and firmly the movement for building small hydroelectric works.

The expansion of power supply sources is always an urgent requirement of our economy in the transition period towards socialism. The objective of electrification of the cities, district capitals, villages and the remote countryside in the midlands and in the mountains areas cannot but be pointed at the direction of expansion of small hydroelectric works. The policy line consisting of erasing the mechanism for bureaucratic centralization, cross-level intervention, and of moving definitely toward economic accountability and socialist business dealings will provide the motivation for launching the exploitation of small hydroelectric sources of power in accordance with the motto that says that the state and the people, the center and the localities should all be engaged together in the same work.

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HEALTH, EDUCATION AND WELFARE

NEW PROCEDURES TO ENCOURAGE BIRTH CONTROL ISSUED

Hanoi HANOI MOI in Vietnamese 22 Oct 85 p 3

[Article: "Some Procedures Designed To Encourage Family Planning"]

[Text] At its third meeting, ninth session, in early October, the Municipal People's Council issued a resolution on a number of procedures designed to encourage family planning. The text of that resolution follows:

Part I: General Purposes

Article 1: Each married couple should have 1 or 2 children born 5 years apart and the wife should not give birth to children prior to age 22.

All citizens--both male and female (wives of childbearing age)--must sign birth control pledges with guidance committees on family planning proselytization at subwards, villages and organs, enterprises and cooperatives.

Article 2: Results of compliance with the goals stated in Article 1 must be used as an important basis for evaluating emulation achievements and setting norms for commending and rewarding individuals and units.

Part II: Regarding Individuals

Article 3:

a) Women giving birth to their first child after age 25 (age 23 for those of peasant stock) are entitled to a 100-dong reward.

b) Men and women giving birth to their second child 60 months after their first child are each entitled to a 100-dong reward. If after 60 months a second child is not yet born, each is entitled to an annual 100-dong reward until the wife reaches 40.

c) Men or women sterilized after having their second child are entitled to a 200-dong reward and to a leave (7 days for men, 30 days for women), with full payment of wages and other subsidies to wages.

#### Article 4:

- a) Husbands and wives giving birth to three or more children are both ineligible for being considered for commendation and reward for emulation achievements at year's end and are bound to pay a higher-than-normal maternity charge set by the municipal people's committee.
- b) During their probation periods, men or women violating any of the goals stipulated in Article 1 will have these periods prolonged another year and recidivism will lead to termination of official recruitment procedures.
- c) Allocations of housing (or land for house-building) are based on the norm of two children per family.

#### Article 5:

- a) Regulations stipulated in articles 3 and 4 are enforceable on the sector of workers and civil servants and the sector of the army and armed forces temporarily settled in Hanoi.
- b) The collective economy sector should carry out the above regulations with cash or equivalent in-kind payments.
- c) Women outside the two above sectors giving birth to three or more children are bound to pay, besides a higher-than-normal maternity charge, a birth registration fee set by the municipal people's committee.

#### Part III: Regarding Units

#### Article 6:

- a) Wards with a 1.3 percent population growth rate and districts with a 1.5 percent population growth rate are entitled to a commendation banner and a 5,000-dong reward from the Municipal People's Committee.
- b) Subwards and villages (also including locally registered workers and civil servants) with population growth rates of 1.3 and 1.5 percent, respectively, are entitled to a commendation certificate and a 1,000-dong reward from the Municipal People's Committee.

Wards, districts, subwards and villages successfully reducing their population growth rates by an additional 0.1 percent are entitled to an additional reward equal to one-half the above sum of money.

- c) Organs and enterprises successfully complying with Article 1 are entitled to a reward from 200 to 1,000 dong, depending on the number of female personnel of childbearing age.

#### Article 7:

As a penalty for violating Article 1, units having a bonus fund must transfer a percentage of that fund to the family planning proselytization fund in wards, districts and cities.

- a) From 0.1 to 0.5 percent of the bonus fund must be transferred if the number of women giving birth to three or more children accounts for 1 percent of all parturients.
- b) From 0.1 to 0.5 percent of the bonus fund must be transferred if multiparous account for 5 percent of all parturients.
- c) From 0.1 to 0.5 percent of the bonus fund must be transferred if very young mothers account for 5 percent of all parturients.

