

020073

JPRS-SEA-86-211

4 DECEMBER 1986

Southeast Asia Report

19980501 062

FBIS

FOREIGN BROADCAST INFORMATION SERVICE

REPRODUCED BY
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
NATIONAL TECHNICAL
INFORMATION SERVICE
SPRINGFIELD, VA. 22161

DISTRIBUTION STATEMENT A

Approved for public release;
Distribution Unlimited

8

106
RL A06

NOTE

JPRS publications contain information primarily from foreign newspapers, periodicals and books, but also from news agency transmissions and broadcasts. Materials from foreign-language sources are translated; those from English-language sources are transcribed or reprinted, with the original phrasing and other characteristics retained.

Headlines, editorial reports, and material enclosed in brackets [] are supplied by JPRS. Processing indicators such as [Text] or [Excerpt] in the first line of each item, or following the last line of a brief, indicate how the original information was processed. Where no processing indicator is given, the information was summarized or extracted.

Unfamiliar names rendered phonetically or transliterated are enclosed in parentheses. Words or names preceded by a question mark and enclosed in parentheses were not clear in the original but have been supplied as appropriate in context. Other unattributed parenthetical notes within the body of an item originate with the source. Times within items are as given by source.

The contents of this publication in no way represent the policies, views or attitudes of the U.S. Government.

PROCUREMENT OF PUBLICATIONS

JPRS publications may be ordered from the National Technical Information Service, Springfield, Virginia 22161. In ordering, it is recommended that the JPRS number, title, date and author, if applicable, of publication be cited.

Current JPRS publications are announced in Government Reports Announcements issued semi-monthly by the National Technical Information Service, and are listed in the Monthly Catalog of U.S. Government Publications issued by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402.

Correspondence pertaining to matters other than procurement may be addressed to Joint Publications Research Service, 1000 North Glebe Road, Arlington, Virginia 22201.

4 DECEMBER 1986

SOUTHEAST ASIA REPORT

CONTENTS

INDONESIA

Suharto Clarifies Presidential Succession System (TEMPO, 4 Oct 86)	1
Minister Confirms Decline in Rice Field Acreage (MERDEKA, 1 Oct 86)	3
Coal Exploration Agreement Signed With Japan (SUARA KARYA, 10 Oct 86)	5
Briefs	
'Javanese-Phobia,' Transmigration	7
NU Leader on Elections	7
Devaluation Improves Investment Sector	8
Muhammadiyah Neutral in Elections	9

LAOS

Columnist: Vientiane Defense Weak; Thais, PRC, U.S. Enemies (S. Thipthiangchan; VIENTIANE MAI, 6 Oct 86)	10
'Talk' Slams PRC on Cambodia Issue (PASASON, 23 Sep 86)	12
Commentary of PRK: Negotiations Acceptable, Not Pol Pot (PASASON, 7 Oct 86)	14
Army General Technical Department Problems, Dollar Income Noted (KONGTHAP PASASON LAO, 21 Aug 86)	16
Champassak District Militia Forces Described (KONGTHAP PASASON LAO, 3 Sep 86)	17
Division 'E' Construction Projects, Cooperation With SRV (KONGTHAP PASASON LAO, 21 Aug 86)	19

Xieng Khouang Armored Unit Ties With People Noted (Phab Boualapha; KONGTHAP PASASON LAO, 21 Aug 86)	20
Provincial, District Congresses Reported (KHAOSAN PATHET LAO, various dates)	22
Mai District, Phong Saly Province	22
Samphan District, Phong Saly	22
Luang Prabang Congress Opens	22
Congress Closes	23
Japanese Silkworm Expert Leaves, Project Described (VIENTIANE MAI, 2 Oct 86)	24
Vientiane Capital District Security Problems Noted (PASASON, 23 Sep 86)	25
Paper Wants More Vigilance in Face of Enemy Psywar (PASASON, 24 Sep 86)	27
Salary, Benefit Disparities, Use of English Discussed (VIENTIANE MAI, 3 Sep 86)	28
Mountain Area Development Firm Works in Bolikhamsai, Khammouane (PASASON, 1 Sep 86)	30
Savannakhet District Self-Sufficiency, Crop Yields Noted (PASASON, 1 Sep 86)	32
Seizure, Reclamation of Smuggled Goods Discussed (VIENTIANE MAI, 29, 30 Sep 86)	33
Column Discusses Open Display of War Weapons (VIENTIANE MAI, 26 Sep 86)	34
Briefs	
Vientiane Transport Company Profits	35
Luang Prabang Military Recruitment	35
Hatsaifong District Military Draft	35
Vientiane Economic Development, Dollar Exports	35
Ho Chi Minh City to Vientiane	36
Pre-Congress Party Meetings	36
Luang Prabang Trade Co-Ops	37
Champassak Military Recruitment	37
Louang Namtha Trade Co-Ops	37

MALAYSIA

Army Stepping Up Conventional Warfare Training (Aziz Ishak; UTUSAN MALAYSIA, 23 Sep 86)	38
--	----

Continuation of NEP Beyond 1990 Defended (Editorial; UTUSAN MALAYSIA, 20 Sep 86)	41
Abdullah Ahmad Clarifies Controversial Speech (MINGGUAN MALAYSIA, 28 Sep 86)	43
Ling Liong Sik Profiled (UTUSAN MALAYSIA, 5 Sep 86)	45
Reexamination of Illegal Immigrant Issue Urged (Editorial; UTUSAN MALAYSIA, 25 Sep 86)	47
Briefs	
PAS Urged To Disband	49

THAILAND

Wira Lese Majeste Case, Problems of Democrats Discussed (LAENG KHAO, DAO SIAM, various dates)	50
Wira Musikaphong Interview	50
Length of Investigation	53
List of Possible Witnesses	54
New Cabinet Appointees View Positions, Backgrounds (SIAM RAT SAPDA WICHAN, 28 Sep-5 Oct 86)	55
Prince Seniority for Promotion, Lack of Schooling Noted (LAK THAI, 23 Oct 86)	60
Ex-3d Army General on Army Size, Crown Prince, Politics (Ruamsak Chaikomin Interview; SU ANAKHOT, 24-30 Sep 86) ..	63
New Anti-CPM Proposal Noted, Threat Continues (NAEO NA, 28 Sep 86)	67
Editorial Faults Prem Leadership, Views Chawalit Warning (MATICHON, 18 Oct 86)	69
Editorial Blames Commerce Ministry for Falling Rice Price (SU ANAKHOT, 24-30 Sep 86)	70
Briefs	
No Objection to Amnesty	72
Amnesty for 9 Sep Coup Plotters Backed	72

VIETNAM

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, TRADE, AND AID

Report by Overseas Vietnamese Association in FRG (DOAN KET, Oct 86)	73
--	----

PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

Need To Eliminate Feudal Thinking, Behavior Discussed (Long Thai; SAIGON GIAI PHONG, 5 Sep 86)	80
Need for Party Policy Implementation, Fair Treatment of Populace (Le Van Nam, Tien Giang; SAIGON GIAI PHONG, 6 Sep 86)	82
Draft of SRV Marriage, Family Law Revealed (NHAN DAN, 30 Jul 86)	84

AGRICULTURE

Need To Increase Fertilizer Output, Improve Quality Discussed (Tran Phu; SAIGON GIAI PHONG, 6 Sep 86)	96
--	----

BIOGRAPHIC

Information on Vietnamese Personalities	98
---	----

/9987

INDONESIA

SUHARTO CLARIFIES PRESIDENTIAL SUCCESSION SYSTEM

Jakarta TEMPO in Indonesian 4 Oct 86 p 25

[Article: "There Is No President for Life; Question of the Presidency As an Institution Comes Up Again; This Time President Suharto Discusses It"]

[Text] President Suharto has spoken about the presidency as an institution. He was speaking in Tapos, before members of the 19th class of the National Defense Institute, who were visiting the Tri S cattle farm. Among other things, the president guaranteed that there will be no president for life. He said on 28 September: "According to our constitution, the president is elected to carry out the GBHN [Broad Outlines of State Policy], and the GBHN is a document valid for 5 years."

The statement by the president, which was contained in a 2-hour speech delivered without a printed text, seemed to be intended to clarify the issue of the presidency as an institution which widely discussed public 4 months ago. At the time, among other things, it was proposed that the system for a change in national leadership be discussed at the next public session of the MPR [People's Consultative Assembly] in 1988. Suhardiman, chairman of the Political Section of the Golkar Faction in Parliament, said: "In fact, we do not yet have a fully developed concept for the replacement of our national leadership."

According to Suhardiman, the years from 1988 to 1993 will be the final period of service of the generation which achieved the country's freedom. By 1993 in particular the baton of national leadership will have been completely turned over to the next generation. Suhardiman said: "So that this process of replacement is completed smoothly, a mechanism needs to be prepared which has a strong, juridical foundation, that is, a decision by the MPR." Asked why, he answered that historical experience showed that the process of replacing the president in the past did not go smoothly.

Beside the replacement of the president, the length of the presidential term was also discussed at that time. Prof Dr Sri Soemantri, dean of the Faculty of Law of Pajajaran University, thinks that we really "need to have a limit on the term of service of the chief of state." He said that Article 7 of the Constitution of 1945 in effect mentions a limit on the presidential term, but it does not state how many times a president can be reelected.

In Sri Soemantri's view, if it is found necessary to set a limit to the length of time a president may serve, the objective should be the long term national interest. He said: "We have our 5-year plans. On that basis we can determine how many terms a national leader needs to serve before his period in office can be considered to have been completed."

the question of the length of a presidential term is indeed interesting because of the prospect of general elections next year. Moreover, the question has become clear after President Suharto himself gave his speech last week.

The president said that the mechanism for ensuring national leadership based on the constitution needs to be preserved continuously. The people must be given an opportunity to choose their representatives. The people, who have decided on what they want over a period of 5 years, then should choose one among them to implement the GBHN, whose actions may be reviewed by Parliament but who is only responsible to the MPR. The president cannot be held accountable by Parliament, and vice versa. If there is a conflict between president and Parliament, the MPR will resolve it.

According to the president, such a case of conflict occurred in 1967, when there was a difference of view between the representatives of the people and President Sukarno. At the time it was very clear that there were political parties which wanted the Indonesian Armed Forces to take over the government at once or, to put it more crudely, by seizing control of the government. President Suharto said: "However, thanks be to God, I continued to hold firmly to the view that I must not leave a black record behind me by seizing control of the government." As a result, we can show the people that at a time of change in the government, there was no seizure of authority but rather, the change took place because the the president's authority as the mandate holder of the MPR was withdrawn and the MPR took additional action. The president said: "It is this mechanism which must be preserved, so that indeed there will be no need for any fear that there will be a president for life."

5170

CSO: 4213/12

INDONESIA

MINISTER CONFIRMS DECLINE IN RICE FIELD ACREAGE

Jakarta MERDEKA in Indonesian 1 Oct 86 pp 1, 11

[Text] Jakarta, 30 September, MERDEKA--Engr Achmad Affandi, minister of agriculture, has admitted that the area presently planted to rice is declining, compared to the situation a few years ago. This is due to changes in land use and is also the result of delays in developing new rice fields new rice fields in the areas outside of Java.

He made this statement in testimony before Committee IV of Parliament at the Parliament Building in the Senayan area of Jakarta on 30 September.

However, according to Affandi, although the area planted to rice has been declining, the total production of rice has ultimately increased, due to higher rates of return per hectare. As a result, it has been possible to meet the needs of the population, which has been increasing annually.

Data from Forecast I by the BPS [Central Statistical Office] indicate that rice production this year will only amount to 26,585,303 tons, or an increase of about 0.18 percent, compared with the provisional figure on rice production for 1985, which amounted to 26,537,535 tons. According to the minister of agriculture, the BPS forecast in fact is only a "warning" to ensure that officials of the Food Agricultural Service in the provinces will be more active in their jobs. Therefore, the forecast should not automatically be relied on.

According to data obtained by MERDEKA, the projected level of rice production in Forecast II of the BPS is lower than in Forecast I. According to data in Forecast II, the production of rice in 1986 will only amount to 26,129,286 tons, reflecting a decline of about 400,000 tons by comparison with the provisional figure on rice production in 1985.

Meanwhile, in terms of the area planted to rice, data from Forecast II of the BPS shows a total of 9,598,382 hectares producing, while Forecast I states that the area planted to rice in 1986 will amount to 9,781,388 hectares and provisional data on rice planting in 1985 totaled about 9,831,000 hectares. Thus, based on data from BPS forecasts, the area planted to rice is tending to decline, although not drastically.

However, according to Affandi, fortunately and as a result of hard work over the past few months, the area planted to rice has finally been increased, with the result that as of the end of August 1986 the area planted to rice has been increased by about 140,000 hectares, compared with the area planted during the 1985 rainy and dry seasons.

Speaking of the decline in the area planted to rice in irrigated fields, the minister of agriculture said that at present there is a continuing process of converting irrigated fields to non-agricultural uses. According to existing data, every year no less than 20,000 hectares of additional agricultural land are devoted to non-agricultural purposes.

This change in function of agricultural land, including irrigated fields in this connection, is a matter of some concern, because the effort to resolve the problem, most of which is being undertaken outside of Java, through the development of new, irrigated fields, is not going well.

The principal obstacle in the process of development of new, irrigated fields is the problem of the construction of tertiary irrigation ditches, which at present has been turned over to individual farmers. The minister of agriculture said: "Although secondary ditches have been completed, if there are no tertiary ditches, the water clearly cannot flow to the fields. This is the problem which has always been a disappointment to the farmers."

To resolve the problem of delays in the construction of tertiary irrigation ditches, the Directorate General of Food Agriculture will try to deal with it by guaranteeing loans from the banks (prefinancing). Immediately after the newly developed, irrigated fields are converted to the use of water, the farmer will assume the debt from the bank which provides the credit.

Meanwhile, according to Engineer Suhaedi, the director general of food agriculture, the effort to develop new, irrigated rice fields must be accelerated. Because of the declining area of irrigated fields in Java, resolution of this problem must be undertaken through the development of new, irrigated rice fields outside of Java, using twice as much land, bearing in mind low rice productivity outside of Java.

Suhaedi said: "If the area of irrigated rice fields in Java declines by about 20,000 hectares per year, then the effort to balance this, whether we like it or not, must involve developing 40,000 hectares of new, irrigated rice fields outside of Java."

5170

CSO: 4213/12

INDONESIA

COAL EXPLORATION AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH JAPAN

Jakarta SUARA KARYA in Indonesian 10 Oct 86 p 1

[Text] Jakarta, SUARA KARYA--On 9 October Indonesia and Japan signed a draft cooperation agreement for the implementation of the Coal Exploration Project in Central Sumatra. At the ceremony Indonesia was represented by Dr Soetaryo Sigit, director general of general mining, while Japan was represented by Toshohiko Sueyoshi, the executive director of NEDO (New Energy Development Organization).

It is estimated that the project will cost \$7.5 million. According to Johannas, the director of the Directorate of Coal, implementation of the project will take 4 1/2 years and will be completed by 31 March 1991. Implementation of the project will be in four phases: the preliminary phase, the semi-detailed exploration phase, the detailed exploration phase, and the phase of preparing a general mining plan.

In the implementation of the project the Indonesian side will include the Directorate General of General Mining, the Directorate General of Geology and Natural Mineral Resources, and the Coal Mining Corporation, a public corporation. Meanwhile, the Japanese side will include NEDO, an executive institute of the Japanese Ministry of International Trade and Industry (MITI).

The project will be undertaken in the Rokan and Cerenti areas (including the Logas region) in Riau Province and in the Sinapar area of West Sumatra Province. Johannas said that the project was the result of discussions between Professor Doctor Soebroto, Indonesian minister of mining and energy, and M. Watanabe, Japanese minister of international trade and industry, at a meeting they held on 10 January 1986.

Implementation of the project is in accordance with the energy policy of the Indonesian Government and particularly in the framework of diversification in the use of domestic energy. Coal is considered the most important, alternative form of energy in Indonesia. To develop prospective deposits in an economic way, it will be necessary to carry out research to determine the extent of the reserves and the quality of the deposits.

In his speech on the occasion the director general of general mining said that he appreciated the fact that during a period of only 9 months NEDO and MITI had agreed on a plan for the implementation of the project.

According to Soetaryo, the signature of a cooperation agreement like this provides a good opportunity for the development of energy in Indonesia in the future.

The director of the Directorate of Coal Mining was not able to state how large an amount of money would need to be provided by the respective sides to the agreement.

However, Johannas said that the Japanese side will earmark about \$1.0 million per year.

5170

CSO: 4213/12

4 December 1986

INDONESIA

BRIEFS

'JAVANESE-PHOBIA,' TRANSMIGRATION--Karkono Kamajaya, a scholar of Javanese culture and literature, has stated that at present there are indications of "Javanese-Phobia," pointing to the views of Doctor Edi Swasono, who urged that the implementation of the transmigration program should not always be associated with the word "Java" and should not use too many Javanese-sounding names for villages, streets, and so forth in transmigration resettlement areas. The statement by Edi Swasono at a seminar sponsored by the University of Lampung was regarded by Karkono Kamajaya at too naive and artificial. Speaking to a SINAR HARAPAN representative on 23 September, Karkono, who is also a director of the Javanology Institute of the Yogyakarta Unification Foundation, added that Javanese in fact participate in the transmigration program with a heavy heart because they must leave areas which are very familiar to them. In addition, transmigration is a national program which must be successfully implemented so that Javanese will wish to be resettled in order to earn a more proper livelihood. According to Karkono, the village relocation effort is a kind of total transmigration which separates the people from the place of their birth in the service of broader national interests. For that reason, he warned, we should not look for a few mistakes which may be made by the transmigrants, such as naming streets or villages after their former places of residence in Java. Karkono asked: "Isn't it their right to display a little nostalgia for their former homes? Why should they be blamed for this? If they are blamed for just minor mistakes, then what else can the transmigrants of Javanese origin do?" He declared that for the Javanese, have an important role to play from the time they are born until well into the future. Parents try hard to find the best name for their unborn children as a memorial which should be maintained. This is different from people who are not from the eastern world, the English, for example, who have the proverb, 'What's in a name?'" [Text] [Jakarta SINAR HARAPAN in Indonesian 26 Sep 86 pp 1, 12] 5170

NU LEADER ON ELECTIONS--H. Abdurrahman Wahid, the chairman of the Executive Committee of the Nahdlatul Ulama [Muslim Scholars], declared that, as an organization which is not taking part in the general elections, the NU cannot and will not set target votes for the forthcoming elections in 1987. Members of the NU have been given full freedom to express their political aspirations by voting in a responsible way for the PPP, GOLKAR, or the PDI. He told a PELITA representative on 27 September: "A successful general election which functions smoothly and without conflicts--that, if you wish, may be called the

objective of the NU." Last week, as reported by a number of newspapers in Jakarta and in the provinces, the chairman of the Executive Committee of the NU expressed the view that the PPP may lose about 50 percent of the votes of NU members if it does not immediately resolve splits within its organization. Abdurrahman's statement later brought reactions from PPP sources and members of the NU itself, as it appeared that the NU was setting a certain target in the general elections. He said that his statement was a warning to the PPP to resolve presently existing divisions within the party and adopting a sensible attitude toward NU members who are now in the PPP. He said: "It is a natural thing for us to recall this matter, so that NU members will not become involved in this dispute. Furthermore, an unwise attitude adopted within the PPP toward NU members will arouse antipathies on their part toward the PPP, and this is already evident." Therefore, according to Abdurrahman, if sufficient attention is not paid to this matter by the PPP leadership, they may lose half or even more of their NU supporters. He continued: "I have come back from visits to several provinces and have sensed the atmosphere which I have mentioned. This is a fact which may be observed in the field." In another portion of his interview the chairman of the Executive Committee of the NU warned that it is not appropriate to react angrily to comments made on a trip to the provinces made by a person outside the party. The views of such an outsider should be specifically used as a point of departure to improve the situation. Abdurrahman Wahid concluded: "Instead, people who have been reminded of their shortcomings react angrily." [Text] [Jakarta PELITA in Indonesian 29 Sep 86 p 1] 5170

DEVALUATION IMPROVES INVESTMENT SECTOR--The devaluation of the rupiah recently announced by the Indonesian Government has not harmed foreign capital investment (PMA) but, on the contrary, has improved the investment climate. Engr Ginandjar Kartasasmita, deputy minister for promotion of domestic production and chairman of the BKPM [Capital Investment Coordinating Board], stated in Osaka [Japan] on 7 October that capital investors have not suffered losses as a result of the devaluation, because the increase in the value of their assets as a result of the devaluation will not be treated as capital gains subject to tax. The devaluation has increased the competitiveness of industry and therefore has much improved the investment climate, he stated before a symposium on Financial and Economic Cooperation Between Asia and Japan, which was attended by senior Asian and Japanese government officials and private businessmen. Ginandjar said that the decision to devalue was a difficult one. It showed the determination of the Indonesian Government, which is always ready to take the necessary action to ensure economic development. Although it is currently experiencing a number of difficulties, the Indonesian economy continues to be relatively healthy. The balance of payments continues to be stable, and this has made it possible to hold down the rate of inflation over the past several years. In 1985 it was only 4.3 percent. At present Indonesia is not faced with a foreign debt problem and is determined to continue to meet its international obligations. Therefore, Indonesia is among those countries which have the confidence of the business world and international financial organizations. Unlike other petroleum exporting countries, we were very carefully managing our expenditures at a time when the petroleum price was going up, he said. Ginandjar stated that with the money derived from the sale of its oil Indonesia has successfully developed the agricultural sector of the economy and the village economy.

4 December 1986

Under economic conditions which are difficult in a number of areas, these sectors have proved that they support the Indonesian economy and ensure the continuation of its basic strength. [Text] [Jakarta HARIAN UMUM AB in Indonesian 8 Oct pp 1, 8] 5170

MUHAMMADIYAH NEUTRAL IN ELECTIONS--The Muhammadiyah will participate in making a success of the 1987 general elections and will continue to be neutral, not committed to any of the participants. All members of this religious organization are free to choose the best candidate who is most beneficial to their interests. This was stated by Dr H. Lukman Harun, deputy chairman of the Central Executive Committee of the Muhammadiyah, in answer to questions from a SINAR HARAPAN representative in Jakarta on 3 October. In the name of the Central Executive Committee of the Muhammadiyah, Lukman urged all members of this organization, which is dedicated to the renewal of society, to use their right to vote in accordance with the political rights of all Indonesian citizens. This former secretary general of PARMUSI [Indonesian Muslim Party] from 1968 to 1970 stated that the Central Executive Committee of the Muhammadiyah is not permitted to participate in the elections campaign. If members of the organization are proposed as candidates by one of the parties contesting the election, the member involved must become non-active in the Muhammadiyah and automatically will be regarded as not speaking for or representing it. He also said that no organizational property used in the fields of religion, health services, and education may be employed in the elections campaign. Meanwhile, Lukman hoped that the holy verses of the Koran will not be used in the conduct of the future campaign. [Text] [Jakarta SINAR HARAPAN 4 Oct 86 p 1] 5170

CSO: 4213/12

LAOS

COLUMNIST: VIENTIANE DEFENSE WEAK; THAIS, PRC, U.S. ENEMIES

Vientiane VIENTIANE MAI in Lao 6 Oct 86 p 2

["Talk" by S. Thipthiangchan: "The Revolutionary Spirit Must Be Promoted in Order To Focus on National Defense and Security Work"]

[Excerpts] Generally speaking we are very proud of the achievements and the fundamental victories for national defense and security work in Vientiane Capital that have ensured peace and happiness for the entire parties, armies and people, and that have become the foundation for production and for raising the standard of living and improving the quality of life of the people in Vientiane Capital.

Now more than ever, the people in Vientiane Capital must achieve more, and expound on our fine heritage in order to focus more on national defense and security so it will be strong and resolute, and this work must be carried out with the masses. An extensive national defense and security network must be built throughout the country.

In order to ensure that this takes place, first of all the work sections concerned must firmly grasp the resolution on national defense and security set by headquarters, and must also expand it to various work sections concerned in offices and organizations in wards and villages. Detailed policy and duty must be set for the work sections, individuals and the people so that they can also truly become driving forces.

In the past implementation of the plans and duties in offices and organizations in wards and villages was admirably effective. However, some offices and organizations are still careless in their duty and carry it out in a "just to save face" fashion like the old days, without responsibility, quality, and discipline. Some places worked only when they were first mobilized, and then the work became irregular and gradually dwindled. In order to solve this problem the administrative committees of different levels must diligently educate and give moral support, and must also become a driving force in getting out and inspecting over a period of time. Moreover, they must be attentive in guiding and staying close to reality in the localities on a normal basis, working in cooperation and having a close relationship, and also setting up a system of reporting on a normal basis. If anything wrong occurs they must resolve it. No problem should be left unsolved for a long time, as that will result in discouragement.

Everyone knows that the Thai ultrarightist reactionaries have been collaborating with the Chinese expansionists and hegemonists and the U.S. imperialists as enemies against the three nations in Indochina, and especially against the LPDR. One serious action was the provocation of military force along the Lao-Thai border. They also allowed part of Thailand to become a sanctuary for the Lao reactionary exiles, along with assistance in military training, weapons and money. Then they sent them secretly into the LPDR to spy and conduct espionage, and to create confusion in order to dismantle the peace and happiness of the Lao people. However, because of the high sense and consciousness of our army and our people, the evil acts that they hoped to carry out were completely suppressed in a timely fashion. This shows our firm solidarity, and the high efficiency of the national defense and security network, and that the people of all ages, both men and women, have awakened to become a driving force in the work of defense.

The plenum of the first party congress of Vientiane Capital said in part that "based on the special characteristics of Vientiane Capital, the general purpose is basically to ensure peace on a regular basis in all aspects, and particularly with respect to national defense and security, the standard of living, and the dictatorship of the proletariat in order continuously, firmly and gradually to advance Vientiane Capital toward socialism, to make it into a socialist capital, and to become a true political and socioeconomic center of the country. In order to make the general purpose a reality, we must understand and try to carry out the primary goal as follows. We should continue to raise our sense of revolutionary consciousness to become a driving force to dismantle all the destructive schemes of the enemies, to guarantee peace politically and socially in an orderly manner, and to determine to have effective internal protection, to continue to improve and to strengthen the national defense and public security forces in terms of quality and quantity, to organize training for the masses so that they will become the national and public security forces of the masses, and to train the military and paramilitary forces so that they will become strong in every way and will become the foundation for national defense and security force networks to protect the party and the government. As a result there will be peace and normalcy, and we will be able steadfastly to protect Vientiane Capital." (Excerpted from the document on the first congress of the Vientiane Capital party committee, pp 38-39).

Besides primarily promoting the revolutionary spirit which focuses on national defense and security work, the entire parties, armies and people throughout Vientiane Capital must strive to make those figures set forth in the plan become reality. We must be able to ensure peace and security 100 percent for the fourth congress of the LPRP organized and led by all-Lao revolutionary victories for the Lao people and the national heroes.

9884/12948

CSO: 4206/20

LAOS

'TALK' SLAMS PRC ON CAMBODIA ISSUE

Vientiane PASASON in Lao 23 Sep 86 p 3

['Talk' Column: "The Pol Pot Clique and Its Followers Must Be Wiped Out"]

[Excerpts] As everyone knows, the genocidal group that had committed uncounted crimes against the Cambodian people was pushed out of Cambodia by the Cambodian people. All along, however, some nations have been looking for every possible way to support the genocidal Pol Pot clique and other Cambodian reactionary groups. Recently, reactionary Beijing announced that it would continue to assist the criminal and genocidal Pol Pot clique and other Cambodian reactionary exiles who are now hiding in other countries, hoping to return and dismantle the building of the new life of the Cambodian people.

Each withdrawal of the Vietnamese Volunteer Force from Cambodia along with the announcement that all Vietnamese volunteers would be withdrawn in 1990 as stated in the circular of the past 11th, 12th and 13th conferences of the foreign ministers of the three Indochinese nations all goes to confirm the strength and growth of the PRK, such as in national defense.

There has been a great success and a miraculous victory of the Cambodian people. In addition, world opinion has condemned the terrifying and unforgiveable crimes committed openly and widely by the genocidal and criminal Pol Pot clique. Australia has recently proposed that an international tribunal be set up to judge the uncounted crimes of the genocidal Pol Pot clique. There was a movie in the United States called "The Killing Fields" in which the reporters and film makers revealed to the world the cruelty and savagery of the genocidal Pol Pot murderers and criminal vampires that sucked the blood and lives of over 3 million innocent Cambodian people. This has weakened the Pol Pot clique and the other Cambodian reactionaries, and has caused so much internal conflict among their interests that they are fighting among themselves. They are walking toward destruction, and they must ultimately be annihilated. On confronting this fact the international Beijing reactionaries have become angry and have carried out various schemes. For example, they invited the leaders of various Cambodian groups to Beijing and pretended to have the meeting to announce Beijing's commands such as the eight-item announcement and many others. In addition, recently

Beijing has pretended to call on the leaders of the Cambodian and Beijing reactionaries and has announced that it will continue to support them. Actually it does not matter whether Beijing makes the announcement or not. Everyone already knows the routed Pol Pot clique and the Cambodian reactionaries are all Beijing's toys. Thus, these tricks of Beijing are only a comfort for the henchmen who hope to continue to use them as a tool for their old purposes, which are to carry out expansionist and hegemonist plans in Southeast Asia. This is against the trend of the times and against the demands of the nations in this region that want Southeast Asia to be a region of peace, stability and cooperation.

9884

CSO: 4206/14

LAOS

COMMENTARY OF PRK: NEGOTIATIONS ACCEPTABLE, NOT POL POT

Vientiane PASASON in Lao 7 Oct 86 p 4

[Commentary: "Correct Solution Should Be Applied To the Cambodian Issue"]

[Text] In his speech at the 41st National Assembly in New York Mr Souban Salitthilat, vice minister of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and also leader of the LPDR delegation, said that "the withdrawal of the Vietnamese Volunteer Force from Cambodia must be done simultaneously with getting rid of the Pol Pot clique for correctness and for the national solidarity of Cambodia." This speech clearly affirmed the correct and consistent principles of the LPDR regarding the urgent solution to the Cambodian issue and the border problem for ensuring peace and stability in this region of the world.

Probably everyone knows very well those who have caused instability in Southeast Asia, and created present day tensions, and who are continuing to deny stubbornly the true situation in this region of the world. Imperialist circles and the powerful reactionary forces are all looking critically at the success of the expansion in the three Indochinese nations, including the PRK. They still want the criminal and genocidal Pol Pot clique and its henchmen to regain power in Phnom Penh Capital against the democratic wishes of the persistent Cambodian people. The international fraternity of progressive nations should clearly and correctly see that the righteous interests and the fundamental inviolable rights of the Cambodian people must be protected. The miraculous victory that the Cambodian people have achieved in building a new life, and the national construction and defense of the past 8 years have clearly confirmed that the situation in Cambodia cannot be turned reversed. This is the truth. Their victory and success deserve respect and praise from progressive humanity around the world.

The PRK, the LPDR and the SRV have said repeatedly in their peace initiatives, and especially in the announcement in the circular of the 13th conference of the foreign ministers of the three Indochinese nations on 17-18 August of this year, that they are in agreement about making Southeast Asia a region for peace, friendship and cooperation on the basis of withdrawing alien forces from the region, and also with regard to stopping the interference of foreign nations, as included in a political announcement of the seventh summit of the nonaligned movement. Emphasis was also placed on having the Cambodian issue solved. The PRK is ready for talks with the

opposition, whether together or individually, based on the withdrawal of the Vietnamese Volunteer Forces from Cambodia at the same time by Pol Pot clique is eliminated militarily and politically for the sake of correctness and national solidarity. These initiatives have received firm and extensive support on various continents throughout the world as demonstrated clearly by world opinion that has condemned and revealed the uncountable crimes of the genocidal Pol Pot clique that murdered over 3 million Cambodian people. These crimes are continuing to echo throughout the world. Meanwhile, at the eighth summit of nonaligned nations in Harare recently the seat for the Cambodian delegation was left vacant. In addition, the Australian foreign minister proposed that an international court be set up to judge Pol Pot and other murderous groups that committed crimes in Cambodia. This was to be held in June in Manila. All this clearly indicates to us that the solution of the Cambodian issue is of primary importance in the region, and the solution proposed by the three Indochinese nations is the correct and creative way which has received extensive support from peace and justice-loving international opinion. We the Lao people believe that the Cambodian issue will be solved if a correct and reasonable approach is applied. This will be an important way to participate in guaranteeing peace and stability in Southeast Asia and the world.

9884/12948

CSO: 4206/17

LAOS

ARMY GENERAL TECHNICAL DEPARTMENT PROBLEMS, DOLLAR INCOME NOTED

Vientiane KONGTHAP PASASON LAO in Lao 21 Aug 86 pp 1, 4

[Article: "Lessons From Past Decade Drawn at Adjournment of Army General Technical Department General Meeting"]

[Excerpts] The Army General Technical Department officially adjourned its general meeting on 29 July, 1986. Lieutenant Colonel Phouvone, deputy chief of the department, presided and emphasized lessons from the last decade about events that have improved and weakened the department. More than 150 representatives from various divisions, offices and factories attended the meeting.

The work situation and state of the organization were reported at the meeting. Draft plans in line with planning for the necessary work for fiscal year 1986-87 and future work for fiscal years 1986-1990 were discussed.

The assembly, after 3 days of research, assessed the department's weaknesses and strengths. It was concluded that weaknesses come from a shortage of technical resources for grassroots party committees, an inadequate number of skilled technical cadres and scattered and unstable basic production units. However, overall there has also been considerable and continuous improvement during these 10 years. Performance was outstanding during the first 5-year plan because of the highly aggressive revolutionary spirit of cadres in various sections of the General Technical Department and the leadership of grassroots party committees and the department's local working units. Ten thousand guns and artillery pieces were repaired, as were 280 middle and high class vehicles, 8,960 third class vehicles and parts for 8,687 vehicles. Two light industry plants and hydroelectric plants in Hom and Champa Districts, and many more plants were built, which generated \$135,000 for the army.

12597/9190
CSO: 4206/3

LAOS

CHAMPASSAK DISTRICT MILITIA FORCES DESCRIBED

Vientiane KONGTHAP PASASON LAO in Lao 3 Sep 86 p 3

[Article: "Firm Steps of Militia Forces in Soukouma District"]

[Excerpt] The meeting of the local forces of Champassak Province for the first 6 months of 1986 has concluded and drawn its lessons. It quickly and unanimously nominated as the outstanding militia force the one in Soukouma District for its activities of continuously protecting its territory, increasing its manpower and improving its quality.

The occasion actually marks an achievement in implementing the resolution of the province's historic general congress as stated in its slogan, "Struggle to make one's province step into basic security and stability." With that slogan, Soukouma District is one district that has been able to develop a wide spread enthusiastic and aggressive revolutionary spirit among its cadres, state employees and people.

The militia, which is the district's mainstay, is closely supervised and guided by the district party committee and the district command committee. Militia forces in each canton throughout the district are all systematically organized, starting at the group level up to the company level. The primary essence of the strength of the local militia force of Soukouma District is that each canton militia force has a party chapter and in each village there is a group party chapter to guide it. By the beginning of 1986, each militia force unit was able to meet its heavy duties. Every week and month, each militia force unit divides up the territory under its control which is to be patrolled regularly. There is a group on nonstop 24 hour duty at headquarters, which is always ready to respond in case of emergencies and high-level orders.

District military command headquarters has special counseling sessions for militia forces to praise them, and to increase their sense of responsibility. Every 30 days and 90 days, the commander of every militia force must report the condition of his division to district military headquarters, take new plans to be carried out in his locale and increase the efficiency of his militia force. District military headquarters also sends political cadres and military operations trainers to each canton to inform militia cadres and fighters about party policies, and to publicize them. Military

operations teachers also undertake necessary military exercise for cadres and fighters to maintain security in grassroots production areas.

The military commander of Soukouma District pointed out in his summary of the first 6 months of 1986 that the entire district is secure, and stable and that people in various villages are cooperating with local forces, and have been able to control the situation and destructive activities of the enemy promptly. One important thing that Soukouma District has done is organize a permanent militia force which moves around widely and knows all the activities of people. The most outstanding thing is that the district has successfully developed and strengthened 4 cantons and that 18 villages have become model villages. This never happened in this district before.

12598/9190

CSO: 4206/3

LAOS

DIVISION 'E' CONSTRUCTION PROJECTS, COOPERATION WITH SRV

Vientiane KONGTHAP PASASON LAO in Lao 21 Aug 86 p 3

[Excerpts] The E Construction Division did various work over the first 6 months of 1986, primarily with the labor of cadres and workers. It also did various projects, such as construction of a guest house, which is nearly 100 percent complete. This guest house will give division guests a place to stay. Another urgent project underway is construction of three 12-26 meter warehouses for the Ministry of Defense. In spite of difficulties from a shortage of workers and delays in supplying materials, cadres and workers are struggling to build these warehouses, and the project is 50 percent completed. The project is now being rushed, and it is expected that construction will be completed at the end of 1986. Last May the Construction Division also had workers start work on the office section of its headquarters so that it will have a comfortable work and command place. The Ministries of Defense of the two countries of Laos and the SRV also are cooperating and making progress on their project to build a small hydroelectric dam at Houay Lousi. The initial stage of the project was done with the labor of workers from construction battalions with the aid of officers and men from various offices and sections and the assistance of Vietnamese advisors.

Lieutenant Thongkhane, head of Construction Division E, reported that, along with major projects set by headquarters, cadres and workers have snatched some time to help various divisions restore and construct some of their places. There have been difficulties in carrying out these projects including lumber supply, tardy deliveries of manufactured supplies and trucks, inadequate petroleum, and labor shortages because workers must be scattered about to work in various places.

12597/9190
CSO: 4206/3

LAOS

XIENG KHOUANG ARMORED UNIT TIES WITH PEOPLE NOTED

Vientiane KONGTHAP PASASON LAO in Lao 21 Aug 86 p 3

[Article by Phab Boualapha: "Five Years of Mutual Reliance"]

[Excerpts] With the material and morale support of the local administration and the people of Xieng Khouang--who care about the cadres and fighters of this unit like their own children--the Xieng Khouang Armored Unit cooperated with other units to fight bravely during the war of liberation, and other wars in the province. The cadres and fighters of this unit understand their political duties, which the party has laid out: They must develop the area under their control, along with fighting on the battlefield. The cadres and fighters of this armored unit have worked with firm determination to build their province and help the local administration and militia force. This has continuously improved the unit's role, and has made the people care about it and love it. This armored unit responds to every situation in which it is needed. It is presently becoming a demi-battalion and does not have time to return and say hello to the people of Xieng Khouang in the Plain des Jars area. Right now this demi-battalion is very proud of the assistance that it has received in every area from the people of Vientiane in general and especially from the people of Ban Gno, Ban Jo, and Ban Kho, just as it has from the people of Xieng Khouang.

That is the truth...! Its contacts with the local people in the area under its control have become a tradition that cannot be ignored. Its important or routine work, and hard or easy work are all assisted and promoted closely by the local administration, which has been regularly guiding the activities of the militia network and security network to guarantee safety in the areas under its control.

Reports are made and lessons drawn every month to guarantee uniform and regular contacts. Comments are sent to the People's Army regularly. The unit takes care not only of its division, but also helps take care of families in every area that are in tight situations. It has sent cadres to keep in close contact with families and help solve problems in times of sickness or other problems. If you observe closely this demi-battalion's relations with the public, it appears as if all the cadres and fighters in it are the children of these people. The people like to share hot

chunks of meat or fish, or even a single vegetable with them. On official holidays, the division also regularly sends comrades to help families in need, and sends cadres to counsel families who have sacrificed a spouse or children.

The people have helped them strip the bark for 24 posts, and wood to build houses, and split 30,000 shingles for roofs for free. The people have also helped supply hundreds of kilograms of food, and taken care of ill cadres who can be cured by modern medicine, or they have treated them with native medicines at their homes. And the people have helped build many houses for cadres.

In addition to this close relation, Armored Demi-battalion F is preparing and stepping up regularly to do everything to make this relationship and solidarity stronger than ever, so that its members can unite to succeed in the duties that the nation delegates to them.

12597/9190
CSO: 4206/3

LAOS

PROVINCIAL, DISTRICT CONGRESSES REPORTED

Mai District, Phong Saly Province

Vientiane KHAOSAN PATHET LAO in Lao 22 Sep 86 p A6

[Article: "The Eighth Party Committee Congress of Mai District, Phong Saly Province, Closes"]

[Excerpt[The eighth party committee congress of Mai District, Phong Saly Province, was closed on 11 September after being held for 6 days. There was a total of 60 members from the district and the grassroots.