#### Article 8:

- a) Women are assured that they can avoid pregnancies and cease giving birth to offspring. Public health units must see this as a service just as important as that of examining and treating patients and must strengthen technical measures and means. Those carrying out technical measures to enable women to avoid pregnancies and cease giving birth to offspring having overfulfilled public health service norms by 20 percent are entitled to a reward from 200 to 300 dong. Each additional 10 percent entitles them to an additional reward from 50 to 100 dong.
- b) Collectives and individuals with outstanding performances in guiding birth control propaganda, proselytization and professional and technical activities are entitled to a reward from 50 to 200 dong.

#### Part IV: Implementation

#### Article 9:

- a) The administration and mass organizations--trade unions, Youth Union, Women's Union, Union of Collectivized Peasants, Union of Handicraft Cooperatives and Fatherland Front committees at city, ward, district, town and basic levels--are responsible for propagandizing and proselytizing for the population policy, especially educating the people about the need to overcome old concepts of esteeming males and despising females and of considering families with many children as a bliss of heaven.
- b) Rewards for individuals and units are to be taken from the budget.
- c) Care should be taken to organize the livelihood of childless persons no longer of working age, in accordance with state and collective social policies

#### Article 10:

- a) All regulations contrary to these regulations are no longer valid.

- b) All citizens and economic and social units, both centrally and locally run and stationed in Hanoi, have the right and duty to implement this resolution.
- c) This regulatory document is valid from the day of its signing. But amounts of reward are applicable from 1 January 1986 onward.
- d) These regulations will serve as a basis for the Municipal People's Committee to make detailed plans for guiding implementation.

9213/7051

CSO: 4209/136

## HEALTH, EDUCATION AND WELFARE

### BIRTH CONTROL PROGRAM WEAKNESSES DISCUSSED

Hanoi HANOI MOI in Vietnamese 29 Oct 85 p 2

[Article by Ha Phong: "Where Does the Obstacle Lie?"]

[Text] Family planning is a major policy beneficial to both the country and people, and apt to lead to balanced national development and happy, well-clad and well-fed families. In the past few years, along with the city, Me Linh District has strived in the direction of family planning, but its population growth rate has not gone down substantially. Each year, about 5,000 new persons were added to its population--just over 180,000.

The district's population growth rate was 2.5 percent in 1982, 2.4 in 1983 and 2.33 in 1984. Parturients in 1984 included 1,594 women giving birth to their first child, 1,469 women giving birth to their second child and 1,045 women giving birth to their third child. Those marrying prior to age 22 accounted for 78.7 percent of the contingent and those bringing forth young prior to age 22 account for 18 percent.

Fulfillment of IUD placement and curettage norms was too low. In the first 6 months of 1985, only 1,390 IUDs were placed, attaining 32 percent, and 990 curettages were performed, attaining 43.4 percent of the year's plan. In April 1983, the CPV district committee issued a resolution on birth control; in March 1984, in another meeting it drew experiences from and reviewed implementation of that resolution and adopted Resolution 4 on population work. In July 1984, the committee issued Notice 84, set up six control groups and assigned them to basic installations. Once again on 25 May 1985, it reviewed the movement and issued a draft on reward and punishment measures in birth control. In spite of all this, there has been no substantial improvement in recent years. Thus, what makes the Me Linh birth control program so weak? And is there a chance for the district to bring down population growth to under 2 percent in 1985? There are many causes, but the leading one lies in a lack of attentive guidance of party committee echelons, administration officials and mass organizations. The district guidance committee has neither worked regularly, nor clearly grasped its responsibilities, still relying entirely on public health and the Women's Union. The district did have a program of action, but in fact, that program has never gone farther than the issuance of directives and resolutions. At first sight, it appears that the district has done the right thing; but the truth is that it has not stayed close to the movement, not really acted as the