Samphan District, Phong Saly

Vientiane KHAOSAN PATHET LAO in Lao 8 Oct 86 p A6

[Article" "The Eighth Party Committee Congress of Samphan District, Phong Saly Province, Closes"]

[Text] The eighth party committee congress of Samphan District, Phong Saly Province, was closed on 4 October after being held for 6 days. There were over 70 party members in attendance, representing various production bases and work sections around the district.

During the meeting these representatives studied and reassessed their past tasks, pointing out strengths and weaknesses and unsolved problems for the purpose of unanimously taking care of the unsolved matters to be in accordance with the actual situation, and to improve their tasks in the new period. Ballots were also cast at the meeting for selecting 19 new [members] for the district committee.

Luang Prabang Congress Opens

Vientiane KHAOSAN PATHET LAO in Lao 29 Sep 86 p A1

[Article: "Second Party Congress of Luang Prabang Province Opens"]

[Text] The second party congress of Luang Prabang Province was opened on 27 September in Luang Prabang District. The meeting was conducted under

the chairmanship of Comrade Vongphet Saikeuyachongtua, party central committee member and also secretary of the party executive committee of Luang Prabang Province. There were nearly 100 representatives of cadres and party members from work sections, production bases and various districts who represented party members throughout Luang Prabang District.

Comrade Phoumi Vongvichit, member of the party central committee and assistant chairman of the Council of Ministers was an honored attendee. At the meeting, all the cadres and party members will study and give their opinions for the draft political report of the party central executive committee that will report to the coming fourth party congress. They will also observe and reassess the implementation of the plan and resolution of the first party congress of the Luang Prabang party committee, and will also study the 5-year plan for the province (1986-90). This is to improve and modify the plan so that it will be in accordance with the real situation.

Congress Closes

Vientiane KHAOSAN PATHET LAO in Lao 30 Sep 86 pp A2, 3

[Article: "Luang Prabang Province Party Committee Closes Its Meeting for the Cadres"]

[Text] The meeting for cadres of the Luang Prabang Province party committee under the chairmanship of Mr Vongphet Saikeuyachongtua, a member of the party central committee, secretary of the Luang Prabang Provincial Party executive committee, and also chairman of the Luang Prabang Province administrative committee, closed on 28 September in Luang Prabang Province with glorious success. There were 93 participants who were members of the party committee, the provincial administrative committee, the district administrative committee from 8 districts, and party members from the work sections around the province and various production bases throughout the district.

The attendees studied and put their opinions into the draft party central committee political report which will be given to the fourth party congress. They also observed and reassessed the implementation of the resolution of the first provincial party congress in order to improve the second 5-year plan (1986-90) so that it will be in accordance with the actual situation in the province. The meeting also opened a campaign to carry out the 4th quarter tasks of 1986 in order to score achievements for this coming party congress. The attendees also cast ballots to select 10 regular representatives to participate in the 4th party congress to be held in the future.

During the meeting Mr Phoumi Vongvichit gave a speech and praised the achievements scored by all the parties and the people of Luang Prabang Province over the period of the last year, and also pointed out the fine heritage of the people of Luang Prabang that must be continuously and extensively promoted so that it will become a lesson for the new generation. He also emphasized the turning point of the transformation of the main economic units to business and the reconstruct the managerial machinery nationwide and in Luang Prabang Province in particular so that it will be in accordance with the actual situation.

LAOS

JAPANESE SILKWORM EXPERT LEAVES, PROJECT DESCRIBED

Vientiane VIENTIANE MAI in Lao 2 Oct 86 pp 1, 4

[Article: "Japanese Experts Pay Farewell Visit To Mr Sithon Sibounheung"]

[Text] On the evening of 30 September at Lansang Hotel in Vientiane Capital Mr Sithon Sibounheung, a regular member of the party committee, assistant chairman of the administrative committee and chief of the Laos-Vietnam-Cambodia Economic and Cultural Cooperation in Vientiane Capital, welcomed a farewell visit by Mr Akiri Kosoda, a Japanese expert on raising silkworms, and his team after they successfully carried out a year-long project to help Vientiane Capital.

At this meeting Mr Sithon Sibounheung praised the success of the Japanese-assisted project. The assistant chairman also wished Mr Akiri Kosoda and his team a safe trip home, and expressed the wish that the friendship and cooperation between Laos and Japan would continue to bear fruit steadily.

The joint silkworm raising project is located in Hatsaifong District, which will carry out the silkworm raising experiment. Installation of the machine to produce silk threads has been completed with a total value of over Y35 billion.

9884/12948

CSO: 4206/20

LAOS

VIENTIANE CAPITAL DISTRICT SECURITY PROBLEMS NOTED

Vientiane PASASON in Lao 23 Sep 86 p 3

[Article: "Security Work in Hat Kiang Canton"]

[Excerpts] Hat Kiang is one of the cantons in Saithani District, Vientiane Capital. It is spread over a large area. In his summary, the commander of the canton guerrilla unit pointed out the guerrilla work during the past 10 years. In the beginning the enemies used many forms of propaganda in a determined effort to destroy the new regime in the locality, and this greatly affected the people. For example, this frightened a number of youth union members, and caused them to lose confidence in the party's policies. They believed in the enemies' propaganda and fled their homeland. The enemies propagandized against the party's policies, incited against and dismantled the agricultural co-ops, etc. Over the past 10 years the Hat Kiang Canton guerrilla forces have resolutely uprooted the hidden bandit's nest in this locality. For example, in 1978 the reactionary exiles had gathered their forces and joined together with those who had crossed the river from the west. They risked going to Ban Hat Pha in order to wipe out the youth union and suppress the guerrilla force there with by their opposing schemes. They were finally beaten back by the local youth union in a timely manner. Since then there has been no further sign of the bandits' activities. Although the guerrilla force in this canton has just been organized, and naturally their fighting competence is not fully developed, and they have not yet begun to understand the party's policies, yet they have a lofty spirit of sacrifice according to the slogan, "We must have self-mastery and we must resolutely protect our land so that we will have peace. This is our priority." The guerrillas have an important duty in the local administrative committee. They are the people's force to defend the land, and the property of the people. The guerrilla force has become a production force in organizing and implementing the agricultural co-op's collective production, and they are also involved in security work. In addition they have organized people to assist families who were victims of various disasters. They resolutely encouraged and led the people in the enthusiastic implementation of the party's policies, and they joined forces to further defense and security work.

Besides their security work at the base where they effectively inspected and guarded the land, the guerrilla unit and the people became driving forces in inspecting and calling in those involved in undesirable activities, and youth

union members who had been affected by social dangers for total reeducation. As a result, their locality is basically at peace. In strengthening its force over the past 10 years, with the close guidance of the administrative committee, and the district military command the guerrilla force was organized, received military training, and studied and absorbed the party's policies in order to raise their consciousness and to make them ever ready to fight.

9884

CSO; 4206/14

LAOS

PAPER WANTS MORE VIGILANCE IN FACE OF ENEMY PSYWAR

Vientiane PASASON in Lao 24 Sep 86 pp 1, 2

[Article: "We Must Be Vigilant Against All the Enemies' Schemes"]

[Excerpt] Because our country is a socialist outpost in Southeast Asia which directly confronts its enemies, and has become a target for destruction with many clever and cruel schemes, the imperialists and reactionaries have carried out many types of destructive warfare with clever and cruel schemes in order to destroy our country's revolution. However, because the entire party, the army, and the people deeply understand the correct policies of our party and its unshakeable principles against its enemies, they have been able to fight back against these enemies and destroy their schemes, step by step.

Although they have been defeated many times, their animosity, and the fact that they are serious about the life and death of the revolution has made them stubborn and insistent. Now they are taking advantage of a changing world where people can come face to face for discussions and compromise on ways to solve problems. They have also increased the psychological warfare in order to persuade and poison our ideology. Besides continuing to use the old schemes, such as employing many forms of propaganda to cause disunity between ethnic groups, the cadres and the people, between high and lower levels, between us and our friends, and between us and the socialist countries and the three countries of Laos, Vietnam and Cambodia, including bribery, distortion, etc., they are now using a new trick, ["a change for peace"], which means that they pretend to create a relaxed situation, and that they want to solve the problems by peaceful means, etc. Their purpose is to lure us to rejoice, to become less vigilant, to believe them, and to fall for their tricks. Superficially the situation appears improved and relaxed, but when it is examined carefully we can see immediately that it is only a new scheme to dismantle the revolution. There is nothing changed at all.

9884

CSO: 4206/14

LAOS

SALARY, BENEFIT DISPARITIES, USE OF ENGLISH DISCUSSED

Vientiane VIENTIANE MAI in Lao 3 Sep 86 p 2

[Column: "Why Salary Disparities"]

[Excerpt] 1. Why do construction workers who work more get one-third less pay than cadres in offices?

2. Why do cadres in offices have free uniforms but workers do not?

3. I do not think it is right that the desks of cadres in offices in my company have signs in English.

My best wishes to you and good health.

19 August 1986

From a Lao worker.

Dear Lao Worker:

As the editor, I do not know how to answer your letter because your questions are vague. You have to give me the circumstances and reasons (causes and effects) so that I can make realistic conclusions. But so that you have not wasted your time, I have these opinions:

1. Approvals for salary rates are based on many factors, such as the term of service, educational level, abilities, qualifications and the position of each individual. Everything is taken into consideration in a salary review, including the current circumstances of the organization. Suppose you get a lower salary than office workers; it may be because of the reasons mentioned above. (Review your job duties, abilities and qualifications once again).

2. Implementing a salary policy for workers, in particular, providing uniforms to workers, must be based in large part on your company's or factory's income. If income is high, clothes can be provided for everyone. However, if it is low, surely each company must analyze each case and gradually apply its findings to everyone. It might take 3 months, 6 months or 1 year, according to the condition of company income.

3. If the work involves international contacts, then using foreign languages on signs is not wrong at all; however, Lao must be written on top of the sign as an expression of our national independence.

Goodbye.

12597/9190

CSO: 4206/3

LAOS

MOUNTAIN AREA DEVELOPMENT FIRM WORKS IN BOLIKHAMSAI, KHAMMOUANE

Vientiane PASASON in Lao 1 Sep 86 p 2

[Excerpts] The Mountain Area Development Company has plans with detailed calculations to expand the cultivated areas for the hill tribe people in some areas of Bolikhamsai Province.

In the nearly 18 months from January 1985 to June 1986, all the cooperative plans of the local administrations for expanding cultivated areas for rice and secondary starchy crops fields, and for growing trees for industrial uses have been implemented as projected. One small-scale irrigation system has been built and completed, 500 ha of new rice fields tilled, some medium-scale irrigation systems planned and designed, and 50 Hmong families were brought to settle permanently and earn their living in a fixed place. People in many of the villages have helped plant industrial trees and secondary crops. Supplying equipment to people to use in production in this locale has become normalized. Many villages in Khamkeut, Yommalat and Phathong Districts have set up collective exchange stores. These help meet immediate needs, such as salt, oil for lamps, hoes, shovels, axes, plow tongues, insecticides, and others.

It is clearly specified in plans to expand the cultivated area for the hill tribes that from now until 1987, local administrations will cooperate with the Mountain Area Development Company to expand rice fields by 500 ha by guaranteeing sufficient water supplies to nurture rice plants, and by continuing to restore and improve every size of existing irrigation systems. It is predicted that in 1987, each individual of the 20,000 population will need 350 kilograms of paddy rice. In addition to growing rice, the local administration will also advise and encourage people to grow more and more industrial crops, such as plants that yield oils coffee, cardamum, tea, peanuts, mung beans and soy beans.

The company will help with expanding and adding agricultural cooperatives, encouraging people to look for forest goods for regular exchange with the state, with the aim of putting a stop to the black market, and more successfully implementing the regulations of the state's economic system.

Other projects including a small-scale hydroelectric dam, an agricultural products processing factory, and an agricultural tools and equipment factory

will be started with the enormous responsibility of continuing the development and building of support systems. All these will be undertaken to improve collective agricultural production, and successfully to promote the changeover from slash and burn cultivation to permanent location farming in order to score achievements to commemorate the upcoming 4th General Party Congress.

12597/9190

CSO: 4206/3

LAOS

SAVANNAKHET DISTRICT SELF-SUFFICIENCY, CROP YIELDS NOTED

Vientiane PASASON in Lao 1 Sep 86 p 2

[Article: "Song Khone District Steps Up With A New Performance"]

[Excerpts] Song Khone District is one among Savannakhet Province's 10 districts moving on the bright road of national progress, and becoming a pioneering center and strong socialist camp in Savannakhet Province. It is also the district where the province's agricultural production is concentrated.

Song Khone District consists of 15 cantons, 142 villages and a total population of 60,000.

In the agricultural area, over the past 10 years the province has organized farmers who formerly were isolated into collective production groups by setting up 64 agricultural cooperative units. In 1985 alone, they added 59 units. The entire district has a total 11,000 ha of rice fields. Crop yields in 1985 totaled 26,320 tons, which is 11,000 tons more than in 1975-76. In 1985, one person received an average 463 kilograms of paddy, which is 48.38 percent more than in 1976.

In the economic area, the district's annual revenues increased by 133 percent and expenditures increased by 128 percent. The district has had a positive balance of revenues and expenses, and has been self-sufficient since 1984. It is interested in gradually improving economic tasks and contributing to reforming the economy. It is relying on nature, but also expanding economic research and building the economy in the direction of socialism. For example, in the area of commerce, the state trading network is being expanded, and 6 trading units and 30 cooperative trading stores and public collective trading stores have been established. The volume of trade between the people and the state has increased each year by 30 percent, of which 75 percent is in the rice trade, researching production sites and gathering important merchandise; the plan is 75 percent completed. Banks and financial institutes are playing a central role in paying debts, controlling exchange rates and valuable goods and they are also performing their central management roles to expand the economy, and perform tasks for the people in the areas of culture, social work, defense and security.

12597/9190
CSO: 4206/3

LAOS

SEIZURE, RECLAMATION OF SMUGGLED GOODS DISCUSSED

Vientiane VIENTIANE MAI in Lao 29, 30 Sep 86

[29 Sep 86 p 2]

["Readers' Friends" Column]

[Excerpts] [Question] We decided to buy a television set that someone came to sell to us at our house in Suan Mon. After watching it for a little over 20 days the authorities seized it because the TV had been smuggled in. (The seller was arrested). What can we do to get our TV back?

[30 Sep 86 p 2]

["Readers' Friends" Column]

[Excerpt] [Answer] We would like briefly to discuss this matter first, and if it is still unclear to you, please write to us again. We think it is not quite proper to use the word "seizure." In fact, it is not seizure but an inspection and holding of the smuggled goods. The reason is that it is against the law to bring goods in or out of a country without paying taxes, or without official approval, and wrongdoers must be punished according to the law. Thus, we must follow the law so that we will be patriots.

To get the TV set back you must contact the authorities concerned again to see what the regulations are. In terms of the law, the buyer and seller have both committed something wrong in buying stolen goods. That is why, in buying or selling anything there must be a paper to confirm (a paper for a joint purchasing agreement) that the goods are not stolen, smuggled, etc. This is enough for now. We hope that you understand. Good luck. Goodbye.

9884/12948
CSO: 4206/20

LAOS

COLUMN DISCUSSES OPEN DISPLAY OF WAR WEAPONS

Vientiane VIENTIANE MAI in Lao 26 Sep 86 pp 2, 4

["Readers' Friend" Column: "What Must One Do To Carry Weapons With Them?"]

[Excerpts] [Question] My name is Mr Sila, and I am a sanitary worker in Vientiane Capital. I would like to ask you about the people who carry weapons with them downtown in Vientiane Capital. You can probably understand that the weapons I am talking about are not those of military units or any uniformed officials who travel or carry out their duty in various locations. Instead, I am talking about something I have seen many times along the streets in downtown Vientiane Capital. I have seen people carry war weapons, and I could not figure out whether they were officers or not. Sometimes I have seen people carry AK or M16 rifles without an army or police uniform riding bicycles among other people. Many times I have seen people with handguns inside their waists (visible to others) and riding motorcycles along various streets.

Please explain these things to me. If the jobs of these people require them to carry weapons, what is the correct way for them to do so. Thank you.
15 September 1986.

[Answer] Based on my opinions and on what I have discussed with those whose jobs are concerned with national defense and security work, the holding of weapons by the military or public security can be in two categories: openly when they are in uniform when they are carrying out their duty, and secretly, when they are going to work or doing their personal errands, with or without uniform. However, the guns must be covered well to avoid "showing off weapons." In this case our cadres and combatants have correctly and admirably adhered to the regulations. Along with these good points, we cannot deny the weak points, and some things that indicate showing off, this is only a minority, and it is not a serious problem at all. It is only a phenomenon. I think it can be solved without affecting others. I only want to discuss this briefly for now. I wish you good luck and good health.

9884/12948
CSO: 4206/20

LAOS

BRIEFS

VIENTIANE TRANSPORT COMPANY PROFITS--The short-term socialist emulation campaign of the Vientiane Capital Land Transport Company held for 1 month was completed successfully on 16 September. The workers were able to achieve the following aspects of the transport plan. They transported 4,035 tons of assorted goods or 131 percent of the plan, circulated 216,579 tons of goods per km or 113 percent of the plan, and the total income was 4,288,749 kip, with 3,852,419 kip for total expenses and 1,435,329 kip for total profits. [Excerpts] [Vientiane KHAOSAN PATHET LAO in Lao 4 Oct 86 pp A6, 7] 9884/12948

LUANG PRABANG MILITARY RECRUITMENT--National defense and security work in many localities in Luang Prabang Province is increasing in strength. In the first 6 months of this year over 300 youth in different localities within the province have volunteered to serve the nation. A number of medium level medical training students have also volunteered to apply their specialized task in the military forces after they complete the curriculum. [Text] [Vientiane KHAOSAN PATHET LAO in Lao 4 Oct 86 p A7] 9884/12948

HATSAIFONG DISTRICT MILITARY DRAFT--The district military command of Hatsaifong District, Vientiane Capital, held an official ceremony to commemorate the transfer of the youth who have volunteered to serve the nation at the end of September. There were many participants from the party committee, the administrative committee, and representatives of the Vientiane Capital and district military command. During the meeting the committee organizing the ceremony stated that from the mobilization period until now 207 youth districtwide have volunteered to carry out their duty for the country. The military headquarters in the capital and Hatsaifong District have already taken them in for training on various subjects. On the same occasion the district military command praised and expressed its gratitude to the people, the administrative committee, the mass organizations and the youth organization for their cooperation and help in making the past mobilization campaign a glorious success, and they also believe they will have extensive cooperation from the people and the administrative committee. [Text] [Vientiane VIENTIANE MAI in Lao 7 Oct 86 pp 1, 4] 9884/12948

VIENTIANE ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT, DOLLAR EXPORTS--Industry and handicraft work in the past years has progressed at a fairly regular pace. Our Vientiane Capital has achieved much in the construction of and production of a number

of factories. For example, there are factories for producing paper, plastics, rubber, bread and sweets. In the first 6 months of 1986 the total value for the production from various factories and handicraft co-ops was 291,716,514.90 kip, and 35,344,341.34 kip was put into the treasury as their obligation. At the same time, many new things have happened in circulation and consumer work. For example, the private trading in the morning market has been modified so that it is more orderly, 10 trade co-ops have been added, and \$473,194 worth of goods has been exported. In financial matters the bank [in Vientiane Capital] was able to earn money for the treasury and distributed treasury expenditures on a normal basis. Vientiane Capital repaired a total of 25 km of dirt roads, and repaired a total length of 81 km of Route 13 north and south. [Excerpts] [Vientiane VIENTIANE MAI in Lao 4 Oct 86 p 2] 9884/12948

HO CHI MINH CITY TO VIENTIANE---On the evening of 24 September Mr Sithon Sibounheung, regular party committee member, assistant chairman of the administrative committee, and also chief of the committee for Vientiane Capital-Hanoi-Phnom Penh Economic and Cultural Cooperation received the farewell visit of Mr (Phanc La Cao), assistant chief of the delegation of agricultural tool experts of Ho Chi Minh City along with his team in the office of the administrative committee of Vientiane Capital, after completing their assistance for installing machinery for pressing wires, and a machine to give them a coating with a shiny collar for the agricultural tool production factory in Vientiane Capital. The project went from 25 July to 10 September. During the conversation the assistant chairman of the administrative committee of Vientiane Capital expressed gratitude for the assistance of the party committees, the people's committee in Ho Chi Minh City to the people of Vientiane Capital throughout the past, and expressed the hope that the friendship and cooperation between Vientiane and Ho Chi Minh would become every stronger. The conversation took place in a very friendly atmosphere. [Text] [Vientiane VIENTIANE MAI in Lao 26 Sep 86 pp 1, 4] 9884/12948

PRE-CONGRESS PARTY MEETINGS--The third session of the pre-congress party meeting of Vientiane Capital was successfully closed on the evening of 27 September in the office of the Vientiane Capital administrative committee after lasting for 2 days. There were people from the Vientiane Capital party committee who attended under the chairmanship of Mr Sisavat Keobounphan, secretary of the party central committee and also secretary of the Vientiane Capital party committee. On this occasion the meeting summarized the lessons, strengths and weaknesses and unresolved work of the past three sessions in the socialist capital that is progressive and strong in all aspects, and that also has a sense of consciousness against all the schemes of the enemies in a timely fashion. This is to take part in emulating to score achievements for upcoming the fourth party congress so that it will have a profound meaning. [Text] [Vientiane VIENTIANE MAI in Lao 29 Sep 86 pp 1, 4] 9884/12948

LUANG PRABANG TRADE CO-OPS--Trade cooperativization in Luang Prabang Province is expanding and becoming of greater interest to the people. Since January of this year the people in the province have organized 73 trade co-op units, now making 163 units districtwide. There are over 9,400 collective shares and 968,500 kip of revolving capital. The reason for the increase in the number of trade co-ops is that most of the ethnic peoples understand the significance of and benefits from trade cooperativization which attracts income for the individual and the whole, based on mutual interests, and which takes part in building up socialism in our country and keeping it strong. [Text] [Vientiane PASASON in Lao 23 Sep 86 p 1] 9884

CHAMPASSAK MILITARY RECRUITMENT--In the first 6 months of this year as many as 60 youth in Bachiang Chaleunsouk District, Champassak Province, have awakened and carried out their duty toward the country by voluntarily taking part in the ranks of the military forces in national defense and security. These youth have now been assigned to various military units. [Excerpt] [Vientiane PASASON in Lao 7 Oct 86 p 1] 9884/12948

LOUANG NAMTHA TRADE CO-OPS--Recently the mobilization committee for setting up trade co-ops in the Louang Namtha Province trade section has worked with the Louang Namtha District trade section to mobilize the working people to improve and organize trade co-ops in every locality. When the work was completed there were 11 trade co-ops and over 50 cadres in service throughout Louang Namtha District. The trade co-op units in this area were set up by the agricultural co-op members' joint funds of over 300,000 kip, and 1,963 shares, and also some stocks were included such as many tons of rice and salt valued at over 900,000 kip. There was also a bank loan for use in trade in each locality, to be applied where it is needed, and thus it will help in steadily expanding and strengthening economic construction within the district. [Text] [Vientiane PASASON in Lao 7 Oct 86 p 1] 9884/12948

CSO: 4206/17

MALAYSIA

ARMY STEPPING UP CONVENTIONAL WARFARE TRAINING

Kuala Lumpur UTUSAN MALAYSIA in Malay 23 Sep 86 p 13

[Article by Aziz Ishak: "Army Steps Up Conventional Warfare Training"]

[Text] It is 53 years since the Malaysian Armed Forces (ATM) were established, and now the Army has taken steps to upgrade its capability to meet various threats, including the threat of conventional war.

Toward this goal, the Army is stepping up training a la conventional war to increase the combat and tactical capabilities of all of its units.

Serious efforts are clearly being made as demonstrated by a number of exercises that were carried out early this year such as the "Battle Camp" training at Camp Asahan in Melaka, which was described as the most successful effort toward this goal.

The concept of conventional warfare (open warfare) is a new method of combat which is becoming increasingly popular in view of the world situation today. Whether it wants to or not, every country must be prepared for it.

The history of war has proved that this type of warfare really requires balanced strength especially for the army supported by fighter aircraft and, if necessary, by the navy.

Only well established military forces with the best strategy can be successful. This was made clear by the experiences of the Falkland, the American-Vietnamese, the Egyptian-Israeli wars, and now the Iranian and Iraqi war.

To defense observers, countries in Southeast Asia are also wide open to the threat of conventional war perhaps deriving from the aggression of the big powers, especially the communist bloc.

Knowledge of the strategy for this type of warfare becomes very important, and the step taken to heighten military capabilities is precisely the step needed for the long-term interests of national security.

Earlier the Army offered training more in accord with ordinary warfare principles to meet the threat of communist terrorists in this country.

Despite its image, Malaysia's efforts to combat communist terrorists amazed foreign countries, and this made the ATM, especially the Army, famous. It was described as the best army for fighting jungle warfare.

General Tan Sri Ghazali Che Mat, Armed Forces commander, said the steps being taken to upgrade the effectiveness of the Army in fighting a conventional war is in accord with the government's desire to turn the ATM into a dynamic force with balanced strength by the year 2000.

As to effectiveness, the Army has demonstrated that it is experienced in fighting jungle warfare and is continually "being tested" by communist terrorists in the northern part of the peninsula and in Sarawak.

Efforts are also being made to accelerate recruitment to 2,000 to 4,000 men each year to achieve a total force of 20,000 by the end of the Fifth Malaysian Plan (by 1990).

Capable Troops

The aim of recruitment is not merely to increase the size of the Army but it clearly demonstrates the desire of the ATM to enlist enough capable, young, trained personnel to meet national requirements.

Under the conventional warfare concept, the Army will acquire parachutists by offering training to some Army personnel. Earlier, such training was given only to commando troops to heighten their combat capability.

Not only a strong army but the effectiveness of its supporting arms, especially artillery and cavalry (tank troops), are needed to meet the possible threat from this type of warfare.

This is important for developing a meaningful strategy as well as for meeting the goal of defending against or responding to an enemy attack. The role of fighter aircraft is also important.

From the aspect of artillery fire power, we have only been able to fire 105-mm guns. At the minimum, a medium gun is needed for firing at longer range.

Nevertheless, this does not mean that the ATM is unable to demonstrate an impressive capability. We understand that the Defense Ministry is studying the possibility of purchasing more sophisticated artillery weapons.

The government has also budgeted \$847 million [Malaysian dollars] for the purchase of cavalry vehicles such as the Scorpion and Sibmas tanks, and their acquisition will provide more impressive means in support of the infantry.

The Defense Ministry has assured us that these troops would then have enough "fire power and punch" to conduct both conventional warfare operational mission, and "counterinsurgency" missions.

Support from cavalry and artillery units as well as from the Air Force is important for increasing "mobility" and "fire power," two important factors on the battlefield.

The steps taken by the ATM to prepare "itself" for conventional warfare are wise, mature, and sensitive to national security interests.

Although we are not yet tested in this type of warfare, the serious preparations that have been made in regard to training as well as the Army's experiences to date will make the ATM more capable of facing any type of warfare.

What makes us even more proud is that the Army will also establish a biological and chemical defense cell to train its personnel to face biological and chemical warfare, which also is a type of conventional warfare.

6804

CSO: 4213/10

MALAYSIA

CONTINUATION OF NEP BEYOND 1990 DEFENDED

Kuala Lumpur UTUSAN MALAYSIA in Malay 20 Sep 86 p 8.

[Editorial: "Continuation of the New Economic Policy"]

[Text] In his policy speech, Datuk Sri Dr Mahathir, the UMNO [United Malays National Organization] president, asserted that time was less important than the targets as a factor in this policy. With the speech, the prime minister responded to rumors that have been circulating among non-Malays that the targets would be extended beyond 1990.

The reason why this is true is not because the NEP failed to achieve its targets but rather because it did not achieve them totally as had been desired. The major cause of the failure to achieve the targets in the 20-year period set for them by the early planners is the economic recession.

In the past few years, moreover in the election just past, the NEP was the main issue exploited endlessly by the opposition. The opposition wanted this policy to be discontinued because, they said, it polarized the ethnic groups. In such polarization, Malaysians were categorized as bumiputera [indigenous people] and non-bumiputera.

Actually, the NEP is not an ethnic policy, but analyses of the policy have been made from ethnic standpoints. If critics kept an open mind, they would agree that the NEP is a policy that fights for those who live in poverty. In truth, most Malays in Malaysia fall into this category.

The terms bumiputera and non-bumiputera were used to readily identify the target group to be aided by this policy. Their use was not intended to divide the people. If the opposition viewed these terms as the main cause of polarization of the ethnic groups in this country, were they not aware that the economic gap between those in different groups was more likely to create ethnic polarization?

The economic gap between the rich and the poor is more dangerous and can more readily create discontent among the people than can the use of these terms because the gap is a reality that touches on the daily lives of the people.

If the critics of the NEP really thought about ethnic polarization, they would, of course, see that the NEP is a policy that fights against the biggest source of ethnic polarization, the economic problem.

However, the critics clearly hide behind their reputed fear that the ethnic groups will polarize. Their real purpose is to perpetuate the situation in which the bumiputeras stay poor and the non-bumiputeras maintain control over the wealth of this country.

6804

CSO: 4213/10

MALAYSIA

ABDULLAH AHMAD CLARIFIES CONTROVERSIAL SPEECH

Kuala Lumpur MINGGUAN MALAYSIA in Malay 28 Sep 86 p 3

[Article: "I Am Not Anti-Chinese Says Abdullah"]

[Text] Kuala Lumpur, 27 September-Datuk Abdullah Ahmad, member of Parliament representing Kok Lanas, clarified that he was not anti-Chinese as had been alleged by some persons after he made a controversial speech in Singapore.

Datuk Abdullah also clarified that he was not afraid of the Chinese.

The speech, he said, merely expressed the desires of the Malay community in this country who wanted to determine their own fate and that of their homeland.

"I only said what I believed and what I know about the desires of the Malay community. Was this wrong?" he asked in an interview with the SIN CHEW newspaper last night.

Datuk Abdullah said the Chinese community should regard his speech as a contribution to public education on the desires of the Malay community and not as one that was biased toward Malays.

He also explained that his purpose in speaking in this manner in Singapore was to remind everyone about Malaysia's political system so that it would not be misunderstood by anyone.

Political System

This country's political system, he said, is the best system for ensuring ethnic harmony. Nevertheless, not all members of society know the principles on which this system is based.

"We do not want our society to feel isolated because they do not know or do not understand the principles on which this system is based," he added.

Concerning his speech in which he said that Malays would rather share poverty with the Indonesians than lose their political power, Datuk Abdullah said he did not propose this in his speech but merely repeated what had been expressed by groups of Malays.

According to Datuk Abdullah, this was what most of the Malay community wanted, and it was demonstrated at the UMNO [United Malays National Organization] meeting held recently in which the delegates put forth the same desire. His purpose in expressing their desire was only to educate the public, he said.

Datuk Abdullah, who is also a former deputy minister in the prime minister's office, drew attention to the fact that he was not seeking popularity nor did he have any political motives for making the speech.

He said the public in Malaysia is not so dumb that it can be deceived. It will make its own judgment of what is being said.

6804

CSO: 4213/10

MALAYSIA

LING LIONG SIK PROFILED

Kuala Lumpur UTUSAN MALAYSIA in Malay 5 Sep 86 p 4

[Article: "Profile of New MCA President; Ling Liang Sik Felt Capable of Heading MCA"]

[Text] Kuala Lumpur, 4 September--Mr Tan Koon Swan, former MCA [Malayan Chinese Association] president, feels Datuk Dr Ling Liang Sik is an "honest, sincere, and trustworthy leader," who is capable of leading the party in a continuing positive direction.

Datuk Dr Ling became a member of the MCA in the seventies when he joined the Telaga Air MCA branch in the Mata Kuching District, Pinang Island.

He was born in Kuala Kangsar and obtained his early education in Taiping. After graduating from the Sungai Besi Royal Military Academy, he continued his studies for the M.B.B.S. degree at the University of Singapore.

After he won the Mata Kuching seat in Parliament in 1974, Datuk Dr Ling was appointed parliamentary secretary for the Ministry of Local Government in 1976.

The deplorable affair of Saturday, 19 March 1984, in which he and 13 other persons including Mr Tan were involved, was a departure point for Datuk Dr Ling.

He worked hard with the Tan Koon Swan faction to secure its position in the party. He then became Mr Tan's strong man on the provisional executive committee headed by Mr Ghafar Baba in eliminating "phantom members" from the party's roll and holding its election.

The phantom member issue led to the division of the party into two factions, the Datuk Dr Neo Yee Pan (then the party's acting president) faction and the Tan Koon Swan (then its deputy president) faction. Dr Ling was responsible for the expulsion of 14 MCA leaders.

However, Datuk Dr Ling and others who were expelled from the party were reinstated as ordinary members in February of last year.

The party election in November of last year saw changes in the leadership, with Mr Tan gaining an impressive victory. Datuk Dr Ling was elected deputy president--second in rank to Mr Tan.

Dr Ling was appointed deputy minister of education in March of last year and as minister of transportation this past January.

He ran for and won the seat in Parliament for Labis, Johore State, in the general election held early last month when he retained the cabinet position of transportation minister although Prime Minister Datuk Sri Dr Mahathir Mohamad reorganized the cabinet on 12 August.

Prior to his expulsion from the party, he was the deputy minister of finance from 1982 to 1984. From 1978 to 1981 he was the deputy minister of information.
--BERNAMA.

6804

CSO: 4213/10

MALAYSIA

REEXAMINATION OF ILLEGAL IMMIGRANT ISSUE URGED

Kuala Lumpur UTUSAN MALAYSIA in Malay 25 Sep 86 p 8

[Editorial: "Illegal Immigrant Issue Must be Reexamined"]

[Text] The general public feels the same concern as Mr Muhammad Mohd. Taib, chief minister of Selangor, regarding illegal immigrants. Day after day we increasingly feel that they create more problems in our daily lives than they support national development.

The public more and more feels that disorder created by criminal illegal immigrants is increasing and that job opportunities and businesses have been taken over by these non-Malaysians. Now we join in having doubts about the view that their manpower is needed to meet the domestic labor shortage.

Actually, we have an agreement with the Indonesian government concerning the provision of labor, but what has happened is that syndicates have organized an apparently large number of illegal immigrants for passage to Malaysia. For example, in 1985 alone, the immigration authorities deported 16,000 illegal immigrants.

From the number of illegal immigrants deported in that year, we gain some idea of how active they have been in passing illegal immigrants into Malaysia. We do not know how many have entered Malaysia illegally. No estimate is available from the immigration authorities, and the illegal immigrants are still in this country.

Since there is an alarming number of illegal immigrants in the country, we support the proposal to increase the watch along our coasts and wherever there is an entry point. The government should try to break up the activities of the syndicates that are so energetically trading in these illegal immigrants.

The time has come for the government to reexamine its earlier target of bringing foreign labor into the country to meet the domestic labor shortage not only because there are so many foreign workers here and the many crimes that are committed but also because of the economic recession which has resulted in so many of our own workers being unemployed.

We do not want foreign workers taking jobs away from our own people as has happened in Chow Kit, Kuala Lumpur, where petty tradesmen grumble because their

means of livelihood have been lost to the many Indonesian immigrants who have turned to such trade.

The importation of foreign labor perhaps was consistent with the country's requirements several years ago when the economy was growing rapidly and we needed labor for the estates and also to work on housing projects. However, the economic situation now is at a depressed stage and, therefore, they perhaps are no longer needed.

6804

CSO: 4213/10

MALAYSIA

BRIEFS

PAS URGED TO DISBAND--Alor Star, Tuesday [16 September]--HAMIM [Hizbulmuslimin Party] and BERJASA [All-Malaysia Muslim Brotherhood Front] today asked the PAS [Pan-Malayan Islamic Party] leadership to disband the party and establish a proselyting organization to unite Muslims who are divided because of its poor conduct. Datuk Haji Sudin Wahab, chairman of the Central HAMIM Information Office, said the PAS leaders would gain nothing if they merely discussed whether the party should participate in the coming election at its congress to be held in Rusila, Terengganu, on Friday [19 September]. Datuk Haji Sudin, who is also the former Kedah deputy commissioner of PAS, said PAS leaders had made a decision on the matter earlier but they did not keep to it. According to Datuk Haji Sudin, this happened because they had no uniform stand on the matter and "said one thing and did another." "The public is fed up with their attitude. They still do not want to admit that the party was rejected by the public in the past election," he said. Datuk Haji Sudin said Muslims would support it if the PAS disbanded and became a proselyting organization. Drs Abdul Jalil Ahmad, chairman of the Central BERJASA Youth Movement, said the PAS leaders would be better off if they decided to disband the party rather than discuss the election. He said they should notify the members that the party would no longer be active in politics and would only work to promote the teachings of Islam. According to Drs Abdul Jalil Ahmad, the Nahdlatul Ulema [Muslim Scholars Party] and the Ahmadiyah in Indonesia initially were active in political struggles, but they were turned into proselyting organizations without any political components. "We hope the PAS will participate in activities like those of the two former Indonesian political parties to unite Muslims who are going their separate ways because of the party's behavior," he said. Drs Abdul Jalil is convinced that if the PAS takes this step, Muslims will support it in the successful proselyting of Islam without linking it to any political ideology. [Text] [Kuala Lumpur BERITA HARIAN in Malay 20 Sep 86 p 2] 6804

CSO: 4213/10

THAILAND

WIRA LESE MAJESTE CASE, PROBLEMS OF DEMOCRATS DISCUSSED

Wira Musikaphong Interview

Bangkok LAENG KHAO in Thai 15-22 Sep 86 pp 33-35

[Interview with Wira, former deputy minister of interior; interviewer not identified; date and place not specified]

[Excerpts] Where did the deputy minister of the interior get 2 million baht?

[Question] Would you please tell us the reasons why you decided to resign as Deputy Minister of the Interior? Is it also true that there were external pressures?

[Answer] I did not interfere with the judicial powers, and I could not keep the police and the public prosecutor from gossiping. There is always criticism about unfairness and influence which we cannot stop these people from discussing. It is damaging when people talk about these things. When there was damage, there was only one way to stop it and the accusations: I had to resign my position. That is the first reason.

The second reason is politics. Members of Parliament were going to open discussions on a no-confidence vote. I thought that the government was worried about this. I believed I was the person who caused the problem, however, I was not worried about the no-confidence vote talk. I was ready to discuss, explain, and fight everything, but I did not think it was proper for others to be worried about my problem, therefore, I resigned. Thus, they stopped talking about a no-confidence vote and the entire cabinet was relieved. These are the two reasons for my decision.

...if you ask me why I just made my decision...I mentioned earlier that the situation changed everyday, I could not do anything out of step.

[Question] What is the background to asking for a royal pardon? Who coordinated it?

[Answer] Concerning requesting a royal pardon, this came about because a group of senators, consisting of officers of the Royal Guard, questioned the affair and the government's proposed action and initiated a Parliamentary motion to

investigate the matter. When they made this motion, I felt that they were serious so I made an appointment to clarify the affair with them; they were satisfied, and were prepared to withdraw the motion when they learned that the government would let the police handle the case. Based on that discussion, we felt that there had been damaging criticism by the media which may have caused the king irritation. We had to be sensitive to that irritation so we felt that I should ask for a royal pardon.

[Question] Did you consult with the prime minister before you resigned?

[Answer] I informed him of my reasons before I resigned. I met with Major General Mongkhon, and discussed the proper way of resigning, for example, either by sending in a letter of resignation, and not going to work or resigning in person. Finally, we felt that the people were interested in the affair, therefore, I called a press conference to let the people know about my resignation. We talked about how to resign rather than whether I should resign or not, because I had already decided to quit. I told the prime minister that I actually should have resigned earlier, but that it had not been a good time to do so because of the opposition's threat to me. I resigned for reasons of my own and not because of the opposition's threat.

[Question] Talking about the matter of the royal pardon a bit more--what do you think the situation will be after the royal pardon is granted? Will people still oppose you? Will the opposition be satisfied?

[Answer] The opposition is a separate issue; the opposition always opposes the government and never agrees with it. That is the opposition. But in the case of the senators who are not in the opposition, they are the middlemen, especially the officers of the Royal Guard. I must pay attention to them. When I talked to them and made them understand, I felt better and believed that other groups would understand and stop agitating. One group of hard-liners, however, will not desist.

[Question] Turning to the political party--what is the disagreement in the party that is so serious that the party chief has to clear it up?