latter's exemplary prime mover and not subjected the masses to broad propaganda. In the past few years, throughout the district only 9,500 persons have been informed about population work. Due to laxity from top to bottom, two-thirds of basic installations in Me Linh have performed poorly; worse still, some villages have granted carte blanche to public health and the Women's Union to carry out birth control. The district party committee and people's committee lacked control and supervision as well as tangible measures and policies. The guidance committee has not truly served as the core of the movement. It is commonplace that district cadres have from 3 to 4 children and that village cadres have from 6 to 7 children on the average. The Cao Minh Village party secretary greeted the birth of his sixth child while his fifth child was only 1 year old. A district party committee member and the Quang Minh village party secretary gave birth to their fifth child. The district party history committee vice chairman sired his sixth child although he had an adequate number of sons and daughters, including a 2-year-old fifth child. Cadres and workers in the general merchandise, grain and food sectors average from five to six children. A teacher's wife in Tien Thang village gave birth to her 11th child. Trade union and Communist Youth Union cadres have not really done their utmost. A woman in her early 20's has already given birth four times. That explains why in Me Linh district multiparous and very young mothers account for nearly 50 percent of all parturients.

With only 5 beds out of 250 in the district hospital reserved for birth control, the district public health bureau has not yet met the people's needs. It has neither conducted adequate propaganda and proselytization about such measures as gynecologic exams, IUD placement and sterilization, nor created favorable conditions for women to comply. The district technical unit has only 5 cadres, instead of 12 as required, leading to a failure to secure solid population figures in the villages, actively impact on basic installations and generate harmonious changes.

Me Linh cadres and people have taken it upon themselves to launch a general family planning movement in the district, using outstanding units such as Me Linh and Tien Thang villages and the label-printing plant to stimulate the movement to expand throughout the district and striving to get economic goals, including population growth control and family planning, to press forward, strongly, stably and firmly.

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HEALTH, EDUCATION AND WELFARE

SCIENTIFIC, TECHNOLOGICAL WORK AT COLLEGES INTENSIFIED

Hanoi DAI HOC VA TRUNG HOC CHUYEN NGHIEP in Vietnamese Jul 85 pp 6-9

[Article by Tran Hong Quan, vice minister of Higher and Vocational Education: "Some Thoughts About the Scientific and Technological Work at Colleges;" passages enclosed in slantlines in italics]

[Text] In pursuance of Resolution No 37 of the Political Bureau, Resolution No 51/HDBT and Resolution No 73/HDBT, new changes have been effected in the field of scientific research, in the introduction of technological advances into production, and in life at colleges.

In the space of 4 years (1981-1984), colleges sponsored 272 topics related to important state-level programs, 392 at the ministerial level and 1,680 at the college level.

We have gradually mustered interbranch forces and formed horizontal and vertical associations among various colleges and between them and production installations in order to solve important and urgent problems and to serve important regions, such as the capital city of Hanoi, Ho Chi Minh City, the Mekong delta, the Central Highlands and some other localities.

The task of conducting scientific research and applying technological advances to production and daily life activities through the contracting system has drawn attention and been developed vigorously under many forms. Beginning with the signing of contracts stipulating only their responsibility for helping local sectors and production to do research and tests and experiment with production, colleges have subsequently signed and implemented economic contracts by which they would carry out a particular program completely and thoroughly from start to finish according to the "handing the key to the other party" motto. Over the past 4 years, colleges have signed and carried out 2,174 contracts.

However, the scientific and technological work at colleges is still replete with shortcomings and unresolved problems.

In matters of concept, most teaching and managing cadres have fully understood Resolution No 37 of the Political Bureau and clearly realized that the two basic tasks of colleges are teaching and doing scientific research, that

in order to make teaching effective, it is necessary to conduct scientific research, that scientific research is a vital activity of colleges and can be compared to the circulation of various substances within a living organism, that scientific activities must be linked to practice and carried out according to the demands of realities, and that practical effects must be used to evaluate the result of scientific activities. This has not yet been fully understood by a few people, however. Consequently, both the mechanism in charge of planning the scientific task and the one in charge of managing scientific activities have failed to ensure coordination of these activities with realities of production and life--not to mention the fact that they have instead created a tendency to dissociate from realities and the result of practical use.