[Answer] It will solve itself in the way of the party. It's a family problem I admit it happened, but it is a family problem which will be solved in accordance with the rules and regulations of the party.

[Question] Have you talked to Mr Pichai about this at all?

[Answer] During this period, I have not talked to (the party leader), I had to wait awhile, especially because I am involved in my own case.

[Question] Concerning your 2 million baht donation to the party, there are questions about where a minister who is the son of a farmer, like you, can get 2 million baht.

[Answer] Questions concerning a 2 million baht donation or a 1 million baht donation by others to the party come from people who look at things differently. In fact, political parties exist because of people. If there are no donations, parties cannot exist. When the Democrat Party revealed their figures to the public, it was good. That is one point of view. A pessimistic point of view also exists. It depends on how people look at it. Concerning public criticism about the money, as party secretary, I can say the figures are not accurate, there are some discrepancies. We have to spend some more time to get accurate figures.

The second point I want to discuss is that we must admit that there are some donors who do not want to be known; we must have the political manners to protect their anonymity. It is rude and improper to reveal the names of those who want to remain anonymous; if their anonymity is violated, these people will not donate in the future and the party will be in trouble. The party exists because of people. Concerning disclosure of my 2 million baht donation, if the critic will take an optimist's view, there should not be a problem. I am party secretary, a duty of both the party secretary and the party leader is to acquire funds for elections. Therefore, when either the party leader or the party secretary gets money to support the party, it does not mean that they are rich, it means that they are doing their jobs. These are my principles. As to where I got 2 million baht, I received donations from party supporters. People in the party were aware of this, those people who donated are now in the party. When they donated, they did not want their names revealed, therefore, they donated through the party secretary. The party secretary then gave the donations to the party. That's all. There are pessimists who think that I became rich because of my position in the government. I do not deny that there are pessimists who look at things negatively. Now, I want to say that I will find more money from personal resources and elsewhere for the party in the future; if I cannot do that, I should not be party secretary. It is important that this be revealed to the administrative committee of the party. When such matters can be disclosed to the public, they should be; when they cannot, they should be party secrets. But this does not mean that things are so secret that nobody in the party knows about them. In a political party, there is nothing that is so secret that party members should not know, but there are things that outsiders should not know. I have disclosed information to the party administrative committee which means that at least 40 people know. I want people, now, to have a new perspective on what is right and wrong. All I have revealed are open matters which should not be damaging, these things are handled the same way all over the world. Do not be pessimistic and look at people in one way.

[Question] How much did the party spend for the last campaign?

[Answer] I would like to talk about this at some time in the future because the government was being formed after the election, I got involved in my case, and there was no committee meeting. Any figure I give now may be incorrect.

Length of Investigation

Bangkok DAO SIAM in Thai 17 Sep 86 pp 1, 2, 16

[Excerpt] Questioning of important witnesses including high-ranking military officers and the undersecretary of the interior expected to take a year.

DAO SIAM reported Mr Wira Musikapong committed lese majeste which was big news and resulted in his resignation. At the same time, the Office of the Public Prosecutor postponed announcing its investigation results for a month because the results were flimsy. They sent the crucial points to the investigative staff which is to question 26 more witnesses, of which the majority are high-ranking military officers including senators, village scouts, and Red Gauris so that the investigation will be more air-tight. As we reported, legal experts opine that the case would be stronger with more witnesses.

Further reporting on this case revealed that "the investigative staff sent the case, for which they had already questioned the defendant and other witnesses concerning Mr Wira Musikapong's commission of lese majeste, to the Office of the Public Prosecutor for processing. The case was found to be too weak, especially because the witnesses the police questioned included female salad vendors. Additionally, there were not enough witnesses for a case as big as this. Therefore, the Office of the Public Prosecutor had to send the case to the police who are to question another 26 witnesses, including trustworthy individuals of many social strata, to make this case air-tight."

The source said "among the additional witnesses, besides the high-ranking military officers reported in other newspapers, there are civil servants and high-ranking police officers. The aforementioned include Mr Phisan Mulasaadsathorn, undersecretary of the interior and Police General Narong Mahanond, director general of police. The questioning of the undersecretary of the interior is because of his knowledge of this affair. A letter had been sent to the speaker of the Parliament requesting that Parliament ask Mr Wira Musikapong to respond to the charge. An investigation of the charge was necessary. The director general of police also will be questioned because he is the chief of the investigative staff, and the one who signed the investigation report saying that the 'case has merit' and sent it to the Office of the Public Prosecutor for processing."

Because the Office of the Public Prosecutor had returned the case to the police to question 26 more witnesses, a high-ranking police officer told the DAO SIAM reporter that "this increased the investigative staff's workload and required a larger staff because the questioning of high-ranking military officers, police, and civil servants requires the inclusion of high-ranking police officers on the investigative staff. Work had been assigned so that the questioning of the 26 witnesses would be completed by the 8 October deadline. The staff, therefore, is exhausted." The source repeated that the staff is exhausted.

A legal expert (anonymous) told our reporter that the Office of the Public Prosecutor's action in postponing announcement of the results and sending the case back for questioning of an additional 26 witnesses was the right thing to do because a case as big and important as this one should not be hurriedly closed because this could lead to missing important points. The more time taken, the stronger the evidence. In conclusion, if there are no problems, I think this case will take a year or less, said the legal expert.

List of Possible Witnesses

Bangkok DAO SIAM in Thai 16 Sep 86 pp 1, 16

[Excerpt] Mr Wira Musikapong gave the speech, in which he committed lese majeste, to help the campaigns of his party members in Buriram Province. Many newspapers reported it; this resulted in unrest among some military senators who made a motion to investigate the matter. Finally, Mr Wira Musikapong had to speak with them to clear up the affair and ask for a royal pardon before a portrait of the king.

Our reporter received information in the Office of the Public Prosecutor that "the Office of the Public Prosecutor had scheduled a preliminary hearing with Mr Wira Musikapong for the 19th of this month, but the investigation is not complete because the Office of the Public Prosecutor had returned the case to the police for the questioning of 26 more witnesses since the case the police had forwarded lacked testimony from important witnesses and evidence. The special prosecutorial committee felt that there were not enough witnesses and evidence, therefore, they returned the case to the police for further investigation as mentioned earlier. The submission of the case has also been postponed by a month."

The 26 additional witnesses the Office of the Public Prosecutor named includes high-ranking military officers, for example, Gen Arthit Kamlang-ek, former supreme commander who is now in the United States, Gen Chawalit Yongchaiyut, Gen Pichit Kunlawanit, Gen Sunthorn Kongsompong, and also senators who made the motion, some politicians, Village Scouts from some districts, and Red Gaurs who oppose lese majeste. They will be contacted to answer questions. It will take quite some time to get their testimony because they are widely dispersed, and the dignitaries especially will have to be scheduled at their convenience. All in all, strong evidence must be gathered to be fair to every party.

13217/12795
CSO: 4207/18

THAILAND

NEW CABINET APPOINTEES VIEW POSITIONS, BACKGROUNDS

Bangkok SIAM RAT SAPDA WICHAN in Thai 28 Sep - 5 Oct 86 pp 12-15

[Excerpts] Suthep Thueksuban
Deputy Minister of Agriculture

I am happy that I can take this opportunity to serve the people. However, I really am not that excited to be a minister, because as a politician, I know one day I will be a minister.

I am used to working for such a long time. Since I was an MP, I served as secretary to the ministers of commerce, agriculture, and of the prime minister's office. "I know the minister role, I do not have to practice."

I am very much interested in agricultural issues and am the one that pushed agricultural development policy of the Democrat Party. I also have always studied agricultural issues since I was secretary to the ministers of agriculture, commerce, and of the prime minister's office. When I was at the prime minister's office, I used to travel abroad a lot and had a chance to observe the agricultural systems of different countries.

My first day as deputy minister, I do not have to study my responsibilities because I have always observed and studied the work of the ministry. I myself also am a farmer.

Our generation is the one with the will to work hard to serve both the country and people. We must be brave and dare to do things that nobody else dares to do. However, Thailand is such a frightful place. If they do not like you, then you are dead. I am modest and am very careful about this. Yet I have been elected by the people, with responsibilities to serve them, I can stay as long as I want. "For me, I would be more than happy if my agricultural council project is a success."

There are no problems as far as the civil servants are concerned since everybody knows each other's capabilities. "They know that I am sincere and I am not here for my own self-interest. I myself have not done anything that they can look down on me for thus they are willing to cooperate."

Pramuan Saphawasu
Minister of Industry

As for industrial development policy, I think we should discuss those that are possible first. Our industries are facing different kinds of problems, however, my policy is that we will try to help those industries that have been around for many decades to survive. This is a very important issue. Some issues involve more than one department or ministry, for example the problems that the sugar industry is facing which everybody knows about.

In my opinion--and we will not go into details--I want the industries to have as few problems as possible. As for new industries, which--according to government policy will get help--we will expedite things like the industrial estates. These are the eastern seaboard [project] and the Industrial Estates of Thailand which exist nationwide. I have just been to a site in Nakorn Rachasima Province this past 19 September. There are also some projects that need to be done urgently. For example, the southern provinces also need industrial zones. We are going there soon to look at the sites.

As for the basic industries that have been developed recently, I am trying my best to help. I understand that we will be able to specify soon which industries will be launched and how. Also, to determine what the holdups are and why. We will accumulate all information and data to present to the economic ministers so that they will make a decision as to what should be done.

"In my opinion, the government policy as presented to the Parliament is clear in itself: we will have to create jobs and solve the problems of poverty."

My principle of working is that things should be done step-by-step. For each step, the departments or state enterprise involved must be aware of policy, so that we can proceed together with the plan. I will use department directors and the governors of the state enterprises to serve on a coordinating committee that will meet every Friday so work will move faster. We must decrease the number of steps as much as possible.

However, everybody knows how government works. If, after a period of time, my program proves futile, we will then find a faster way. You have to understand that I will try to make it as convenient as possible for anybody applying to the Ministry for a permit. I have already made this a matter of policy for all the directors as well as officials.

"I say that we are ordered to work. Tiredness is shared by everybody. I can tell you that I will do my best and with no distraction. That does not mean that I will not cooperate with the private sector. In fact, I give a lot of importance to it because it works efficiently and fast. Whatever is beneficial to the country we will do...and we are doing that."

Lt Col Sanan Khachaonprasat
Deputy Minister, Communications

When I was in the military, I did my job of protecting the country. As an MP, a legislator, I intend to help the people as well as develop the country.

In the previous Parliament, I worked in many ways to help the people. Now that I am in the cabinet, there will be more changes.

I have been assigned by the communications minister to be in charge of all the administration of waterways. My responsibilities are the harbor department, the merchant marine, the port authority, the Thai navigation company, and the Unithai company. As far as the harbor department is concerned, at present, the Chao Praya River has now been dredged up to Nakorn Pathom Province. The dredging of the Nan River will reach Taphan Hin District, Phichit Province and will be used for transportation, is now completed to Nakhon Sawan Province. We are building a dock in Nakhon Sawan and are accepting bids for another dock at Taphan Hin. These waterways will greatly relieve the burden on land transportation.

Another project that will need to be done in the near future is to dredge the waterways which have become shallow. We also have received a lot of complaints from the people about this project. The harbor department itself has already made plans for the project and will continue until the project is completed.

The second project is the building of a deep-water port. The port in Bangkok has become very congested, with narrow and limited numbers of channels. The deep-water port project at Laem Chabang which has been shelved once will be brought back and will become a reality. The cabinet and the National Economic and Social Development Council [NESDB] have already approved the project. The port will prove to be very beneficial since it will support a lot of industries that will be created along the eastern seaboard. There will be coordination with the Railway Authority in the transportation of goods to Bangkok. Transportation will be more convenient, industry will benefit and the plan for developing the eastern seaboard will be realized.

As for the Thai navigation company that is now losing money, I have appointed a committee to study and help solve the problems. I am confident we will be able to solve the problems and bring the company back to profitability. "Sea transportation in Thailand costs approximately 60,000 million baht annually. If we are able to improve the Thai navigation company to be reliable and efficient, we will be able to make some profits."

I will bring progress and prosperity to the work I have been assigned. "We will not walk step-by-step, but we will jump" that is, we will be efficient and fast. "I promise you I will accomplish the work I have been assigned in the best and most efficient ways."

Suraphan Chinawat
Deputy Minister of Communications
(Thai Nation Party)

I am very happy that my party has confidence in my abilities, and also very happy that His Majesty the King has appointed me to this position.

I do not think it is because my turn has arrived. Our party tries to select people from so many different sectors because they want those selected to be good administrators--not only to just run things, but also to take into account the skills, background, interests, and expertise of the person selected.

I am content with the responsibilities I have been assigned. I have been working in this ministry for over 10 years, and know people. I was an assistant secretary of the ministry in 1980. I know quite a few of the civil servants fairly well. They are quite happy that I have been elected to serve as the deputy minister, because I am straightforward and fair to everybody. To get along well with ministry officials is also the goal of the party. After working here for 30 or 40 years, these officials will tell us if we do anything wrong. If I ask, they will tell us what we need to do.

I have been an MP continuously since B.E. 2519 1976, this is in fact my fourth term. Personally, I may be fairly well-off, but the thought of buying this position has never occurred to me. We do not do this in the party. The party takes into account the industrial and his or her suitability.

My goals in my areas of responsibility concern everybody in Bangkok, that is, to oversee the BMTA [Bangkok Metropolitan Transit Authority]. We are trying every possible method to make BMTA stand on its own. I am giving myself 3 years to accomplish this goal--even though I might not be here in 3 years. My plan is that within 3 years, the BMTA will be able to support itself, and with no deficits.

It is true that I am from Chiang Mai. However, I went to school in Bangkok since childhood and used to catch the buses back and forth. Even though I have not been on the bus for years, I have always observed its operations. My children also go to school by bus, so I know what kinds of problems the children are facing. I think I have substantial amount of information and data to work from.

I am preparing a final solution to the bus problems. They would include free rides for the whole bus, while for some other buses, there will not be any free rides at all. You have to understand that we will need to have a reliable record that are plausible figures. For example, we may have 10 or 20 new buses out, one of these will have no free passes at all. To compensate for this, another bus will have all free rides. This project should be started after my sixth month here.

Sombun Chiramakon
Deputy Minister, Industry Ministry (Democrat)

I am so grateful to have been appointed by His Majesty the King to this position. I will try to do the best I can to be of service to the people.

In fact, all MP's have the same wish and will try to get results for his own party as well as for the people. As a result, I have been voted on by the Democrat Party and my name proposed to the prime minister for this job.

My opinion of the job given me is that the Industrial Promotion Department can help create lots of jobs for people in rural areas. I think this corresponds to the Democrat Party's promise which is to create jobs for rural people. However, there are some flaws in the procedures outlined by the government. There are no incentives to facilitate things for investors. Now that I hold the position, I will try to eliminate the problems as well as to narrow the wide gap between the government and the investors. As for the issue of funding, we have financial institutions that serve as small-scale industrial financial support institutions. We also have a finance corporation with its industrial development fund to help with collateral for those who do not have enough money to invest.

With respect to the issue of political suitability in terms of length of time in politics. I am not really sure. I think it all depends on the opinions of these entitled to vote in the party. Some are new to the party yet they are in the cabinet.

As for myself, I think that all I have done will prove that the time is right for me to run a ministry. In terms of seniority, only Khun Anong and I rank below Mr Khunthong (Phupiewduan).

From MP to minister, there is one difference. Those younger than I now address me as "sir" which makes me very uncomfortable. In my mind, I am still an MP. Don't forget that cabinet ministers come from MPs and we come from the people. I really do not want any changes. As for the people, I am happy to have been chosen be it only as deputy minister.

My social status still remains the same. Nothing has changed. I still live in the same old house. The only thing that will change is my office which I am going to renovate so that it will be comfortable for those who come to visit.

The goal of any politician is an administrative position. I do not think that it is always true. My work is in legislation. However, the constitution provides that an MP can become an administrator. Therefore the MP has to improve itself and be well-prepared as well as keep himself abreast of every issue.

I have not yet reported my assets. I do not have much--one house and 3-4 plots of land--the deeds of which are sometimes at the police station and some other times at the court. I use these as bail for people. When they are in trouble, MPs have to help them...that is why my deeds are here one day, and are there another day. (laughs)

It's a normal situation that when they are in trouble, we have to help them. We begged them when we want their votes, therefore we have to help them as much as we can when they are in trouble.

12781/12947
CSO: 4207/10

THAILAND

PRINCE SENIORITY FOR PROMOTION, LACK OF SCHOOLING NOTED

Bangkok LAK THAI in Thai 23 Oct 86 pp 25, 26

[Unattributed report: "The Crown Prince Is Among Those Being Considered for Promotion to 'Deputy Divisional Commander'"]

[Text] In this year's reshuffle of deputy divisional commanders, which will take place around the middle of October, special attention has been focused on the position of deputy commander of the 1st King's Guard Division. This is because the Crown Prince, who serves as the commander of the King's Guard Mahat Lek Regiment, which is directly subordinate to the 1st King's Guard Division, is among those being considered for promotion to "deputy divisional commander."

According to Regulations

A report from senior military circles stated that the name of the Crown Prince appears on the list of regimental and battalion commanders who are being considered for promotion or for transfer from the command to the staff line or vice versa. The report stated that the name "Special Colonel Wachiralongkon Mahidol" is among the names at the top of the list for promotion to a higher position. That is, he is about 35th on the list in terms of seniority, which qualifies him for promotion. Soldiers refer to this as the "drop point" and level at which you "won't fall off the list." But whether he will be promoted to deputy commander of the 1st Division is something that will be decided by senior army commanders. This matter is being handled in accord with army regulations. The Crown Prince is not being shown any special consideration. Gen Chawalit Yongchaiyut, the RTA CINC, has said that in his capacity as an army officer, the Crown Prince is treated just like other officers.

Not a "Qualification"

A report stated that the Crown Prince was to have attended the Army War College this year. But he decided not to attend, citing various reasons. There have been reports that he will attend the Army War College with the next class, which is scheduled to begin classes at the end of October, and that he will be made a deputy divisional commander after he completes this course. Several senior military officers have told LAK THAI that it is not a hard and fast rule that a person must have attended the Army War College before being

appointed deputy head of a directorate or deputy commander of a division. Attending the Army War College is a matter of timing and depends on the time of each officer. Some officers are already deputy divisional commanders when they attend this college. Others attend the college when they are a regimental commander or deputy chief of staff or chief of staff of a division. And some officers who hold senior positions in the army never attended the Army War College, because they just did not have the time when they were at that level. After reaching high rank and holding high position, they decided not to attend the college. Gen Chawalit Yongchaiyut and Gen Sunthon Khongsomphong did not attend the National Defense College. And most likely they never will, because they are already "too senior."

In the Stream To "Advance"

The senior commanders of regiments directly subordinate to the 1st King's Guard Division are the Crown Prince, the commander of the King's Guard Mahatlek Regiment, Special Col Wattana Bunyasit, the commander of the 31st King's Guard Regiment, and Special Col Amphon Sawetserani, the commander of the 11th King's Guard Regiment. A report stated that Special Col Wattana will be appointed deputy commander of the 2d Infantry Division. Thus, those in line for the position of deputy commander of the 1st King's Guard Division are the Crown Prince and Special Col Amphon Sawetserani.

The position of deputy commander of the 1st King's Guard Division is vacant following the transfer of Maj Gen Montri Thipwathi, the former deputy commander, to the position of deputy adjutant general, Supreme Command Headquarters. At present, the only deputy commander of this division is Special Col Banthit Malai-arison. He is the first deputy commander. Special Col Banthit was not promoted to general this year even though "Montri," the second deputy commander, was promoted and transferred to the Adjutant General Department. That should have been Special Col Banthit. But by waiting just 1 more year, he will have a chance to be promoted to major general and appointed commander of the 1st King's Guard Division in place of Maj Gen San Siphon, the present commander who was transferred from his position as commander of the 2d Infantry Division. Next year, Maj Gen San will definitely be promoted to deputy army region commander because of his seniority. Special Col Banthit was probably left in his present position in order to wait for promotion to commander of the 1st King's Guard Division next year.

No Transfer yet for "Phi Ling"

A military news source said that Special Col Banthit Malai-arison's name is not on the promotion list. Even though several other deputy divisional commanders at the same level have been transferred, "Phi Ling," Special Col Banthit, will probably remain in his position as first deputy commander of the 1st King's Guard Division. The new deputy commander will be the second deputy commander.