The potentials of the sector have been neither developed fully nor distributed equally among all colleges where there are as many as 18,076 college cadres, including 1,583 with PhD and MS degrees who represent nearly 40 percent of all high-level scientific cadres of the entire country. Despite this, we have sponsored only about 15 percent of all topics related to key programs at the state level.

Sponsorship of major topics has not been assigned to some capable scientific collectives in certain colleges. Yearly allowances to defray scientific activity expenditures have not been granted in proportion to the assigned tasks.

Scientific and technological advances have not yet been vigorously introduced into production. Over the past 4 years, more than 500 scientific and technological advances developed by colleges have been applied to production and life on different scales. However, except for a few scientific and technological advances applied on a relative large scale, most of them have been applied on a small scale and have thus exerted little effect on production and daily life.

This difficulty is primarily due to the overall state of economic management: Without an appropriate socioeconomic management mechanism that considers effectiveness to be the central objective, it is still impossible to broadly apply scientific and technological advances to production and life; worse still, these advances may sometimes become expensive ornaments which are owned only to show off and not for actual use. On the other hand, it must be noted that the practical activities of our sector in this field are not yet substantial; the tendency to wait for and rely on state subsidies is still prevalent; because some topics did not originate from requirements of production and life, it has been impossible to find a place to apply the result of the research involved; conversely, the result of research relating to other topics has been put into use without being first ascertained and has thus proven ineffective or led to failure, which has affected production and badly reflected on the colleges' prestige.

It is true that objective difficulties are still numerous and even great but considering the potentials of our sector, we find that we are not without a way out. Actual facts about the scientific and technological activities of

colleges over the past years have pointed out/ some practical ideological and organizational problems/ requiring examination and discussion prior to reaching preliminary and uniform conclusions which will show the way to our mediation and action. The following problems are worth considering:

/1. The introduction of scientific and technological advances into production and life must be considered the main theme of scientific activities at colleges./ This assertion means that in drawing up long-term and yearly plans for activities, the entire sector and each college must set aside a /great portion/ of these plans for topics and programs related to the introduction of scientific and technological advances into production and life.

Based on characteristics of the situation and on the law on development of our country in the first stage of transition to socialism, our party has indicated that our scientific activities must aim mainly at practical research which must be done simultaneously with basic research having a definite direction.

During the present scientific and technological revolution which is taking the world by storm, there is a tremendous volume of scientific information. In this regard, underdeveloped countries must thoroughly select, exploit and apply world achievements for their own benefit by avoiding the predecessors' stumbles and mistakes and by shortening the road and space between them and the predecessors. Nothing is more regrettable than neglecting to utilize the existing achievements to solve our country's problems while rushing headlong into the study of new issues which are unrelated to our vital interests but which will only win us some compliments; as a result, we will lose our capital investment and time and speed in the current race.

Special attention must be paid to /organizing the development/ of such achievements. This development has usually been disregarded. Colleges have not taken care of experimental production because they have considered it the task of production installations: meanwhile, enterprises and factories have also considered it to be within the purview of research because of not yet having attained the degree of stability necessary for large-scale production. The funds allocated for the organization of this development are usually very small. Scientists and managers of scientific activities have neglected to organize the development and application of research achievements and of advanced technology and progressive managerial methods; this neglect is an unacceptable mistake because it is similar to the farmers' disregard for the harvest after completing crop cultivation. Moreover, beside harvesting on our own "scientific field," we are not forbidden by anyone to harvest on the world's common field. Due to the neglect of the harvest on the latter field, the overwhelming majority of the results of our research cannot be introduced into daily life (naturally with the understanding that many research topics do not meet our needs). It is also because of the neglect of the said task that too many world achievements have not been applied to our country. For this reason, it is necessary in the forthcoming years to consider this task the /principal one/ in the scientific and technological activities of our colleges.

To say so does not mean that /basic research/ will no longer play its important role. It is necessary to understand the /fixed direction/ or our basic research. In our opinion, the direction to be given to basic research must be one which leads to the characteristic fields of activity of our country, which is related to economic and national defense secrecy and which is connected with spheres for which we do not receive information or cannot utilize other countries' achievements in basic research to resolve our country's problems so that we are obliged to conduct research on our own. In addition, it is also possible to research spheres such as mathematics which do not require substantial investments but for which we have a strong scientific force. To a fixed extent, basic research must also aim at training personnel capable of assimilating world scientific achievements.

/2. Socioeconomic effects must be considered the principal objective of scientific and technological activities./

On final analysis, all the ideas expressed above in Chapter 1 originate from the viewpoint of effectiveness. The mistakes made in determining the direction of basic research and the neglect to study application and to organize development [of scientific and technological achievements] have been caused by the failure to /consider socioeconomic effects to be the principal objective/, or by a vague perception of the real objective, by the opinion that research must be done just for the sake of research and that the scientist has the duty to do research, or by the choice of the wrong objective--such as doing research for the mere purpose of advancing science and making a reputation for oneself... This has led to the choice of the wrong direction for research, to the study of problems having no bearing on the vital interests of our country, and to the tendency to dissociate from the realities of production and life. Usually people will stop at theoretical conclusions reached in laboratories or will carry out experimental production only to have something to show at exhibitions or to write up a report or a "project." This is the principal reason for the failure to pay attention to applying other people's achievements in order to obtain the ultimate result for the benefit of society.

These shortcomings are found not only among scientific cadres but also and primarily in the scientific management mechanism which stems from the economic management mechanism based on the bureaucratic centralized state subsidy system. When drawing up a scientific research plan, it is necessary to consider the requirements of socioeconomic development and to decide on both quality and quantity. When making a review, it is necessary to use socioeconomic effects as criteria to evaluate the plan accomplishment and the result of each research project. These criteria must be considered /principal/.

It is thus understandable that if a single project is to be implemented with greater economic effectiveness, it must be considered more valuable than a project which is supported by basic research but has less socioeconomic effect. Though usually considered the most correct criterion to assess the result of scientific and technological activities, the so-called "scientific value" frequently has a one-sided meaning which will likely lead to the

erroneous tendency to search for the new so as to take credit for creating something of a "scientific value" and which will induce one to neglect the application of the existing achievements despite their practical value. Of course, scientific value is also a yardstick. But a project without value cannot be considered to have scientific value, because only by holding on firmly when put into practice can this project withstand comprehensive tests of the relevant objective laws and can it prove to be a really mature scientific project.

/3. What must be done to apply scientific and technological advances to production and life in a convenient and profitable manner?/ Actual facts require us to build an /appropriate mechanism to manage scientific activities/ in order to dismantle difficulties for production installations.

At present, there is a pressing need to uniformly improve both the economic management mechanism (by abolishing the bureaucratic centralized state subsidy mechanism and by completely shifting to the socialist accounting and business method) and the scientific and technological management mechanism with the aim to /"really pave the way for science and technology to become the core of economic decisions and the factor to promote economic development" so that "science and technology will have an optimum economic effect and that economy will be on an advanced scientific and technological level" (Speech by comrade Le Duan at the Sixth Plenum of the party Central Committee, Fifth Term).

Actual facts have demonstrated that in the present situation, the /contracting mechanism/ is suitable and must become /widespread/ and represent a /large percentage/ of scientific activities at colleges. /"Implementing economic contracts and organizing joint ventures between scientific research organs, colleges and production installations will not only bring about many practical results but will also actively contribute to forming a dynamic alliance mechanism and simultaneously to creating additional sources of capital and materials for scientific research topics and promptly to meeting production requirements."/ (Editorial in NHAN DAN issue of 21 March 1985) Contracts must contain binding conditions and standards to determine the signatories' responsibility. The following types of contracts are suggested:

--A method of signing and executing contracts for scientific research and productive labor must be applied to relationships between colleges and outside production installations and social management agencies and, at the same time, may be used between the high-level (ministerial) scientific management organ and colleges, and between colleges and various departments and topic administrators... with the objective of carrying out scientific research tasks assigned according to the official plan and financed by scientific and technological funds (in conformity with the spirit of Decree No 175/CP of 29 April 1981 of the Council of Ministers on signing and executing economic contracts relating to scientific research). The contents, formalities, rights and duties to carry out the contracts must be similar to those mentioned in contracts signed with other installations. Allocations for expenditures will be provided in many installments. During each stage, topic administrators will receive an additional part of the expenditure allocations after submitting a complete report and after verification of the result of the previous research stage.