"If the Crown Prince is appointed deputy commander, he will probably serve as second deputy commander. He would not be in direct command of a unit. He would be in an administrative position, which is different from his present position as a regimental commander," said a news source. "However, this is up to senior

commanders. Officers in general would be happy to see the Crown Prince promoted and given greater responsibilities in the army."

First Division Goes to Battle

This year, the 9th Infantry Division will withdraw from the Cambodian border and be replaced by the 1st King's Guard Infantry Division. The transfer of responsibility is underway now. A high-level army news source said that if the Crown Prince is appointed deputy commander of the 1st King's Guard Division, he will play a major role in commanding units of the 1st King's Guard Division stationed along the border.

"This is the right time if he is promoted, because the 1st Division is being sent into action this year. After that, it won't be sent out again for another 2 years, because the 1st, 2d, and 9th divisions are rotated every year," said the news source. He added that the presence of the Crown Prince would greatly lift the morale of the 1st Division soldiers on duty there this year

11943

CSO: 4207/46

4 December 1986

THAILAND

EX-3D ARMY GENERAL ON ARMY SIZE, CROWN PRINCE, POLITICS

Bangkok SU ANAKHOT in Thai 24-30 Sep 86 pp 16-19

[Interview with Lt Gen Ruamsak Chaikomin, ex-3d Army General, interviewer not identified; date and place not specified]

[Excerpts] [Question] What is your opinion about the role of the military concerning politics?

[Answer] I think that if we study the problem, that since the changes in administration when the military had a large role in politics--such as controlling various ministries like Industry and Communications in the eras of Marshal Sarit as well as Marshal Thanom--that right now there is nothing like that. The time when we could adjust things fully or even halfway absolutely is past. We can say that the military has no direct role in politics, none whatsoever, that it is not involved directly with politics. There are no more active duty military working in various ministries, especially during the Prem government. We should be happy that the military is not involved with politics any more.

[Question] Meaning only professional military men?

[Answer] Yes, professional soldiers. What I said covers the past 6-7 years, since General Kriangsak's government.

[Question] What is the role of professional soldiers in Thai politics?

[Answer] The duty of the military is to train and strengthen soldiers to be disciplined, to train them to use weapons and strategy cleverly and proficiently, so that soldiers have the highest capability and initiative in combat. Those are the principles and methods that professional soldiers must follow.

The next point is that professional soldiers must seek knowledge--it might be research through reference books--then employ it to educate and train and support our armed forces, the soldiers themselves and weaponry. We must actively study which imported weapons are useful. Right now our armed forces are inferior. Even though we are in a time of peace, we must remember to buy many weapons to modernize our weaponry. When we want to

purchase them, everyone gets uptight. Singapore has more than we do, yes, sir. We have to purchase them to develop our armed forces, likewise to develop the country. We all agree that the armed forces are the ones who protect our independence, that they have the duty to defend the country. Now to defend it, they must have equipment, have good weapons; otherwise, how can we be any good? Men must be trained, we must try hard to get weapons, and we can recondition those we have. We must modify a lot of weapons in our forces. If we purchase or import them, it will cost as much as 10,000 baht, but if we modify them ourselves, it will cost only 4-5,000 baht; we must do that, professional soldiers must do that.

[Question] Many people feel that our country is poor, that we should not spend so much money on arms purchases.

[Answer] That is not so. Frankly, actually we don't have enough soldiers--even not talking about invading other countries, but only about protecting ourselves to survive, that's all. To really have enough, we must have many dozens of divisions so that we can confront or attack the enemy fully. We must have weapons to do this. The technology in weaponry is advancing greatly. But since we cannot buy everything, we must buy weapons, bit by bit. Weaponry is very important. In the future, there will be a lot of electronic systems, which will decide battles very quickly indeed. It is the duty of the army, the navy and the air force to upgrade our weaponry, but we must not knock ourselves out doing it; rather, we must do it gradually. General Chavalit understands this now, and knows how to improve the army, namely, to use fewer men but use them efficiently and use more weaponry.

[Question] What are the policies for developing personnel in the armed forces?

[Answer] I think that men are very important. The crown prince has said that men are the important weapons, that when men sleep, then the weapons sleep. I really admire this brilliant statement. The truth is that we must train our people to make them understand about themselves, such as small weapons units must understand their own guns and how to shoot them, so that when something goes wrong with them, they know what they must do. We must train them this way. They must be trained for mobilization or sudden actions. The important thing is to develop the people. Starting with privates, they must know how to patrol and ambush, know all these things. Concerning morale, it is very important that they be enthusiastic, that they must want to be trained. And in addition, they must be taught history and unity. The lessons for soldiers are a love of sacrifice and of unity. These will improve soldiers and develop efficiency in them and in using weapons. Soldiers must be knowledgeable about weaponry and fighting, namely, respond immediately to orders, know what they must do as soon as they set up their guns. Professional soldiers must do things like this.

[Question] How do you perceive this government?

[Answer] I think it is good but some people criticize it because the prime minister was not elected. But the constitution specifies that an

outsider can be prime minister, so we have to do it. Various parties selected him, so there should not be anything wrong. I think it is good. If it was not stated that way and those parties had come and asked him to be the prime minister, that surely would not have been proper and in accord with the constitution. I have heard that the majority of the general public agrees with this government; it is normal that some don't agree.

[Question] How much do you think this government will be able to push its policies for running the country?

[Answer] Eh... policies have many factors. If we listen to other countries' opinions too much, we will not reach our goals. I think that we have been better off from the point of view of security, not only under General Prem's government, but during the time that he has been prime minister. First, are the armed forces fully armed? This is very important, a life and death question, which we must look at not merely with a view to improving, but as persons who love democracy. Then there is the problem of not solving the rice issue, which causes hardship and poverty. I know that we ourselves cannot control these agricultural, trade and commerce problems. Unlike before--during the world war--other countries had to buy rice from us; now the market is competitive. Four or 5 years ago, Indonesia bought rice from us. We must plan in advance for agriculture and trade because the whole world is producing to feed itself and sell the surpluses; their techniques have improved. The whole world is trying to build dams which are important factors in agriculture, just as we are doing ourselves every day. The whole world is trying to be self-sufficient. In the future we must have goals for our agriculture as well as industry, but we cannot predict whether those goals can be reached.

[Question] What is your opinion about the considerable amount of money spent during the last election?

[Answer] A lot of money was spent. I announced my neutrality on TV and the army commander-in-chief was happy. First, I said that I would retire in October and I have. I will run in the April 1987 election, for sure. And the people of my district in Kanchanaburi are also pleased. When Parliament was dissolved in February, I studied the situation and I saw that a lot of money really had to be spent. Looking ahead, I see that if there are people willing to spend a lot of money like this, then they can certainly buy our country. But is that true, looking at it from only one angle? So I looked at it from two viewpoints. On one hand, some village people are so poor they must take the first 100 or 200 baht to survive their hunger. Inciting nonexistent voters to vote for them is difficult; the opposition groups would not dare to do it. I think there are many provinces where there is no money involved, where there is genuine voting, where there are supporters. There is money involved, but it is used for parties, not to obligate people to vote for them; there are a lot of these provinces. There are others hungry for money; if they don't get it, they don't vote. This is true. Take a look for yourself at these country people; you will see they don't even have the bus fare to go to vote.

This is a continuing problem that I don't feel good about, that I'm worried about.

[Question] You said that you are going to run in the election; what will your party affiliation be?

[Answer] Many parties came and courted me before the election, before my retirement. The Chart Thai Party has courted me for a long time, the Democratic Party has come and courted me, too. Brother Harn has come to me, Pracharn, 3 parties have come. I looked over each party and liked the Chart Thai Party the most. I consider the angle that we were soldiers together, and I feel comfortable to show my respect to the head of the party. And the party's policy is good.

12587/9190

CSO: 4207/20

THAILAND

NEW ANTI-CPM PROPOSAL NOTED, THREAT CONTINUES

Bangkok NAE0 NA in Thai 28 Sep 86 pp 1, 3

[Article: "Prem Approves Building Villages Throughout South To Reduce Communist Terrorist Influence"]

[Text] Maj Gen Kittu Rattanachaya, 5th Division commander and commander of the Thai-Malaysian Special Task Force, stated his opinion to NAE0 NA concerning the defeat of Chinese communist bandits. He said that his division in combination with the Thai-Malaysian Special Task Force thinks that there must be definite plans to suppress the CPM [Communist Party of Malaya] and that security for the lives and wealth of the people throughout the area is an important matter. He said that it is difficult to protect and maintain security for the people as they are geographically scattered and make their living on rubber plantations. Consequently, when we pull out our troops, the CPM intrudes, threatens the people and asks for protection money.

His idea is to gather the people into village developments funded by government or private sector investment.

The government would guarantee long-term leases or mortgages so that it would head up the project; this would make it a national one, not a regional one. Another purpose is to separate the people from the CPM, so that the military can be used to suppress the CPM. This idea has been implemented on a small scale, and, therefore, it has failed. If approved, the original plan will be implemented all along the border starting in Betong District in Yala Province.

Major General Kittu stated that he had come up with this idea for solving the problem based on his experience in government service in the southern region along with studying the British military's successful methods for fighting the CPM in Malaysia--the Brigg Plan--which he had adapted to the current situation in Thailand.

The 5th Division commander stated that he had briefed the prime minister on his idea when the prime minister visited the Thai-Malaysian Border Committee around the middle of August. The prime minister liked it and offered to guide its implementation. The budget has not yet been discussed because the proposal is just an idea, not a plan. According to official

procedures, his idea must be presented to a meeting of the Security Council, then to the cabinet before it can become policy.

"Up to now the CPM has been losing militarily, but we still have not won a clearcut victory. The old ideas for solving this problem have not been successful during the past 40 years. The CPM still has around 1,800-2,000 remaining troops along the border. With this idea, we will defeat the CPM in 5-7 years," Major General Kitti stated.

A news report from the 4th Region Army disclosed that two CPM groups are currently active along the Thai-Malaysian border. One is a Communist Party of Malaya grouping, which has the 10th and 12th CPM Regiments along with a coalition force and special regional force; together, they have around 800-900 men. The second is a Communist Party of Malaysia grouping, which has the 8th CPM Regiment and 2nd CPM Regiment (Marxist-Leninist); together, they have 600-700 men. Both groups are active along the Thai-Malaysian border in the Satun, Songkhla, Yala and Narathiwat areas.

12587/9190
CSO: 4207/20

THAILAND

EDITORIAL FAULTS PREM LEADERSHIP, VIEWS CHAWALIT WARNING

Bangkok MATICHON in Thai 18 Oct 86 p 6

[Editorial: "There Is Rust on the Inside"]

[Excerpts] Even though the RTA CINC's warning to the government made it seem as if the RTA CINC is superior to the government, which made it seem as if there is a split between the army leader and the government, his warning hinted at the concern felt by many people about the government. If no answers are forthcoming concerning the important problems facing the government, it will be difficult to understand the connection between the RTA CINC and the government.

One of the problems facing the government today is the lack of unity and solidarity. This problem stems from two political factors. One is the behavior of the parties and politicians in the government. The other is the attitude of the prime minister toward the parties and politicians in the government.

As for the first factor, even though the conflict within the Democrat Party, which stems from dissatisfaction with the party leader, is growing worse, this is just an internal problem of the Democrat Party. Thus, the problem that has affected the stability of the government stems from the behavior of the parties and politicians, behavior that has resulted in MPs submitting a motion to hold a no-confidence debate.

If the prime minister lacks resolve in making decisions and refuses to take responsibility for the problems, there will be a loss of internal unity because of the dissatisfaction of certain parties in the government. This weakness will allow outside powers to interfere in the name of the opposition and in the name of "good intentions." This has already become a characteristic of the "Prem" administration even though this is a great embarrassment to several factions.

11943
CSO: 4207/46

THAILAND

EDITORIAL BLAMES COMMERCE MINISTRY FOR FALLING RICE PRICE

Bangkok SU ANAKHOT in Thai 24-30 Sep 86 p 2

[Article: "Rice at 700 Baht Per Wagon"]

[Text] At the beginning of 1986, when Mr Kosol Krairerk was the minister of commerce, he tried very hard to enable the farmers to sell rice for 2,500 - 3,000 baht per wagon. But they could sell it at only 2,200 baht or 2,300 baht, with the highest price at 2,500 baht.

Farmers in many provinces gathered in Bangkok in front of the Ministry of Commerce and Government House to pressure Mr Kosol to resign from his position as minister of commerce and they opened the way for Pol Capt Surat Othsathanukroh to replace him. All farmers hoped that when Pol Capt Surat Othsathanukroh became minister of commerce living conditions would definitely improve because at the very least, their harvests would certainly sell at better prices than when Mr Kosol Krairerk was minister of commerce.

The upshot is that rice prices for farmers during Pol Lt Surat Othsathanukroh's time have been only 1,800 per wagon and now there are reports that in some locales in Chachoengsao farmers can sell at only 700 baht per wagon. The proof of this matter are the pleas to the minister of commerce by Mr Chaturon Chaisaeng, one of the MP's who supports the government, and who holds a political position as assistant secretary to the minister of finance.

However, there have not been any direct protests or complaints from the farmers in trouble. Considering this, it might be that the farmers are not in any position to say anything, or they cannot make themselves heard or in other words, they all despair of any hope of depending on the government.

If the latter is true, then this is a very dangerous matter.

We hope that the government will bring up for discussion this problem of farmers not being able to sell rice at good prices before the opposition does, or not wait until the farmers get together and to protest and demand justice.

And we urge the minister of commerce to review his capabilities for improving the standard of living and rice prices. He should know that he became minister of commerce to solve this particular problem, but if he thinks that he is the minister of commerce in Prem 5 because of some connections, that is ok.

12587/9190

CSO: 4207/20

THAILAND

BRIEFS

NO OBJECTION TO AMNESTY--NAEO NA asked Suchinda Khraprayoon, the Army chief of staff and president of Chulachomklao Officer Class 5, about stripping rank from Mr Manoon Rapkhachorn. Lieutenant General Suchinda stated that he did not know the facts, that he only knew about it through the newspapers and that he still did not know from where the order came. Reporters said that it had been announced in the ROYAL GAZETTE by Gen Prem Tinsulanon in response to his majesty's order. Lieutenant General Suchinda did not make any further remarks. When he was asked whether an amnesty was possible for the accused in the 9 October 1985 incident in light of the current stripping of rank from Gen Manoon Rupkhachorn who is now a civilian, Lieutenant General Suchinda replied that this was not the work of the Army. A reporter questioned further whether the Army would oppose it if an amnesty was really issued. Lieutenant General Suchinda replied that, "We don't have any problems, it is not our concern; it is a legal matter. Gen Chavalit Yongchaiyut, Army commander-in-chief, previously expressed his opinion in the same way, that the Army would not oppose an amnesty for the accused involved in the 9 October 1985 revolt and pointed out that it was a legislative matter, not one for the Army. [Excerpt] [Bangkok NAEO NA in Thai 22 Sep 86 pp 1, 16] 12587/9190

AMNESTY FOR 9 SEP COUP PLOTTERS BACKED ---Thai Nation Party MP's are preparing to submit a bill in parliament to grant amnesty to those who participated in the 9 September 1985 coup attempt. In an interview on 17 October, Air Chief Marshal Phaniang Kantarat, the minister of defense, said that granting amnesty to those involved also depends on the court. He supports granting amnesty, because it would put an end to the matter. Air Chief Marshal Phaniang said that granting amnesty to the "9 September" rebels would help restore unity among the people of the country. The reporter asked if anyone is worried about the possibility that granting amnesty in this case might encourage others to stage a coup. Because they wouldn't worry about being punished. The minister of defense said that those who consider staging a coup have to have reasons. He doesn't think that that will happen. [Excerpt] [Bangkok DAO SIAM in Thai 18 Oct 86 pp 1, 16] 11943

CSO: 4207/46

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, TRADE, AND AID

VIETNAM

REPORT BY OVERSEAS VIETNAMESE ASSOCIATION IN FRG

Paris DOAN KET in Vietnamese Oct 86 pp 30-31

[Excerpts of report by the Preparatory Committee for the Special Congress of the Vietnamese Association in the FRG held in Frankfurt-am-Main on 13-14 September 1986: "Looking Toward the Fatherland"]

[Text] The report contains 12 pages and is divided into 4 parts. After asserting that "to contribute constructive views about our country" is a "political and sentimental requirement of the patriotic overseas Vietnamese movement" (Part I) and after "reviewing the situation in our country in the past 11 years and the efforts currently made to bring about changes in our country" (Part II, over four pages), the report devotes its principal part to seven "proposals about the prerequisites for an intensive and extensive innovative process." The last part is short (only one page) and deals with the "changes and improvement in the patriotic activities of the overseas Vietnamese movement." The following excerpts contain the main topics of the report. The subheads are given by DOAN KET.

Joining Forces and Hearts To Change the Situation

The Sixth Congress of the CPV will be held by the end of this year and will become an important political event in our country. The congress will take place at a time when the socioeconomic situation in Vietnam will still be undergoing a period full of difficulties and ordeals. Therefore, the need for the people to contribute their views to the party is a matter of concern for both sides--the party and the people. This contribution demonstrates the common concern and desire of everyone to join forces and hearts to change the situation.

For many years, the overseas Vietnamese have continuously watched the course of events in their own country and have, together with their compatriots, pondered over these problems. This state of mind stems from the overseas Vietnamese feelings of deep attachment to their native land and is also a reason for the existence and development of the patriotic movement among the Vietnamese living abroad. Ever since their country entered the constructive stage, the overseas Vietnamese have carried out activities to make a small contribution to national construction in many fields--scientific, educational, economic, political, and diplomatic.

To join compatriots of all walks of life in boldly contributing constructive views for the benefit of our country is to develop the good tradition of our movement. To do so is to act out of patriotism and under the inspiration of the sense of irrefutable responsibility of all Vietnamese citizens for the common cause, no matter whether they live at home or abroad.

Experiences gained in building the overseas Vietnamese movement have demonstrated that calling the overseas Vietnamese attention to the central problems of their country in each revolutionary stage is the best way to link them to their country and, at the same time, to consolidate and strengthen the unity and development of the movement. Because our entire nation is now strenuously pondering ways to overcome difficulties and ordeals, the overseas Vietnamese movement must not adopt an indifferent attitude proper to people living in peace and security. The situation in our country is strongly affecting the overseas Vietnamese minds. Taking the initiative to organize and motivate the overseas Vietnamese to contribute views about their country is also a wise move to dispel their worries, to strengthen the movement, and to prepare it for more realistic and effective activities and contributions.

Bureaucratic Centralism Is the Principal Cause of Difficulties

The situation in the past 11 years was marked by numerous successes, great efforts, and an immense desire to protect the revolutionary achievements and build the first bases for socialism but was simultaneously characterized by serious shortcomings and mistakes, such as impatience, hurry, bureaucracy, oppression of the masses, corruption, and other negative practices. These shortcomings and mistakes reduced and sometimes even nullified the effect of these great achievements.

We can divide this 11-year period into several stages as we acquire a more adequate understanding of the causes of this difficult and complex situation. Concerning the first stage, we must stress the objective causes which lay in the fact that our national construction started from a very low economic level coupled with great ravages of war and constant threat and sabotage by the enemy. Afterward, objective causes--such as incapability and bureaucracy--were noticed little by little and more clearly. At present, the situation has enhanced our awareness and enabled us to find out that it was precisely the former bureaucratic centralist system which aggravated the objective difficulties and, more dangerously, engendered bureaucratism and bureaucratic manners, and constituted a hotbed for the revival, development, and rampancy of many social evils and vestiges of feudalism and small-scale production. The slow discovery of this cause prolonged the equation of bureaucratic centralism with socialism, making it impossible to distinguish between the old and the new, and between the revolution and conservatism and sluggishness. This led to a dangerous situation where many persons who tried to preserve the old mechanism believed they were defending socialism.

To maintain the bureaucratic centralist mechanism is to restrain the production forces, to hamper social development, and to run the risk of weakening the revolutionary achievements and even attacking the revolution itself.

Difficulties and Opportunities for Innovations

a. Innovations have met and will meet with numerous difficulties and obstacles.

Innovations were made very slowly over the past 6 years. While the objective difficulties remain, the subjective ones will continue to have an influence in the future. Let us point out some difficulties which have hindered innovations:

--In the past half century, our country's revolution had to devote all its intellect to the national liberation war and could only spend very little time paying attention to socialist construction. Therefore, too much time is now required to achieve identity of views on many theoretical and practical issues. Time and conditions are also necessary to update the system of viewpoints in the thinking method before formulating any new system of policies.