--Research topics must be assigned according to the official plan (such as programs and topics at the state and ministerial level). Except for a few topics on basic science and sociology, all others will require that efforts be made to retrieve part of the capital invested in research and to help increase the result and practical effect of research projects. The expenditure rate and capital retrieval deadline must be stated clearly in contracts.

Contracts for research, planning, manufacture and construction may be signed between colleges and various localities and production installations. It is also possible to use a type of contract with the "key is in your hand" formula according to which everything from survey, planning, construction, equipment, test production and training of cadres and workers to putting the project into steady operation have been accomplished so that what remains to be done is merely to hand over the key to the other party for use. The college thus assumes responsibility to the end to the other party in order to set his mind at ease about effectiveness and planning. Alliance or joint venture contracts may also be signed because they are an advanced form of contracting. In addition, there are other types of contracts to provide advisory assistance and technical warranty for production and business installation.

/4. The contracting mechanism must be implemented in the field of scientific research/. This new question has been raised and considered a pressing necessity by many colleges. Though practical experience is still insufficient, we can assert that this is a progressive mechanism whose operation must be investigated, must be built up and, at the same time, gradually perfected, and will be employed in key projects sponsored by the state and our ministry and also in other contracts.

It is possible to use several forms of contracting--such as contracting out an entire project or each element or stage--and to give the contractor some flexibility and the right to take the initiative; but it is necessary to act openly, to supervise, to calculate and fix the manufacturing cost, and to avoid signing nonspecific contracts.

For the Ministry of Higher and Vocational Education, the question is to speed up research in order to quickly promulgate some systems and policies designed to encourage colleges and pave the way for them to rapidly introduce scientific and technological advances into production and daily life so as to realistically serve socioeconomic purposes.

For example, it is possible to formulate systems and policies for a management mechanism of a "black box" type--that is, to handle only information . data at the "entry" and the final result and product at the "exit." Coming into the entry are expenditures, materials, time and qualitative norms and passing through the exit are socioeconomic effects represented by the final product together with the fixed scientific and technological requirements. Control over the processing taking place within the black box will be assigned to the contract director and exercised according to a suitable management system designed to positively unravel impediments in the implementation process.

In this respect, it is necessary to prevent the occurrence of two erroneous tendencies:

--If the black box is too large (for instance, the implementation process is on a large scale and requires a long period of time), this will likely lead to loose management, to freedom for production units and installation to act as they please, and to the creation of loopholes for the development of negative manifestations.

--Conversely, if the black box is too small and if the mechanism is stiff, this will "tie the hands" of production installations.

/5. Relatively stable "connective bridges" must be built between colleges and production installations./ Beside short-term contracts, economic association and joint ventures in line with development of scientific and technological potentials and in conjunction with various trades and professions taught at colleges are relatively stable connective bridges.

Colleges may gradually set up cooperation teams for training, research and production. It is possible to build production installations (state farms and forests, railroad/ship units) directly subordinate to colleges and working as genuine economic units. Based on the strength of various trades and professions, colleges must step up the production of export goods. The foreign currency gained may be deposited in the foreign currency account of the Ministry of Higher and Vocational Education or in foreign trade banks. The foreign currency obtained must be used in strict accordance with the spirit of Directive No 142/CT of 16 April 1985 of the Council of Ministers and under the guidance of the Ministry of Foreign Trade.

It is mainly through these cooperation teams and economic units that colleges will be able to do research and take the initiative to rapidly apply scientific and technological advances. These places [teams and units] will offer sample products and productive management methods, thereby creating social conditions for quick and broad application of scientific and technological advances to production and daily life.

On the other hand, we hope that production installations will draw up a plan to apply scientific and technological advances. The expenses incurred by this task must be foreseen and attributed to the installations' funds for production development. At the same time, production installations must promulgate some systems and policies to encourage their cadres and workers to participate in topics related to the application of scientific and technological advances. It is advisable that the state also have policy to duly praise and reward installations which have actively applied scientific and technological advances with high economic effectiveness.

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