--Because it was implemented too long in wartime, the old mechanism has deeply influenced the thinking pattern and working manner of our cadres and people and has become a social psychology. Today the inevitable consequence is that many persons are clinging to the old mechanism only to safeguard their own political and economic interests. This accounts for the strong and tenacious survival of the old mechanism.

--Ever since the revolution entered the new stage, many cadres have failed to shift the gears in time and have become incapable of assuming revolutionary tasks in the new phase. Some of them have even degenerated just because of the old mechanism. Therefore, these cadres lack the courage and ability to keep pace with quick changes in the situation.

--In managing and employing people, the society still displays many apprehensions as well as narrow-mindedness. Socioeconomic development is uneven among various localities. Both parochialism and sectionalism are obstacles to innovative undertaking and, worse still, have sometimes complicated the struggle between the old and the new.

b. Conditions are favorable for innovations.

--Since the bureaucratic centralist mechanism has shown its weaknesses ever more clearly, one can see immediately the harm done by it to production, to the solution of problems relating to the people's subsistence, to the development of human dignity, and to social life.

--Bringing about changes in our country has become an urgent requirement of the situation and an earnest request by our people. Our party and state have paid attention to the need for innovations and gradually pointed out this problem.

--Ever more achievements have been registered owing to the bold innovative spirit shown by production installations, economic units, and even among literary and artistic circles. These achievements have turned out to be

splendid and highly persuasive models to speed up the confirmation of novelties. A broadminded and dynamic social psychology is growing up and gradually repelling the conservative and sluggish psychology in society. The tossing and turning of today are foreboding wholesome changes for tomorrow.

--The question of updating the socioeconomic management apparatus is also being enthusiastically raised in the socialist countries. The recent congresses of many communist parties have confirmed their determination to effect changes. In the race against the capitalist countries, the socialist ones need to modernize their industry quickly, to make their societies more dynamic, and to increase labor productivity rapidly. To update the socioeconomic apparatus has thus become a pressing task.

People Pacification Policy

A valuable experience handed down by our forefathers who rebuilt their country after each protracted national liberation war is the necessity for a policy designed to bring peace and security to the people.

Though Vietnam is now in the 11th year of the postwar period, the aftermath of several decades of war has not been completely overcome. Moreover, certain socioeconomic policies which have been either carried out impatiently and hurriedly or marred by shortcomings and mistakes have led to social instability, made the people's lives difficult, failed to appease their minds, and eroded their confidence.

For these reasons, in building socialism at the present time, it is necessary to pay social attention to policies aimed at pacifying the people and creating a "deep-rooted" position in order to build a firm foundation for future steps forward. In our opinion, such policies must contain the following points:

--The people's lives must be well cared for and stabilized. In making all large expenditures for society and contemplating all major investments, consideration must be given to promoting the people's strength.

--Caution must be exercised in promulgating and changing policies, especially those directly related to the life of the people so that they may have peace of mind and make long-term plans for themselves and their families. Policies that disagree with the people's aspirations or are contrary to laws must be resolutely amended or abrogated.

--It is necessary to employ talented persons in important functions, to abolish quickly all forms of discrimination, and to create conditions for everyone to be used and trusted, to develop their abilities, and to improve their lives. In particular, people in the southern provinces must be made to understand that the future of their children will be guaranteed.

--Severe punishments must be meted out to deviant and negative elements, especially those who take advantage of their power to oppress the people. Opportunists and toadies must be firmly eliminated.

--Excessive inconveniences that are sometimes created in controlling the travel, residence, and livelihood of the people must be reduced.

--There still are numerous difficulties in providing jobs to citizens. If it appears that the household and individual economic sectors can create more jobs, and if it has been possible to confirm that these economic sectors will be long-lived traveling companions of socialism (after studying experiences in other socialist countries), it is advisable to skip over the experimental stage and quickly to promulgate and apply clear-cut policies on a nationwide scale to ease the minds of citizens who carry out activities in these economic sectors.

--For a long time to come, people will continue to ask permission to go abroad to join their families. At present, there still are instances when these people have to wait too long pending examination of their applications for exit permits and pending departure after the issuance of these permits. This state of affairs has upset the minds and lives of a number of people. We suggest that this problem be resolved in a really clear-cut and explicit manner so that the outgoing people will continue to feel attached to their homeland while those who stay behind may have peace of mind to organize their lives for the distant future.

Role of Public Opinion

Any dynamic mechanism capable of adapting itself to changes and adjusting itself must absolutely include a reactive organ. If we consider the society to be a machinery, the party and government to be the leading centers, and the state and economic apparatuses to be the functional organs, then we must have public and social opinions to play the responsive role.

To enable public opinion to play its role properly, it is most important to ensure that all social activities are carried out openly, that all citizens can exercise their right of ownership of information as well as their right to express their views on political and social issues, and that all mass media--such as the press, radio stations, conferences, and forums--exactly reflect the truth and act as an instrument of public opinion.

Over the recent past, the contribution of views to the party congress, the launching of a criticism and self-criticism drive, the open handling and solution of cases of negative practices, and especially the changes effected by the national assembly, mass organizations, and some newspapers have infused a more open and wholesome atmosphere into society. We consider these developments as the first steps toward building a dynamic social management apparatus.

Changes Among the Personnel

The present state of the corps of party and state cadres has been mentioned by Mr Le Duc Tho in the article entitled "Urgent Tasks Required By Party Building" (TAP CHI CONG SAN, May 1986). Apart from cadres who have a sense of responsibility, who are capable, and who have demonstrated their revolutionary qualifications in difficult and complex situations, there are many others who have grown old, become incapable, or been degraded by the bureaucratic centralist system.

The need to rejuvenate and update the corps of cadres has been mentioned. Of course, this task cannot be done overnight but must be started with determination because the cadres affairs are the key factor which determines all successes or failures of the implemented lines and policies. We welcome Mr Le Duc Tho's assertion that "it is necessary to advance toward the standardization of cadres by fixing the age limit and office tenure of each category of cadre and by fixing the age at which they must be replaced."

To improve the cadres' abilities and ethics, it is certain that one must neither rely merely on their formation on school benches, on ideological education and propaganda, and on moral exhortations nor expect self-enlightenment and voluntarism from these cadres but must see that they are trained through struggle and amid practical activities. In view of the present situation, the clear delimitation between revolution and conservatism and sluggishness, the innovation of the socioeconomic and personnel management mechanism, and the updating of the cadre policy with the aim of accustoming cadres to carrying out activities under enlarged democracy conditions are all tasks having the strong effect of improving the cadres' abilities and ethics.

Rational Policy Toward Overseas Vietnamese

The overseas Vietnamese community, which is the milieu for, and object of the activities of all patriotic overseas Vietnamese movements, is raising a series of new and no less complex problems. To become fully aware of the characteristics and laws of development of this community, one must have a rich practical experience and make serious research to ensure that the policies to be formulated have a truly scientific and realistic basis and are suitable.

--Sudden changes in the numerical strength and nature of the overseas Vietnamese community after 1975 call for a revision of our usual evaluation of Vietnamese citizens living abroad. Taking into account only the sentimental aspect of the relationships between the overseas Vietnamese and their native country would be too simplistic while evaluating these relationships only from the political point of view would lead to narrow-mindedness and prejudices. A peculiarity of the overseas Vietnamese is their need to deal simultaneously with two kinds of relationships--with their motherland and with the country of permanent residence. This problem has become increasingly complex for the second and third generations [of overseas Vietnamese]. For this reason, the time has come for the

overseas Vietnamese community, which is composed of more than 1 million Vietnamese living abroad, to become the object of study by coordinated conferences to be held both at home and abroad.

Proselytization of the large overseas Vietnamese community is the direct duty of patriotic overseas Vietnamese movements. However, because we already have a centralized and uniform government--which constitutes a great opportunity--and because the overseas Vietnamese relationships with their country have become more varied and numerous, the effect of major state policies concerning this community will play a highly important and even decisive role. We suggest that the function and competence of the Overseas Vietnamese Department be strengthened to draft such policies, that a suitable apparatus be formed to enable overseas Vietnamese associations to participate in formulating these policies, and that the dissemination and implementation of policies be well organized so that policies that no longer prove suitable may be amended or repealed, and new ones be promulgated.

--Because the policies now in force apply to overseas Vietnamese everywhere, we propose that all overseas Vietnamese associations soon issue a common motion on policies relating to overseas Vietnamese.

9332/12795

CSO: 4209/73

PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

VIETNAM

NEED TO ELIMINATE FEUDAL THINKING, BEHAVIOR DISCUSSED

Ho Chi Minh City SAIGON GIAI PHONG in Vietnamese 5 Sep 86 p 1

[Opinions To Contribute to Party Congress column by Long Thai, Truong Cong Dinh Street, Tan An City, Long An Province: "Must Identify 'Remnants'"]

[Text] Through daily life and public forums, I have observed that feudal thinking, behavior, and philosophy of life are still special characteristics among a number of cadres, party members, and people. Previous party congresses have given varying degrees of attention to this. Thus, this party congress must speak out clearly and take stronger steps to overcome this.

As we know, feudal thinking and feudalism existed for a long time. Our system was born out of feudalism. Today, even though it is said that only "traces" remain, they are deeply ingrained in the lives of people. And these things affect all spheres. In particular, they oppose the new thinking concerning economic and social development. The Fourth Congress talked about "thoroughly eliminating the remnants of feudal exploitation." But the focus was on southern Vietnam, and only "opposing the remnants of feudal thinking" was mentioned (Political Report of the Fourth Party Congress, Su That Publishing House, Hanoi, 1977, pp 108, 114). I think feudal influences are present throughout the country. We should not forget that our country was a feudal country for several thousand years. Also, Chinese domination lasted for almost 1,000 years. To the north were the Chinese feudalists. In 1985 in Hanoi, there was the famous case of an engineer practicing exorcism. Just recently, NHAN DAN printed an article about an enterprise director in Hai Hung who was guilty of "nepotism." This case caused an uproar. At the fourth and fifth party congresses, we did not adequately expose our "feudal opponents." Perhaps this was because they were viewed as being just "remnants" even though their crimes were quite clear. The political reports of the third and fourth congresses said that "poverty and backwardness must be eliminated." The political report of the Fifth Congress stated that "our country's economy is characterized in general by small-scale production" and "we are too conservative and slow-moving" (Proceedings of the Fifth Congress, Volume 1, Su That Publishing House, Hanoi, 1982, pp 36, 37). "Dogmatism, dictatorial behavior, and the feudal family system are still prevalent in the party and state apparatus" (ibid, p 55).

After reviewing the implementation of the resolution of the Fourth Party Congress, the Political Report of the Fifth Congress pointed out the reasons for the achievements and difficulties and the strengths and weaknesses. "A major question has arisen: Why hasn't the correct line put forth by the Fourth Congress achieved economic results, which is something that the country needs and has the capabilities to permit" (ibid, vol 2, p 11). The draft political report of the Sixth Congress states that "we have not yet hit the target of stabilizing the socioeconomic situation and stabilizing the lives of the people as mentioned at the Fifth Congress." What is the reason for this?

Of the various objective and subjective reasons, the party finally realized that "we are very conservative and slow-moving" (ibid, vol 2, p 14). The draft political report of the Sixth Congress affirms that the "subjective reasons are the primary reasons." And in this draft report, it is not difficult to find words that refer to feudal remnants, particularly concerning behavior and thinking. This includes "dogmatism," "feudal family system," "lack of democracy," "bureaucratic centralism," "local dispersion," "conservatism and slowness," "feudal hierarchy," and "class viewpoint."

It's time that we be honest about this and state frankly that feudal thinking and behavior among cadres at all echelons, particularly those in positions of leadership, has inhibited economic and social development and greatly harmed the country. President Ho called the feudal family system, conservatism, and dogmatism "enemies within." Lenin concluded that "if there is anything that can defeat us, it is these things."

11943

CSO: 4209/57

PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

VIETNAM

NEED FOR PARTY POLICY IMPLEMENTATION, FAIR TREATMENT OF POPULACE

Ho Chi Minh City SAIGON GIAI PHONG in Vietnamese 6 Sep 86 pp 1, 4

[Opinions To Contribute to the Party Congress column by Le Van Nam, Tien Giang: "Treet Each Person Justly"]

[Text] Just after the country won independence and was unified, the majority of the people in the south were unfamiliar with socialism. Because during the years that the people were oppressed by the enemy, they were subjected to poisonous psychological arguments and so they were worried and afraid. The party and state understood the people. They pointed out the distortions of the enemy and helped the people gain confidence in the new social system. The party and state issued many humane and just policies on transforming society, the economy, and culture. The people supported these policies and responded well. Many localities, cities, and provinces implemented the policies correctly, bringing many practical benefits to the people. But in a number of remote localities, the cadres had only a limited understanding of the policies, and they were in too great a hurry to implement the policies and positions. As a result, the masses, who were already worried and afraid, grew even more alarmed. Some cadres spoke without thinking, which confused the people and caused them to misunderstand the policies of the party and state. In the end, the people had to bear the spiritual and material effects, and many families fell into a terrible situation. In putting forth decisions, were the decisions put forth in a rush because the bureaucratic centralism and state subsidies mechanism--the root of which is commandism--failed to stay in close touch with the lives of the masses and just followed the reports instead?

In November 1981, the Council of Ministers issued an order giving citizens the right to make complaints against state organizations that have violated party policies. The order stated that each organization is responsible for handling these matters, including issuing warnings to and disciplining any place that intentionally violates this order. People who had been treated unjustly welcomed this order. This showed that the party understood the feelings of the people. And it manifested the superiority of the socialist system. But what is the reality? Some localities have implemented the order seriously, but many places continue to disregard it. People who send petitions to agencies receive only a notice of receipt or they hear nothing further about their petition. Sometimes the matter drags on for 4-5 years without being resolved. The law

states that if the agency does not resolve the matter, the person has the right to submit a petition to a higher echelon (province, city) or even to a ministry at the central echelon. Finally, when the agencies send the request to the localities, some places take appropriate action, but others continue to do nothing. As a result, the people involved are attacked in retaliation. To my knowledge, agencies that have violated this law have never been disciplined as stipulated in the law. Thus, I would like to propose that the party take the following action:

1. The party should regularly inspect and give more attention to the remote areas that have not been illuminated by the party's justice during the past 10 years.

2. The policies issued by the party and state are like laws. No organization or locality can intentionally act contrary to the policies, which would harm the work and reduce the people's confidence in the party. Any agency or locality that commits a violation must be suitably disciplined as stipulated by the criminal code and constitution.

3. When people send a petition to an agency or locality, that place must handle the matter in a suitable and timely manner as stipulated by the law.

4. If people send a petition to a higher echelon (city, province, or central echelon), those agencies must send virtuous and capable cadres to conduct an investigation at the place concerned. They must talk with the masses who know the facts and listen to the opinions of the people in order to have measures to solve the problem once and for all.

5. Cadres and party members who have abused their position and powers, used the name of the party for their own purposes, spoken without thinking, damaged the reputation of the party and state, or harmed the people must be dealt with resolutely.

11943

CS0: 4209/57

PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

VIETNAM

DRAFT OF SRV MARRIAGE, FAMILY LAW REVEALED

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 30 Jul 86 pp 1-3

[Article: "The Marriage and Family Law (Draft)"]

[Text] The family is the cell of society. Good families make a good society. A good society makes families better. Within the socialist family, the wife and husband are equals who love each other, who help each other to make progress, who actively participate in building socialism and defending the fatherland and work together to raise their children to be productive citizens for society.

Incorporating and developing upon the 1959 Marriage and Family Law, in order to continue to build and strengthen the socialist family, maintain and develop upon the fine customs and habits of the nation, abolish backward customs and the vestiges of feudal marriage and family practices and combat the influences of bourgeois marriage and family practices;

And on the basis of Article 63, Article 64 and Article 65 of the Constitution of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam;

This law defines the marriage and family policy.

Chapter I

General Provisions

Article 1

The state guarantees the implementation of a marriage system in which marriages are voluntary and progressive, are a partnership of one wife and one husband, who are equals, and which has the purpose of establishing democratic, harmonious, happy and stable families.

Marriages between citizens of Vietnam of different ethnic groups and religions are respected and protected.

Article 2

Wife and husband have the obligation of practicing family planning.

Parents have the obligation of raising children to be productive citizens for society.

Children have the obligations of respecting, caring for and supporting their parents.

Article 3

The state and society protect mothers and children and assist mothers in properly fulfilling the noble function of a mother.

Article 4

Early marriages, forced marriages, the payment of a dowry as part of the wedding ceremony, impeding voluntary, progressive marriages and coercing a divorce are prohibited.

A persons who is already married is prohibited from marrying or living as husband and wife with someone else.

Maltreating or abusing a father, mother, wife, husband or child are prohibited.

Chapter II

Marriage

Article 5

Only males 20 years of age or older and females 18 years of age or older may marry.

Article 6

The decision to marry must be made voluntarily by the man and the woman without either pressuring the other or anyone else coercing them to marry or impeding them from marrying.

Article 7

A marriage is not permitted in the following cases:

- a) By someone who is already married;
- b) By someone who is afflicted with a mental illness and is not conscious of his or her behavior; by someone who is afflicted with venereal disease;

c) Between persons who are direct blood relatives; between brothers and sisters of the same parents, of the same father but a different mother or of the same mother but a different father; and between different persons in the family who are not at least three times removed. Custom and habits apply in the case of a marriage between persons who are at least three times removed.

d) Between a father or mother and his or her own child.

Article 8

A marriage must be recognized by the people's committee of the village, subward or town where one of the two persons being married resides and must be recorded in the marriage book in the ceremony stipulated by the state.

The marriage of citizens of Vietnam living overseas must be recognized by a consulate of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam.

No other marriage ceremony is legally valid.

Article 9

A marriage that violates Article 5, Article 6 or Article 7 of this law is a violation of the law. When one or both parties marry illegally, when a wife or husband or a child of someone who is married marries another person, the People's Organ of Control, the Vietnam Women's Union, the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union and the Vietnam Trade Union have the authority to ask the People's Court to nullify the illegal marriage.

The property of persons whose marriage is annulled is settled in accordance with the following principles: each person retains his or her personal property and common property is divided on the basis of the amount contributed by each.

The interests of children are handled in the same way as they are in the case of a lawful marriage that ends in divorce.

Chapter III

The Rights and Obligations of Wife and Husband

Article 10

Wife and husband have equal obligations and rights in every aspect of the family.

Article 11

Wife and husband have the obligations to be faithful to each other, to respect, care for and help each other to make progress and practice planned parenthood together.

The husband has the obligation of creating the conditions for the wife to properly fulfill the function of a mother.

Article 12

The wife and the husband have the right to freely select a legitimate occupation and participate in political, economic, cultural and social work.

Article 13

The place of residence of the wife and husband is selected by the wife and husband.

Article 14

The common property of the wife and husband consists of the property created by the wife or the husband, the income from their occupations and other lawful income of the wife and husband during the period of their marriage and property given as a common gift to or inherited in common by the wife and husband.

Common property is used to meet the common needs of the family.

Article 15

Wife and husband have equal rights and obligations regarding common property. Purchasing, selling, trading, giving, loaning, borrowing or other transactions related to property of large value must be agreed upon by wife and husband.

Article 16

In the case of property owned by the wife or the husband prior to their marriage and property given as a gift to or inherited by one or the other during the period of their marriage, the person who owns the property has the right to decide whether or not to incorporate it in the couple's common property.

Article 17

When one of the spouses dies before the other and if it is necessary for the property of the couple to be divided, this property is divided in accordance with Article 43 of this law.

Wife and husband have equal property inheritance rights.

Article 18

If a legitimate need arises while the marriage is still in effect, the common property of the wife and husband can be divided in accordance with Article 43 of this law.

Chapter IV

The Obligations and Rights of Parents and Children

Article 19

Parents have the obligations of loving, rearing and teaching their children and concerning themselves with the education and the wholesome physical, intellectual and ethical development of their children.

Parents may not discriminate against any of their children.

Parents must set a good example for their children in every respect and closely coordinate with the school and social organizations in the education of their children.

Article 20

Parents have the obligation of raising a child who no longer a minor but is unable to work to support himself or herself.

Article 21

Children have equal obligations and rights within the family.

Children have the obligations of respecting, caring for and supporting their parents and listening to their parents' advice.

Article 22

A child who is no longer a minor but still lives with his or her parents has the rights to select an occupation and participate in political, economic, cultural and social work.

Article 23

Children have personal property rights.

Children 16 years of age or older who still live with their parents have the obligation of supporting the common life of the family and must contribute to the needs of the family if they earn an income.

Article 24

Parents represent children who are minors before the law.

Parents manage the property of children who are minors.

Article 25

Parents are responsible for compensating for damages caused by a violation of the law by a child less than 16 years of age. If the parents are unable to

pay damages but the child owns property, this property shall be taken to pay the damages.

A child 16 years of age or older is responsible for paying damages caused by his or her criminal behavior from his or her personal property. If this property is not sufficient to pay the damages in full, the parents must pay the remainder. If the child has no personal property, the parents must pay the damages in full.

Article 26

A mother or father who is convicted of one of the crimes against the life, health or dignity of a minor or who seriously maltreats or abuses a minor can be prevented by a decision of the People's Court from retaining custody or teaching the child, from managing the property of the child or from representing the child for a period of 1 to 5 years. In the case of a person who rectifies this wrong, the People's Court can reduce the length of this period.

The father or mother mentioned above must continue to contribute to the cost of raising the child.

Article 27

Grandfather and grandmother have the obligations of rearing and teaching a grandchild who is a minor if the grandchild's parents are no longer alive. A grandchild who is a youth has the obligation of supporting his or her grandparents if the grandparents' children are no longer alive. Blood brothers and sisters have the obligation of helping one another if their parents are no longer alive.

Chapter V

Determining Paternity and Maternity

Article 28

A child born or conceived by the wife during the marriage is the common child of the wife and husband. In the case of a request to recertify this matter, other evidence is needed.

Article 29

A person who is declared to be the father or the mother of a child can request that the child be declared as not belonging to them.

Article 30

The acceptance by father and mother of an extra-marital child must be recognized and recorded in the births registration book by the village, subward or town people's committee at the place where the child resides.

Article 31

An extra-marital child has the right to request acceptance by his or her mother and father, including in the case of a mother and father who have died.

The mother, father or guardian has the right to request that they be declared the mother or father of an extra-marital child who is a minor.

The People's Organ of Control, the Vietnam Women's Union, the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union and the Vietnam Trade Union have the right to request the establishment of the paternity or maternity of an extra-marital child who is a minor.

Article 32

An extra-marital child who is accepted by his father or mother or whose father and mother are forced by the People's Court to accept him has the same rights and obligations as a child born within the marriage.

Article 33

Disputes over the acceptance of a child, over the acceptance of paternity or maternity shall be settled by the People's Court at the place of the child's permanent residence.

Chapter VI

Adoption

Article 34

The purposes of adoption are to build a close emotional bond between the adoptive parents and the adopted child in parent and child relations and insure that adopted minors are reared, cared for and educated well.

The parental and child obligations and rights that apply to the adoptive parent and the adopted child are defined in Articles 19 through 25 of this law.

Article 35

Only a person less than 16 years of age may be adopted. A person over 16 years of age may be adopted if he is a war invalid or disabled and the person adopting him is an elderly person or someone who lives alone.

To adopt someone, a person must be 20 years of age or older.

Article 36

An adoption must have the agreement of the adopting wife and husband and the natural parents or guardian of a minor being adopted. If the child being adopted is 9 years of age or older, the consent of the child is also required.

Article 37

An adoption must be recognized and recorded in the census registration book by the village, subward or town people's committee at the place where the person making the adoption or the person being adopted permanently resides.

Article 38

The state and society encourage the adoption of orphans.

Adopted children of war dead continue to be eligible for all the benefits of children of war dead.

Article 39

An adoption can be terminated in the following cases:

a) When the adoptive parent is convicted of one of the crimes against the life, health and dignity of an adopted child or seriously maltreats or abuses an adopted child.

b) When the adopted child is convicted of one of the crimes cited in Point a) of this article against the person who adopted him or against the father, mother, grandfather or grandmother of this person.

The termination of an adoption is decided by the People's Court in accordance with a request by the adoptive parent or the adopted person. In the case of an adopted minor, the natural parents or guardian of the minor or the People's Organ of Control, the Vietnam Women's Union, the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union or the Vietnam Trade Union have the right to request the termination of an adoption.

Chapter VII

Divorce

Article 40

When the wife or husband or wife and husband file for a divorce, the People's Court shall conduct an investigation and attempt reconciliation.

In the case of both wife and husband seeking a divorce, the People's Court shall, if attempts at reconciliation are unsuccessful and if the court deems that the two parties truly want a divorce of their own free will, grant a divorce.

In the case of the wife or husband opposing a divorce and if attempts at reconciliation are unsuccessful, the People's Court shall hold a trial. If it is deemed that the situation is serious, that their life together cannot continue on a long-term basis and that the purposes of the marriage are not being fulfilled, the People's Court shall grant a divorce.

Article 41

In the case of a wife who is pregnant, the husband can only file for divorce 1 year after she gives birth. This restriction does not apply to a wife who is seeking a divorce.

Article 42

A settlement may not be demanded when seeking a divorce.

Article 43

The common property of the wife and husband is divided on the basis of the efforts contributed by each to building, maintaining and developing common property, the condition of property and the specific situation of the family. Work within the household is considered productive work.

When dividing common property, it is necessary to protect the interests of the wife and children who are minors and protect production and occupational interests.

Article 44

If, when they divorce, the party with lesser income requests a support allowance, the other party must pay support to the best of his or her ability.

The amount of support paid and the time when payments are made are to be determined through agreement reached between the two parties. If the two parties fail to reach an agreement, the People's Court shall decide.

When circumstances change, the person receiving support or the person paying support can request that the amount of support being paid and the time when payments are made be changed. A person receiving support who marries another person is no longer eligible to receive support.

Article 45

A divorced wife and husband continue to have the same obligations and rights regarding the children of their marriage.

Article 46

When there is a divorce, to whom minors are awarded to be cared for, reared and educated must be based on the overall interests of the children. In principle, nursing children are awarded to their mothers for custody.

The person who does not have custody of the children has the obligations and rights to visit and care for the children and must contribute to the cost of raising and educating them. If these contributions are delayed or evaded, the People's Court shall decide to deduct them from income and require the full payment of unpaid costs.

In the interest of the children and when necessary, custody of the children or the level of contribution to the cost of raising and educating the children can be changed.

Chapter VIII

The Guardian System

Article 47

The guardian system is implemented in cases in which it is necessary to guarantee the care and education and protect the interests of minors whose parents have died or whose parents, although still alive, are unable to perform these tasks.

Article 48

Parents can appoint a guardian for a minor. If parents cannot appoint a guardian, the next of kin can appoint a guardian for this person. The appointment of a guardian must be recognized by the village, subward or town people's committee.

If the parents or next of kin cannot appoint a guardian, a state agency with this function or a social organization can undertake the guardianship of a minor.

Article 49

A citizen who serves as a guardian must meet the following conditions:

- a) Be 21 years of age or older;
- b) Be mentally competent;
- c) Possess good ethics and have the real conditions needed to serve as a guardian.

Article 50

A citizen or organization serving as a guardian has the following tasks and authority:

- a) To care for and educate the ward;
- b) To manage the property of the ward;
- c) To represent the ward and protect the ward's interests.

Article 51

A citizen who serves as a guardian is under the supervision of the village, subward or town people's committee from the standpoint of his or work as guardian.

The next of kin of a ward who is a minor, the People's Organ of Control, the Vietnam Women's Union, the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union and the Vietnam Trade Union have the right to request that the village, subward or town people's committee replace a guardian if this person seriously violates the tasks and authority he or she has been assigned. The appointment of another guardian must be made in accordance with the provisions set forth in Article 48 of this law.

A citizen serving as a guardian can request that another guardian be appointed in his place if he is no longer able to serve as guardian.

Article 52

Guardianship terminates when the minor is returned to his parents, is adopted or becomes 18 years of age.

Chapter IX

The Marriage and Family Relations Between Citizens of Vietnam and Foreigners

Article 53

A citizen of Vietnam who marries a foreigner must comply with Article 5, Article 6 and Article 7 of this law and the other provisions of the law of Vietnam.

If the marriage between a citizen of Vietnam and a foreigner takes place in Vietnam, the foreigner must comply with the provisions of this law. The procedures for recognizing the marriage and recording it in the marriage book are stipulated by the Council of Ministers.

Article 54

Matters pertaining to the relations between wife and husband, the relations between parents and children, the annulment of a marriage, divorce, adoption and guardianship as they pertain to a marriage between a citizen of Vietnam and a foreigner are regulated separately.

Article 55

In the case of mutual judicial and legal agreements on marriage and the family between Vietnam and foreign countries, the provisions of these agreements apply.

Chapter X

Final Clauses

Article 56

As regards the ethnic minorities, the Council of State will adopt suitable regulations based on this law and the specific situation.

Article 57

The Council of Ministers, the Supreme People's Court and the Supreme People's Organ of Control have the responsibility of guiding the enforcement of this law within the scope of their function.

The Vietnam Fatherland Front, the Vietnam Women's Union, the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union and the Vietnam Confederation of Trade Unions are responsible for teaching and campaigning among the people for the strict implementation of this law.

Article 58

This law supercedes the 1959 Marriage and Family Law.

7809

CSO: 4209/791

AGRICULTURE

VIETNAM

NEED TO INCREASE FERTILIZER OUTPUT, IMPROVE QUALITY DISCUSSED

Ho Chi Minh City SAIGON GIAI PHONG in Vietnamese 6 Sep 86 p 1

[Opinions To Contribute to the Party Congress Column by Tran Phu, Southern Fertilizer Corporation: "Why Is the Output of Fertilizer so Low?"]

[Text] "First is water, second is fertilizer, third is hard work, and fourth is varieties." That is a concise statement based on the realities of our farmers. We have a widespread irrigation and drainage system, agriculture has produced many high-yielding varieties, and our people have a tradition of diligent and creative labor. Here, I want to discuss fertilizer, a problem that is rather difficult to solve and that is very important in the national economy. Everyone knows that agriculture accounts for approximately 70 percent of the national economy. In this, Vietnamese rice holds a leading position. Because of this, fertilizer is an essential requirement both now and in the future. The Red River has greater quantities of fertilizer and a number of plants, such as the Van Dien Phosphate Fertilizer Plant, the Lam Thao Superphosphate Fertilizer Plant, the Ha Bac Nitrate Fertilizer Plant, and the Nghe Tinh Phosphate Fertilizer Plant. What about the provinces in the south? In the municipal green belt and the Mekong Delta, the need for fertilizer is a very worrisome matter. Except for the Southern Fertilizer Corporation, the other fertilizer enterprises are very small, and the production belts are all operated manually. As a result, output and quality are low and do not satisfy the essential requirements. Thus, fertilizer imports consume much foreign currency. What is the reason for this situation? First of all, it must be realized that before liberation, these enterprises were all operated by private individuals. The equipment and machinery was not synchronized. These were just screens in making profits from imported goods. After liberation, the enterprises were transformed in order to put them into production. The people have great confidence in a number of the new types of goods being produced. But the equipment and machinery is old, production is manual production, there are few technical cadres, and raw materials are becoming more and more scarce. Thus, for the farmers, fertilizer is a problem that must be solved. I have a few ideas that I would like to share:

The Municipal People's Committee and the Central Committee must give priority to providing foreign currency so that units can import production equipment and raw materials to support the production of fertilizer.

The units must be allowed to exchange goods (export goods) in order to export goods. Export rights must be expanded in order to obtain foreign currency to support production.

The Science and Technology Committee must conduct studies to improve the technical regulations and conduct research on new products and new fertilizers suited to the Mekong River Delta.

Additional skilled technical cadres must be trained for the fertilizer sector.

Only if these things are done will fertilizer output and quality satisfy the requirements of the farmers. If these things are done, fertilizer will no longer be a difficult problem to solve.

11943

CSO: 4209/57

BIOGRAPHIC

VIETNAM

INFORMATION ON VIETNAMESE PERSONALITIES

[The following information on Vietnamese personalities has been extracted from Vietnamese-language sources published in Hanoi, unless otherwise indicated. Asterisked job title indicates that this is the first known press reference to this individual functioning in this capacity.]

Ta Quang Bửu [TAJ QUANG BUWUR], Professor, deceased

Born in 1910 at Nam Hoanh Village, Nam Dan District, Nghe Tinh Province; member of the CPV; former Minister of National Defense; former Head of the State Science Commission; former Minister of Higher and Vocational Education; former Vice Chairman of the Vietnam Commission in Defense of World Peace; Vice Chairman of the Vietnam-Soviet Friendship Association; member of the first through sixth National Assemblies session; he died following an illness on 21 August 1986 at the Vietnam-Soviet Hospital. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 23 Aug 86 p 1)

Nguyễn Văn Cáp [NGUYEENX VAWN CAPS]

Deputy Director of Hai Phong Public Security Office; CPV Secretary of Hai Phong Port; his name was mentioned in an article concerning Hai Phong Port. (Hanoi GIAO THONG VAN TAI 24 Jul 86 p 5)

Nguyễn Huy Chương [NGUYEENX HUY CHUWOWNG], Lieutenant General

His article on the Party-Political Task was in the cited source. (TAP CHI QUAN DOI NHAN DAN Aug 86 pp 40-49)

Nguyễn Ahn Dung [NGUYEENX ANH ZUNGX], alias Nguyen Van Dinh [NGUYEENX VAWN DINHJ], Colonel, deceased

Born in 1922 at Dieu Hoa Village, Chau Thanh District, Tien Giang Province; cadre of the 9th Military Region; member of the CPV; he died following an illness on 19 June 1986 at the Tien Giang Hospital. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 24 Jun 86 p 4)

Nguyễn Văn Gân [NGUYEENX VAWN GAANF], Colonel, deceased

Born in 1929 at Hanh Tin Village, Nghia Hanh District, Nghia Binh Province; member of the 333rd Group of the 5th Military Region; member of the CPV; he died following an illness on 24 August 1986 at the 7th Military Hospital of the 3rd Military Region. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 26 Aug 86 p 4)

Phạm Minh Hạc [PHAMJ MINH HACJ]

Vice Minister of Education; recently he wrote an article about the Year of Peace 1986. (Hanoi GIAO VIEN HNAN DAN 14 Jul 86 p)

Trần Quốc Hoàn [TRAANF QUOOC HOANF], deceased

Born in 1916 at Nam Trung Village, Nam Dan District, Nghe Tinh Province; member of the CPV Central Committee; Head of the Proselytizing and Front Department of the Central Committee; former member of the Political Bureau of the CPV Central Committee; former member of the Secretariat of the CPV Central Committee; former Minister of Interior; he died following an illness of 3 September 1986 at the 108th Military Hospital. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 5 Sep 86 p 1)

Vũ Hưng [VUX HUNGF], Colonel, deceased

Born in 1931 at Cu Da Village, Thanh Oai District, Ha Son Binh Province; cadre of the General Staff; member of the CPV; he died following an illness on 22 August 1986 at the 108th Military Hospital. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 23 Aug 86 p 4)

Phạm Khai [PHAMJ KHAI]

Minister of Electric Power; Deputy Head of Subcommittee 1 of the Government Energy Committee; his article on electric energy and the energy demands of the country appeared in the cited source. (Hanoi NHAN DAN 13 Sep 86 p 3)

Trần Văn Khôi [TRAANF VAWN KHOOI], Colonel, deceased

Born in 1925 at Chau Khe Village, Tien Son District, Ha Bac Province; former Chief of the Military Editorial Office of the Armed Force newspaper QUAN DOI NHAN DAN; member of the CPV; member of the Vietnam Journalist Association; he died following an illness on 27 August 1986 at the 108th Military Hospital. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 28 Aug 86 p 4)

Phạm Văn Kiệt [PHAMJ VAWN KIEETS]

Deputy Director of the Propaganda and Training Department of the CPV Central Committee; recently he was listed as member of the Funeral Committee for the late Tran Quoc Hoan. (NHAN DAN 5 Sep 86 p 1)

Nguyễn Văn Linh [NGUYEENX VAWN LINH]

Member of the Political Bureau of the CPV Central Committee; *Standing Member of the Secretariat of the CPV Central Committee; recently he was listed as Chairman of the Funeral Committee for the late Tran Quoc Hoan. (NHAN DAN 5 Sep 86 p 1)

Chau Phi Long [CHAAU PHI LONG], Colonel, deceased

Born in 1932 at Long My Village, Long Dat District, Dong Nai Province; cadre of the 7th Military Region; member of the CPV; he died following an illness on 16 August 1986 at the 175th Military Hospital. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 24 Aug 86 p 4)

Hoàng Lương [HOANGF LUWOWNG]

SRV Ambassador to Cuba; on 21 August 1986 he was present at the signing of a commodity exchange agreement for 1986 between Vietnam and Cuba in Havana. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 28 Aug 86 p 4)

Lưu Thị Phương Mai [LUWU THIJ PHUWOWNG MAI]

Vice Minister of Food Industry; on 19 January 1985, she attended the 10th Conference of the Vietnam-USSR Committee for Economic, Scientific and Technical Cooperation. (HANOI MOI 23 Jan 85 p 1)

Hoàng Phùng Ngọc [HOANGF PHUNGF NGOCJ], *Colonel

His article "Stockpile at the Defensive Line" was in the cited source. (TAP CHI QUAN DOI NHAN DAN Aug 86 pp 50-58)

Phan Trọng Quang [PHAN TRONGJ QUANG], Colonel, deceased

Born in 1926 at Phuc Tho Village, Tien Son District, Ha Bac Province; former Commander of a Division of the 12th Corps [Binh Doan]; member of the CPV; he died following an illness on 22 August 1986 at the 108th Military Hospital. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 24 Aug 86 p 4)

Đoàn Thế Quốc [DOANF THEES QUOOC], Lt Colonel

Deputy Commander of Hai Phong Harbor Security Police; his name was mentioned in an article concerning Hai Phong Port. (Hanoi GIAO THONG VAN TAI 24 Jul 86 p 5)

Trần Quyết [TRAANF QUYETS]

Member of the CPV Central Committee; Vice Minister of Interior; recently he was listed as member of the Funeral Committee for the late Tran Quoc Hoan. (NHAN DAN 5 Sep 86 p 1)

Lưu Quý Tân [LUWU QUYS TAAN]

*SRV Ambassador to Sweden; on 16 May 1986 he was present at the reception by Swedish Prime Minister to welcome the Vietnamese delegation visiting Sweden. (VIETNAM COURIER Jul 86 p 12)

Đinh Toàn [DINH TOANF], alias Nguyen Viet Si [NGUYEENX VIEETJ SIX], Colonel, deceased

Born in 1926 at Tan Hoi Village, Dan Phuong District, Hanoi; member of the CPV; former member of the General Staff Education Management Department; retired; he died on 17 August 1986 at the 108th Military Hospital. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 19 Aug 86 p 4)

Lê Ngọc Toàn [LEE NGOCJ TOANF], *Colonel

His article on the anti-sabotage task at the Z.153 Factory was in the cited source. (TAP CHI QUAN DOI NHAN DAN Aug 86 pp 64-70)

Quang Trung [QUANG TRUNG] alias Quang Van Anh [QUANGF VAWN ANH], Colonel, deceased

Born in 1926 at Bo Hamlet, Chieng An Village, Son La City, Son La Province; Standing member of the Provincial CPV Committee and Commander of the Military Headquarters, Son La Province; member of the 7th National Assembly; he died on 27 August 1986 at the 103rd Military Hospital. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 29 Aug 86 p 4)

Hà Xuân Trường [HAF ZUAAN TRUWOWNGF]

Alternate member of the CPV Central Committee; Chairman of the Central Committee Culture Department; recently he attended the 90th birthday anniversary of the late writer Hoang Ngoc Phach. (NHAN DAN 23 Aug 86 p 2)

Nguyen Đức Tu [NGUYEENX DUWCS TUW], *Colonel

His article "Improving the Quality of Reserve Officers Training" was in the cited source. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 5 Sep 86 p 2)

Mac Đình Vinh [MACJ DINHF VINHJ], *Major General

His article "Enhance the Quality of Training at Army Officer School 2" was in the cited source. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 25 Aug 86 p 2)

Hoàng Văn Xiêm [HOANGF VAWN XIEEM] also known as Hoang Van Thai [HOANGF VAWN THAIS], Senior General, deceased

/9274

CSO: 4209/88

END